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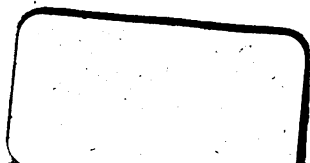
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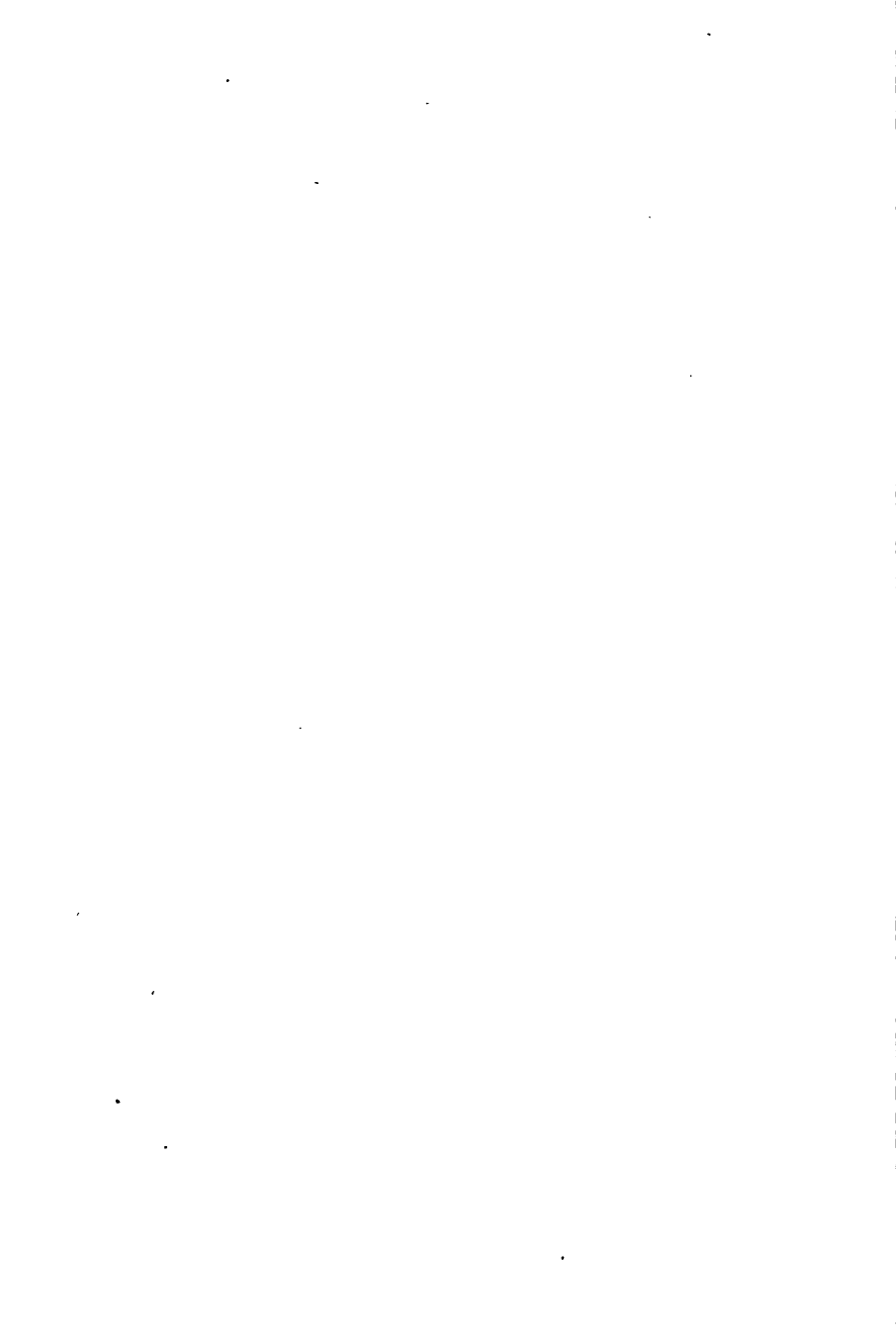




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Davenport

John D. Davenport
"C.O."



A GERMAN GRAMMAR

FOR

Schools and Colleges

BASED ON THE

PUBLIC SCHOOL GERMAN GRAMMAR

OF

A. L. MEISSNER, M.A., PH.D., D.LIT.

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST

Mitglied der Gesellschaft für das Studium der neueren Sprachen zu Berlin

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THIRD EDITION

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PREFACE.

THIS book is based, by arrangement with the author and the original publishers, upon the "Public School Grammar," by Dr. A. L. MEISSNER, of Queen's College, Belfast (1885), which has attained great popularity in the United Kingdom.

In the present book the material thus furnished has been freely used and, where occasion seemed to require, freely modified. The changed title will, to a great extent, explain the scope of such modifications. The term "Public School Grammar" would seem to restrict the original design to purely elementary work. In this edition the attempt has been made to carry forward the same method so as to include not only ordinary schools, but high schools and colleges—in a word, to prepare a book which should meet the wants of students of every grade—up to the point where the demand arises for the higher study of historical and scientific grammar. This higher study, let it be said at once, is not included in the scope of the present work.

In carrying out this design there has been on the one hand much condensation, and on the other much expansion, of the original material. The changes in Parts I. and II. have been both in detail and in arrangement; yet the subject-matter remains essentially the same. The Syntax (Part III.) has been almost wholly rewritten, upon a scale more comprehensive than that of the original work, to meet the more enlarged scope of the present edition. Just what should be here included, and what omitted, is a point on which perhaps no two would agree. The editor, guided by his own experience, has sought to in-

clude all that might be important for the student, and nothing more. A comprehensive chapter on the Order of Words, a brief summary of the Relation of German to English, an alphabetical list of Strong and Irregular Verbs, and Vocabularies, covering all the exercises, have also been added.

The Exercises have undergone considerable change. After Part I. those from German to English are omitted, on the ground that the student should then be reading an independent text; but those from English to German have been enlarged throughout — not, of course, with the intention that the whole exercise shall be used in every case, but with a view to selection, review, etc. The exercises on the Formation of Words, which constitute a unique feature of the original work, will, it is believed, be especially acceptable to teachers. On the other hand the *Spredübungen* and *Fragen* have been omitted entirely, on the ground that such materials can be found in any text the class may be reading, by any teacher or students capable of conducting such exercises; and the space has been used for purposes deemed more important. It is hoped that the occasional suggestions to teachers will be pardoned, even when not needed or followed; and, more especially, that the large use made of parallels and contrasts from English grammar will be acceptable to those who, like the editor, have found that, with most students, one of the chief obstacles to progress in German is the want of a sound knowledge of English.

In the preparation of this edition, the editor has availed himself of the usual well-known German sources. Outside of these he acknowledges with pleasure that obligation to Whitney's and Brandt's German Grammars which no American scholar could deny. Many helpful examples have been taken from Tiarks' German Grammar.

The personal obligations of the editor are larger than he could briefly express. Many scholars have kindly aided with valuable suggestions. Where so many deserve mention it is

difficult to discriminate; but special acknowledgment is due to Prof. Van der Smissen, of Toronto; Prof. Sheldon, of Harvard; Prof. Primer, of the College of Charleston; Prof. Super, of Dickinson College; and particularly to Prof. Fay, of Tufts College, and Prof. Harrison, of Washington and Lee University, who have read the entire proofs with painstaking and helpful care. Dr. Meissner's own cordial sympathy has also been felt at all times as a grateful encouragement.

For himself, the editor may say, in conclusion, that the labor of this edition has been hardly less — in some directions, indeed, greater — than would have been required for an original work; and it has been performed in the midst of constantly engrossing occupation. For this he asks no indulgence, but only that the book be judged with reference to its avowed purpose: not as a scientific or exhaustive exposition of the German language, but as a *working grammar*, based on the experience of the classroom, and aiming to present, in simple form and within moderate limits, what is necessary for the use of pupils and teachers in the ordinary school and college study of German. If it fulfil this modest design, there will be ample room for its usefulness.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, August 15, 1887.

NOTE. — The method of using the book will vary, of course, with the plan of instruction and the views of individual teachers. For ordinary purposes, however, the editor would suggest that Part I. should be first gone through, with the exercises *from German to English only*, and that all translation from English to German be deferred until the review is begun, and the student is prepared to read an independent text; and, generally, that this independent reading should be begun as early as possible, according to the grade of different classes of pupils. This first study and the review, with the reverse exercises, of Part I., will constitute a fair *first year's course in German*, sufficiently complete in itself, for younger pupils.

IN preparing this revised edition, I have carefully taken into account all the suggestions kindly contributed by others, as well as those found in my own teaching. At various points important corrections and additions have been made—especially an Appendix on the Declension of Nouns and on Prepositions—and no pains have been spared to make the book permanently worthy of the favor with which it has been received. With regard to some features, already in part indicated in the first preface, I beg leave now to add:

1. While the book is not intended expressly for the oral or “natural” method, yet its Exercises may be equally so used, and like exercises may be indefinitely extended from the same materials.

2. On the other hand it is not implied that all the Exercises shall be used with all pupils. Range was left, purposely, for subdivision, selection and review, according to the wants of classes. I should not need to add, that the Exercises are intended not for literature, but purely for the application of the grammatical forms.

3. Likewise the Paradigms are, for convenience, given entire, without implying, however, that they must needs be so learned at once—or, indeed, at all. Of this—as of all the details of method—each teacher will be his own best judge.

4. I beg leave to repeat and emphasize the suggestions made in the Note to the first preface, both as to the Exercises and as to the early use of an independent text. It was with the latter view that all reading exercises, outside of the grammar lessons, were omitted. By a judicious selection of leading topics, the way may be prepared for such reading in from twelve to twenty lessons, according to the grade of the pupils.

5. I desire especially to ask the attention of teachers to the reasons given, in the introduction to the Vocabulary, for not giving the inflections (in a *grammatical* vocabulary) where these are perfectly regular, and for not repeating the conjugation of the strong verbs in the Alphabetical List. This method is founded upon long experience, and I am happy to say has gained the suffrage of some able teachers to whom it was new. I only ask for it a fair trial.

6. After carefully weighing the able—and to some extent just—criticisms that have been made upon the chapter on the Relation of German to English (XLV.), I cannot secure my consent to any change in the plan of that chapter, which was intended exclusively to *help English-speaking pupils to recognize and remember German words*. For this purpose I feel sure that the present plan—amended now in some of its details—is the true one.

Finally, to all friends who have helped me in the revision, hearty thanks—especially to Prof. HUGO SCHILLING, of Wittenberg College, to whose learned and careful review in the *Modern Language Notes* I am indebted for many valuable suggestions.

NOTE.—The *third* edition is also carefully revised—without, however, interfering with the use of the different editions in the same classes.

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PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ACCIDENCE.

ALPHABET.

1. The German alphabet consists, like the English, of twenty-six letters.

(a) The type in which German books are usually printed is a variety of the Roman alphabet, and is that form of it which was used by the earlier printers throughout Europe. The Roman character, called in Germany the "Latin," is used in scientific works, and is gradually, though slowly, superseding the old "black-letter."*

GERMAN LETTERS.	ROMAN LETTERS.	GERMAN NAMES.
A, a	A, a	<i>ah.</i>
B, b	B, b	<i>bay.</i>
C, c	C, c	<i>tsay.</i>
D, d	D, d	<i>day.</i>
E, e	E, e	<i>ay.</i>
F, f	F, f	<i>eff.</i>
G, g	G, g	<i>gay.</i>
H, h	H, h	<i>hah.</i>
I, i	I, i	<i>ee.</i>
J, j	J, j	<i>yot.</i>

* In like manner the Latin script (our ordinary English handwriting) is coming into more general use, and is universally understood in Germany. It may be left to the discretion of the teacher, to allow this to be used in German exercises or to require the German script—at any rate until the student has acquired some familiarity with the printed language. A copy of the German script, with reading exercises, is given at the end of the book.

A, i	K, k	<i>kah.</i>
E, l	L, l	<i>ell.</i>
M, m	M, m	<i>emm.</i>
N, n	N, n	<i>enn.</i>
O, o	O, o	<i>oh.</i>
P, p	P, p	<i>pay.</i>
Q, q	Q, q	<i>koo.</i>
R, r	R, r	<i>err.</i>
S, s, ʒ	S, s	<i>ess.</i>
T, t	T, t	<i>tay.</i>
U, u	U, u	<i>oo.</i>
V, v	V, v	<i>fow.</i>
W, w	W, w	<i>vay.</i>
X, x	X, x	<i>ix.</i>
Y, y	Y, y	<i>ipsilon.</i>
Z, z	Z, z	<i>tset.</i>

The so-called "round" **ʒ** is used only at the end of a word or of a syllable.

2. (a) Besides the simple letters, the following modified vowels are used :

Œ or **Œ, œ** **De** or **Œ, œ** **Ue** or **Ū, ū**

(b) and the diphthongs :

Œi, **ai** **Œi**, **ei** **Œu**, **eu** **Œu**, **au** **Œeu** or **Œu**, **äu**

(c) and the following consonantal compounds—digraphs or trigraphs : **dh**, **df**, **ng**, **pf**, **ph**, **qu**, **ʃdh**, **ʃ** (**ʃ** for **ʃs**), **th**, **ʒ** (**t** for **ʒz**).

NOTE. — For a reading exercise, see p. 6. *Nouns begin with capitals.*

PRONUNCIATION.

Vowels.

3. The vowels are either short or long.

(a) A vowel followed by a double consonant is short :
hatte, stellen, sollen.

(b) A vowel is usually short before two consonants, but a long root-sound is retained before *affixes*. As: bälb, Bälb, hünt (short); but: löb-te, Täg=8, Läß=jal (long).

(c) A double vowel is long, with the same sound as the simple long vowel, as, Haar, Beet, Boot.

(d) A vowel followed by *h* in the same syllable is long; as, Ahn, sehr, ihm, Sohn. (See also *th*, § 42.)

4. A, a, is pronounced like *a* in *father*. Long *a*: gab, nahm, Aal. Short *a*: Fall, kann, rannte.

NOTE. — *a* has always this broad sound; other sounds, as in English *hat*, *hate*, etc., are to be carefully avoided.

5. E, e, when long, sounds like English *ey* in *they*, or long *a* in *hale*; as, geht, Mehl, sehr, Meer, and in the first syllable of beten, geben, jeder. When short, it sounds like our short *e* in *set*; as, denn, hell, schnell, and in the first syllable of stellen, selten, rennen.

In unaccented final syllables it has the obscure sound as in *over*—nearly the sound of *u* in *but*; as in the last syllable of lobte, lobten, Matrose, Matrosen.

NOTE. — Be careful here, and especially in final *e*, to avoid the sound of *e* in *set*; also not to make final *e* silent, as in English *love*.

6. I, i, long, has the sound of *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *seen*; as, mir, dir, ihm, Igel. Short *i* sounds like *i* in *pin*;

as, *bist*, *ist*, *sie*. The long sound of *i* is, however, generally represented by the combination *ie*; as, *die*, *Liebe*, *Sieb*. *ſ* is never doubled.

7. *ö*, *o*, long, sounds like our *o* in *hold*: *Moos*, *wohl*, *loſen*. Short, nearly like *o* in *off*; as, *Gott*, *ſott*, *großen*. Never the sound of *o* in *hop*, *do*, *done*, etc.

8. *ü*, *u*, long, has the sound of *oo* in *boot*: *gut*, *Uhr*. Short, has the sound of *oo* in *good*: *Hund*, *ſummen*. Never the sound of our *u* in *but*, *muse*, etc. *ü* is never doubled.

9. *y*, *ȳ*, is found only in a few foreign words and has the same sound as *i*. But some prefer the sound of *ü* (§ 13.) Ex., *Tyrann*, *lyriſch*.

Modified Vowels.

10. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, are modified, that is, they are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, respectively. This change was produced originally by an *i* sound in the following syllable, which now often appears as *e*. For instance: *Hand*, *Hände*; *Sohn*, *Söhne*; *geſund*, *geſünder*; *Haas*, *Häuſer*.

(a) This vowel modification, known as *Umlaut*, is a most important process in German inflection and derivation, as will appear hereafter.

(b) It was customary to express the modification of the vowel by a small *e*, printed in the case of capitals after, and in the case of small letters above, the original vowel. The small *e* was gradually reduced to a couple of strokes or dots over the small letters, and finally also over the capitals. According to the modern official spelling, only this latter mode is to be used for indicating the modified vowel.

11. *æ*, *ǣ*, *ä*, long, is between *a* in *hale* and *a* in *hare*:

Säge, prägen, mähen. Short ä like the English *e* in *set*: hätte, Väter, Männer.

12. *De, Ö, ö*, sounds like the French *eu* in *feu, peu*; but the sound cannot be exactly represented in English. Place the tongue as if to sound *a* in *fate*; round the lips as if to sound *o* in *so*. Long in: *Edhne, Ströme, Idön*. Short in: *können, öffnen, Örter*.

The English sounds in *burn, burnt*, are perhaps the nearest equivalents for long and short *ö*.

13. *Ue, Ü, ü*, sounds like the French *u* in *du, plus*. This sound also cannot be represented in English. Place the tongue as if to sound *ee* in *see*; round the lips as if to sound *u* in *rule*. Long in: *Hüte, Schüler, Übel*. Short in: *Hütte, füllen, Bürste*.

14. *Neu, Äu, äu*, sounds like the English *oi* in *oil*, and is always long: *träumen, Kräuter, Bäume*.

15. The modified vowels are never doubled; hence substantives which have a double vowel in the singular are spelled with only one vowel, when modified by the ending of the plural, or by a derivative suffix: *Saal, Säle*; *Haar, Härden*.

NOTE. — It is important to remember that only *a, o, u, au*, are capable of this modification (Umlaut).

Diphthongs.

16. The diphthong *äu* has been classed with the modified vowels.

The digraph *ie* is not properly a diphthong, and only represents the long sound of *i* (§ 6). When occurring in unaccented final syllables, in a few foreign words, *i* before *e* sounds like *y*; as, *Spanien, Linie* (as *e* in *linear*).

17. Ai, ai, is pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*: Rai, Saite, Hain.

18. Ei, ei, is pronounced like *ai*: Blei, fein, Heiterkeit.

The old forms *ay*, *ey*, are now rarely used.

19. Au, au, is pronounced like the English *ou* in *found*: Haus, laufen, heraus.

20. Eu, eu, is pronounced like *äu*, that is, like English *oi* in *oil*: Träume, Gäule, säuft; Eule, heulen, treu.

All diphthongs are long.

EXERCISE IN VOWEL PRONUNCIATION.

(*Consonants as in English.*)

1. *Monosyllables.* an, Art, Ast, Raft, feil, null, Nest, Fall, Fluß, Blatt, Ost, Lust, Ohr, Uhr, ihm, biß, dünn, Öl, tief, dick, nett, nah, Mahl, dumm, kann, braun, frei, Klee, Bier, Glas, treu, aus, muß, lief, trink, Trunk, Loos, los, haar, Kern, toll, kaum, Hain, Eis, Heu, Gut, mir, Rock, mehr, der, die, das, den, denn.

2. *With accent on first syllable.* Ende, aber, älter, rufen, baden, Bäder, Opfer, Ofen, Ofen, unter, über, Hütte, Mutter, Mütter, Fälle, bauen, Bäume, Esel, essen, Liebe, lieben, Eier, übel, heller, Hölle, Hülle, Myrte, Nebel, öde, außer, gutes, bittet, hätte, Mine, ihnen, Fülle, heiter, Haide, hören, Höfe, freuen, geben, meine, ihr, euer.

NOTE. — These exercises should be continued at will by the teacher, until the sounds of the vowels and diphthongs are perfectly familiar. At present only examples should be used which present no difficulty in consonants or in accentuation. Let the most difficult sounds (as *ö*, *ü*) receive special attention.

Consonants.

Only those sounds will be given which depart from the usual English pronunciation.

21. B, b; D, d, at the end of a word, or of a syllable preceding a consonant, terminate in the sounds of *p*, *t*,

respectively ; as, *ab, Grab, gelb, abgeben, gehabt ; mild, Abend, Kindlein* (as if *abp, mildt, etc.*).

22. *Ĉ, c*, which occurs as a simple consonant only in foreign words, is pronounced like *ts* (German *z*), before the vowels *e, i, y, or ä, ö* ; as, *Ĉajar, cedern, Ĉyprus, Proceĉ* (or *Prozeĉ*). Elsewhere like *k* : as, *Ĉato, Ĉoder, Ĉultur*.

23. *G, g*, initial, and always when doubled, is pronounced like *g* in *go, get* ; as, *geben, ge-gen, Flagge*. But at the end of a word or syllable, or before another consonant, some authorities give an aspirate sound (like *ĝ*, § 33); others allow this sound only in final *-ig*, retaining elsewhere the initial *g* sound ; others give the final *g* a sound like *gĥ* (§ 21). There is great diversity of usage.

(a) When an inflection is added to a final *g*, some retain the aspirate sound ; but other authorities give the initial *g* sound. Let the examples be carefully practiced with the teacher ; as, *Tag, Balg, Magd, bog, Krug, Krieg, König, Tage, balgen, böge, Krüge, Kriege, Könige*.

(b) Both *g* and *f* are fully heard before *n* ; as, *Gnade, Knabe*.

24. *Ĥ, ĥ*, is aspirated like the English *h* at the beginning of a word or a syllable ; as, *Ĥammer, Ĥolz, meisterhaft, Ĥaulheit, geĥorſam*. Following a vowel in the same syllable, it marks a long vowel, but is not heard : *Ĥöĥe, jeĥen, Nāĥe, wahr, ſaĥ*.

25. *Ĵ, j*, sounds like *y* (consonant) in *yon* ; as, *ja, jeder*.

26. *Ŗ, r*, must be pronounced distinctly with the tongue, especially when preceding another consonant : *Ŗab, Mutter, Ŗart, Geburt*.

NOTE. — Be careful not to change the vowel sounds before *r*, as in English *her, bird, fur, etc.* As : *ĥer, ĥirt, ĥurt* — each vowel clearly sounded.

27. *ſ*, *ß*, has the sharp or hissing sound only when final, doubled, or preceding a consonant; as, *Hauß*, *dieß*, *essen*, *Raſt*. Elsewhere it has nearly the sound of *s* in *zeal*, or *s* in *desire*; as, *Sonne*, *Haſe*, *Beſen*, *Häuſer*, *Gläſer*, *dieſeß*.

28. *ſ*, initial, before *p* or *t*, is by the best authorities pronounced with a sound nearly like *sh* (German *ſch*); as, *ſpringen*, *ſpule*; *ſtehen*, *ſtall*.

29. *v*, *v*, occurs in German words mostly at the beginning and is there pronounced like the English *f*: *Vater*, *voll*, *vier*. In foreign words, or following a vowel, it is pronounced like the English *v*: *Venus*, *November*, *dividiren*, *ſclave*; but final, always like *f*: *brav*, *relativ*.

30. *w*, *w*, is pronounced like the English *v*; except after consonants, especially *ſch* and *ß*, when it has a sound intermediate between English *v* and *w*: *wollen*, *Werſt*, *waß*; *zweißen*, *zwei*, *ſchwamm*, *ſchwefel*.

31. *x*, *x*, has the sound of *ks*, even in the beginning of a word: *Rnix*, *Art*, *Here*, *Kereß*, *Xenophon*.

32. *z*, *z*, always has the sound of *ts*: *zu*, *ziehen*, *Herzog*, *heizen*, *Holz*.

Consonantal Digraphs and Trigraphs.

33. *Ch*, *ch*, is a guttural aspirate, which has two different sounds. It has a harsher, more guttural sound, when preceded by the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* or the diphthong *au*; and a softer, more palatal sound, when preceded by any other vowels or diphthong, or by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. Examples of the rough guttural *ch*: *Bach*, *Loch*, *Buch*, *auch*, *Tochter*. Examples of the soft palatal *ch*: *ich*, *reich*, *riechen*, *ſtechen*, *Licht*, *mancher*, *Reich*, *Furcht*.

(a) The aspirate sounds of *g* are similar, under like conditions; but with much diversity of usage. (See § 23.)

NOTE. — These guttural, or palatal, sounds of *ch* and *g* are highly characteristic of German, as their absence is characteristic of English. They must be carefully practiced. Especially care must be taken to avoid, on the one hand, the sibilant sound of *sh* (*sch*), and, on the other, the closed sound of *t*. Thus: *Bad*, not *Basch* nor *Bad*; *ich*, not *isch* nor *it*; *Kirch*e, not *Kirsch*e.

34. *ch*s is pronounced like *ks*, when it forms part of the root of the word, as: *Dachs*, *Luchs*, *Fuchs*, *Dachses*, *Fuchses*, *Luchse*. But when the *s* is inflectional, or belongs to the second part of a compound or derivative, or to another word, *ch* has the aspirate pronunciation. For instance: *das Dach*, gen. *des Daches*, contracted *Dachs*; *durch-fuchen*; *Hauss-chen*; *Nach-sicht*; *ich's* for *ich es*.

35. *ck* occurs only in the middle or at the end of a word and is simply a double *k*, shortening the preceding vowel: *zurück*, *büden*, *drücken*, *stecken*.

36. *ng* has a nasal sound, as in the English *sing*, *singer*, never as in *finger*: *jung*, *singen*, *Klänge*, *länger*. But in compounds, when belonging to distinct words, *n* and *g* will be pronounced separately; as, *an-greifen*, *ein-gehen*.

37. *ff*, *pf*, is a combination of the sounds *p* and *f*. Each must be heard, but with quick pronunciation together: *Pferd*, *Pfeffer*, *Flug*.

38. *Ph*, *ph*, has the sound of *f*: *Philosophie*, *Philipp*.

39. *Qu*, *qu*, is pronounced like *kw*, with the intermediate sound of *w*, as § 30: *Quelle*, *Qual*, *Quartier*.

40. *sch*, *sch*, is pronounced like the English *sh*: *Schiller*, *Schüke*, *Schrauben*, *Fisch*, *rauschen*.

41. **ß**, pronounced *ss*, is written always instead of *fß* at the end of a word. When not final, **ß** stands after a long vowel or a diphthong; the double **ff** after a short vowel (§ 3, *a*); but **ß** always before a consonant. This rule is important in inflected and derivative forms. As (long): *Fuß*, *Füße*; *hieß*, *hieße*; (short): *Fluß*, *Flüsse*; *hassen*, but *haßte*, *häßlich*; (long changed to short): *fließen*, *flöße*; (short to long): *essen*, *äße*, etc.

NOTE. — In printing or writing German with Roman (English) letters, **ß** is generally represented by *ss*, as *Fuss*, *Füsse*; but *sz* is sometimes used.

42. **Th**, *th*, has always the sound of *t*, never of *th*. Initial *th* is used to mark the long sound of a following vowel when not otherwise indicated; as, *That*, *thun*, *Thon*.

NOTE. — Otherwise, the use of *th* is now restricted to a few proper names and foreign words; as, *Bertha*, *Katheber*, *Thee* (see p. 322).

43. **tz**, pronounced *ts*, stands for *zz* after a short vowel; as, *Heiße* (*heizen*), *Platz*, *plötzlich*. A few foreign words have *zz*; as, *Effizze*.

REMARK. — The digraphs, except as expressly mentioned, count as single letters. Hence before *th*, *tz*, *ng* *ph*, a vowel may be long or short.

Doubled Vowels and Consonants.

44. Doubled vowels are pronounced as long vowels. Examples: *Boot*, *Saat*, *Beet*.

NOTE. — Doubled vowels are not now so much used as formerly (see p. 321). For the modification of doubled vowels, see § 15.

45. Doubled consonants are pronounced like simple consonants. They serve mostly the purpose of indicating the short quantity of the preceding vowel. Examples: *bitten*, *rennen*, *wenn* (compare *men*).

46. But vowels or consonants, apparently doubled, which belong to distinct parts of compound, derivative, or inflected words, must be kept distinct in pronunciation. As:

be-erdigen, Genugthu-ung, Knie-e; Ab-bild, an-nehmen, ver-ra-ten, Mit-tag.

(a) Occasionally by composition or inflection triple letters may occur. As: Bett-tuch, Still-leben, Schwimm-meister; Armee-en.

REMARK.—In general, letters belonging to different word-elements are kept distinct in pronunciation, and do not affect quantity; as (compounds), Bêt-haus, Bêt-pult, Löß-preisung, Blüts-tropfen, *drops of blood* (§ 3, b).

Foreign Words.

47. Foreign words, even if they are words in daily use, have preserved more or less of their foreign pronunciation. For example :

(a) G has frequently preserved its French sound, as in : Genie, logieren, Loge, and some others (like *z* in *azure*).

(b) J likewise has preserved its French sound in : Journal, Jalouſie, and a few others (like *z* in *azure*).

(c) Ch, in words derived from Greek, is generally pronounced like K, as in : Charakter, Chor, Christ, Chronik. Sometimes it has the aspirate sound, as in : Chirurg, Chemie; and in words from the French the sound of *sh* : Chef, Chiffre, Charade, Chauffee, Charpie.

(d) t before unaccented i preceding an accented vowel in words derived from Latin, is pronounced like *ts* (*ts*) : Station, Patient, Venetianer. The corresponding words give the sound *sh* in English.

(e) Other foreign sounds will be learned by experience. In general, both in pronunciation and in accent, foreign words are much less fully naturalized in German than in English.

EXERCISE IN CONSONANT PRONUNCIATION.

1. *Monosyllables; the initial Consonants.* Geist, Gneist, Knall, Zinn, Zahl, Seil, Sohn, wenn, wo, voll, That, thun, vor, was, ja, Jahr, pfiſſ, schnell, Eier, ging, zehn, Sprung, Stall, soll, rauh, roh, quer, Dual, Stroh, Spur; from Greek : Chor, Christ; from French : Chef.

2. *The final Consonants.* ab, Bad, Tag, log, Loch, auch, ich, Krieg, Reich, Holz, Dohs, taugt, Talg, Schilb, Kalb, Pferd, Grab, Not, rot, Sieg, sich, stach, Speck, Saß, Schmerz, mild, gleich, Wachs, Fuchs, doch, dich, säugt, hoch, Glas, gieb.

3. *Promiscuous German words; accent first syllable.* geben, Tochter, Töchter, Vater, Väter, Better, Wetter, essen, Besen, troßen, springen, stehen, tragen, fragte, Dichtung, gegen, Gnade, Knabe, jeder, Finger, also, Thräne, Achtung, Füchse, jünger, Thüre, Thaten, heißen, heizen, zogen, sprechen, lesen, gießen, schmerzen.

4. *Foreign; accent as marked.* Citro'ne, Ga'ge, Genie', Nation', national', Chemie', Journal', Jalousie', Patient', Chro'nis, Charakter, Officier', Chara'de, Concert'.

Accentuation.

48. In words of more than one syllable, a greater stress is laid on one syllable than on another, and, in compound words, one word is pronounced with greater force than another. This greater or less stress of voice is called the accent.

49. A syllable may have the full (principal or *tonic*) accent, or a subordinate or secondary accent, or be unaccented. We give only the most important rules:

50. In German words of more than one syllable (not compounds), the full accent is laid on that syllable which contains the root, prefixes and suffixes being unaccented, or having only a secondary accent. For instance: lie'ben, geliebt', lieb'lich, än'dern, verän'dern.

51. Excepted are (a): the negative prefix un; as, un'treu, Un'sinn (with a few exceptions). Also the prefixes ant, er, ur; as, Ant'wort, Erz'engel, Ur'laub.

(b) The noun suffix -ei; as, Schmeichelei', Zauberei'; in consequence of its foreign origin (§ 56).

52. The use of the secondary accent, or accents, must be learned by practice. Unaccented are, in general, all endings of inflection, and prefixes and suffixes whose vowel is (short) *e*; as, *Gefäß'ten*, *gefäß'r'lich*; *gefäß'r'lich'er*, *Rö'nig'e*, etc.

53. In compound words, each component word receives its proper accentuation; but the principal accent is laid on the *determining* component; that is, generally, in compound substantives, adjectives and verbs, on the first component; in other parts of speech, on the second. As: *Werk'zeug*, *Schul'haus*, *lieb'reich*, *ehr'los*, *dan'ksagen*, *teil'nehmen*, *le'bens=lustig*, *Ta'schen=tücher*; *berg=an'*, *da=mit'*, *wo=von'*, *zu=fol'ge*. (Lessons XXXIX., XLII., XLIV.)

54. The separable prefixes, in compound verbs and their corresponding nouns, etc., form proper compounds, and always take the principal accent; the inseparable prefixes leave the accent on the root: *aus'gehen*, *an'fangen*, *An'fall*, *an'fällig*; *beste'hen*, *entlas'sen*, *vermiß'sen*, *Gebrauch'*, *gebräuch'=lich*. (Lessons XXVIII., XXIX.)

55. In general, accentuation in German is much more logical and simple than in English. The few exceptions are easily learned by experience. Examples are: *all=ein'*, *all=mäch'tig* (compounds of *all=*), *leben'dig* (from *le'bend*), *wahr'hä'ftig* (from *wahr'hä'ft*), and a few others. In a few words, a difference of meaning is distinguished by change of accent; as, *da'bei* and *dabe'i'*; *dar'um* and *darum'* — as will be learned hereafter.

Accentuation of Foreign Words.

56. Foreign words usually take the accent on the last syllable, unless they have become quite germanized: *Re=ligion'*, *Advocat'*, *Musik'*, *Mathematik'*, *Student'*, *Bibliothek'*, *Ration'*, *Melodie'*.

57. But the accent is laid on the penultimate in : Bota'nif, Gramma'tif, Mecha'nif, Lo'gic, E'thic, Profes'sor, Doc'tor, Chara'cter, and others.

58. Some foreign substantives shift their accent when derivative or inflectional suffixes are added. For instance : national', melo'diſch, Profes'so'ren, Doc'to'ren, Characte're.

59. Verbs ending in -ieren (-iren), from French, or formed by French analogy, keep the accent on the syllable -ier (-ir) throughout all forms ; as, ſtudie'ren, ſtudiert'.

NOTE. — The general principle is, that foreign words retain the same accent as in their original language. As most of them are from French with final accent, or from Latin or Greek with an inflectional syllable dropped, the accent is, generally, on the last syllable. The same principle will also generally explain the exceptions to this rule, as well as the change of accent when suffixes are added (as above). But there are many irregularities.

60. In some cases foreign words are completely naturalized, and then take German accent, as Fenſter (Latin, *fenestra*). But, in general, foreign words retain their distinctive accent, and are thus not so fully naturalized in German as in English. On the other hand, they are far less numerous, and are, for the most part, easily recognized. As a general rule, it may be added that they are usually words which, being derived from a common source, have the same or nearly the same form in German and in English.

General Remark. — The foregoing rules on Pronunciation and Accentuation aim to give only the simplest and most general directions. No written rules can here take the place of skillful oral instruction and careful practice. Let it be remarked, by way of caution to both student and teacher, that a good pronunciation, if not acquired at first, is far less likely to be ever acquired afterwards. This subject should continue to receive the most careful attention, with every lesson. Of course it is not implied that such rules should be studied *entire*, before the grammar proper is begun.

EXERCISE IN ACCENTUATION.

NOTE. — As the principles of accentuation depend on the significant form of words, of which the beginner is as yet ignorant, the formation is indicated

in the following examples. These principles should be carefully illustrated and applied hereafter, with each lesson.

1. *German words with prefix; accent root.* Beruf, Empfang, Erfaß, Verlust, entging, mißlang, erfuhr, verlor, gelang, Gebrauch, Geleit, gerriß, Verlag, geliebt, bestellt, verstand.

2. *German words with suffix or suffixes; accent root.* Achtung, ehrlich, leben, lebend, Tugend, artig, furchtsam, Freiheit, Wohnung, Wohnungen, Übung, Übungen, reinlich, Reinlichkeit, finster, Finsternis, Königs, Könige, Sohnes, Söhne, Nebels, gutes, schönes, schöneres, kurzes, kürzeste, Freiheit, Freundschaft, freundschaftlich, dankbar, Dankbarkeit, lieben, liebten, Frevel, frevelhaft.

3. *German words with prefix, and suffix or suffixes; accent root.* berufen, empfangen, ersetzen, verloren, entgehen, Zerlegung, Zerlegungen, zerrissen, geliebte, Erfahrung, Erfahrungen, gelegen, Gelegenheit, Gelegenheiten, verstehen, Verständnis, Verständnisse, verschwenden, verschwenderisch, Ersparnis, Ersparnisse, gebrauchen, gebräuchlich, Gebräuchlichkeit, beerdigen.

4. *Compounds.* An=fang, an=fangen, Bei=stand, bei=stehen, Aus=gang, aus=gehen, Ost=wind, Mund=art, Zu=kunft, All=macht, Sonnen=schein, Groß=mutter, groß=mütterlich, auf=stehen, auf=gestanden, Apfel=baum, Apfel=bäume, lebens=würdig, Lebens=würdigkeit. (*Adverbs*) da=bei, her=vor, hier=mit, vor=über, zu=wider.

5. *Foreign; accent as marked.* Soldat', Student', studie'ren, studiert', regiert', Regiment', Poet', Lect'or, Lecto'ren, Harmonie', Fami'lie, Dari'us, Ma'rius, Marie', Emi'lie, Natio'n', national', Nationalität'.

Use of Capital Letters.

61. With a capital initial are written the first word of a sentence, or of a direct quotation, and usually also the first word of each line in poetry. Also :

62. All nouns, and words used as nouns; as, der Gute (adjective), *the good (man)*; ein Reisender (participle), *a traveler*.

das Streben (infinitive), *the effort*, etc. Such uses are much more common in German than in English.

63. The pronouns of the second person in epistolary correspondence; and, always, the pronouns of the third person plural when used for the second person (except the reflexive *sich*).

64. Adjectives and ordinal numerals after proper names: Friedrich der Große, *Frederick the Great*; Heinrich der Vierte, *Henry the Fourth*.

(a) Adjectives and pronouns in titles: das Königliche Museum, *the Royal Museum*; Seine Majestät, *His Majesty*.

(b) Adjectives derived from names of persons and places, having a restricted, personal or local meaning: die Grimmschen Märchen, *the Grimm stories*; der Kölner Dom, *the Cologne cathedral*.

(c) But adjectives derived from names of nations and countries are to be spelled with a small initial: preussisch, *Prussian*; englisch, *English*. Except when used as nouns; as, deutsch, *German*; but der Deutsche, *the German*.

65. All other words are spelled with a small initial. Nouns, when used adverbially, for instance: morgens, *in the morning*; abends, *in the evening*; but des Morgens, des Abends (as nouns with the article).

Also indefinite pronouns, as, etwas, *something*; nichts, *nothing*, etc. But etwas Gutes, *something good* (the adj. as noun).

66. When capital A, O, U are modified, the modification is to be marked by two dots or strokes: Ä, Ö, Ü, and no longer by a following e; Ämter, not Aemter, as formerly.

The foregoing rules apply, of course, equally to the printed and the written language. See footnote to p. 1.

Emphasis.

67. The emphatic force of our *italic* letters is expressed in German by printing the letters apart (gesperrt); as, ein Wort, *one word*.

NOTE.—The marks of *punctuation* are, in general, the same as in English. But the punctuation is usually stronger, especially in the more frequent use of the comma, to mark subordinate clauses, etc.; and, generally, more than in English, to indicate the grammatical construction.

Division of Syllables.

68. Syllables are, in general, divided according to pronunciation. The following points may be noted :

(a) A single consonant between vowels goes with the latter ; as, tre=ten, le=sen, Ge=gen.

NOTE. — Even words like se=hen (§ 24) will be thus divided, though h properly belongs with the foregoing vowel.

b) Two consonants, or double consonants, between vowels will be divided ; as, Freun=de, Her=ren, här=ter, stel=ten, Was=ser, seg=nen. But not a mute and a liquid ; as, A=pril'.

(c) The signs, ch, sch, ph, th, ß are treated as single consonants : la=chen, A=sche, Dr=tho=gra=phie', bü=ßen.

NOTE. — In other compound consonants, there is diversity of usage ; as, A=pfel or Ap=fel ; Kno=spe or Kno=pe ; Ka=sten or Ka=ten ; Kra=hen or Krat=gen, etc.

d) But compounds, and derivatives with consonant suffixes, will be divided according to their constituent parts. As : Aug=apfel, dar=aus, Donner=s-tag, voll=enden, Rös=chen, Kirch=lein.

NOTE. — The chief application of these rules is in the division of words between two lines. In doubtful cases, such division is best avoided.

The Hyphen (Bindestrich).

69. The division of the syllables of a word between two lines is marked, as in English, by the hyphen. The hyphen is also used to mark special compounds, usually proper names, titles, and phrase-compounds ; also compounds of unusual length, and sometimes for sake of distinction ; but not in ordinary compounds. As : Jung=Stilling, Ober=Italien, Kaiserlich=Königlich ; das Stell=di=ch=ein ; Oberlandesgerichts=Präsident, Erb=Rücken (dist. from er=drücken), etc. For a special use of the hyphen, see § 392.

The Apostrophe.

70. The apostrophe is used to mark the omission of a letter ; as, *ich lieb' ihn, ist's* (for *ich liebe ihn, ist es*) — especially often in poetry, as *Grenadier', heil'ge* (for *Grenadiere, heilige*), etc. The apostrophe is not to be used with genitives in *-s* ; as, *Karl's, Alexander's* ; but will take the place of *-s* where this cannot be added ; as, *Demosthenes' Reden*. See also § 191, *a*.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

Armut ist keine Schande.

Poverty is no shame.

Geduld' überwin'det alles.

Patience overcomes all.

Mor'genstun'de hat Gold im Munde.

Morning-hour has gold in the mouth.

Müß'iggang' ist aller Laster An'fang.

Idleness is of all vices beginning.

Beim Ei'gensinn' ist kein Gewinn'.

In [the] obstinacy is no profit.

Willst du immer weiter schweifen?

Wilt thou ever further roam?

Sieh, daß Gute liegt so nah ;

See, the good lies so near ;

Lerne nur das Glück ergreifen,

Learn only [the] happiness (to) seize,

Denn das Glück ist immer da.

For [the] happiness is always there.

LESSON I.

Declension.

71. (a) There are in German two numbers — the Singular and the Plural.

(b) Four cases : — the Nominative, the case of the subject ; the Genitive, representing, besides the English possessive, most of the relations expressed by the preposition *of* ; the Dative, the case of the indirect object, often expressed by *to* or *for* ; and the Accusative, the case of the direct object.

(c) Three genders, — the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter. But the gender of nouns does not in all cases depend upon their meaning.

The Definite Article.

72. (a) The definite article is declined as follows :

		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>masc. fem. neut.</i>	
Nom.	der	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>	
Gen.	des	der	des, <i>of the</i>	der, <i>of the</i>	
Dat.	dem	der	dem, <i>to the</i>	den, <i>to the</i>	
Acc.	den	die	das, <i>the</i>	die, <i>the</i>	

(b) The following remarks are important :

1. The declension, horizontally, exhibits mainly the distinction of *gender* ; vertically, the distinction of *case*. The forms should be learned perfectly, both ways, and the following points should be noted :

2. IN GENDER: The definite article has in the nominative singular a distinct form for each gender. Hence these forms are conveniently used to mark the gender of nouns ; as, *der Tisch* (masc.), *the table* ; *die Tinte* (fem.), *the ink* ; *das Buch* (neut.), *the book*.

In the genitive and dative singular the masculine and the neuter have the same form; and all the genders have the same form in the plural.

3. **IN CASE:** The masculine singular alone has a distinct form for each case. Elsewhere the accusative has the same form as the nominative; and in the feminine singular the genitive and the dative have the same form.

NOTE.— Some of the forms of the definite article suffer abbreviation in colloquial or poetic language — especially 's for *das* — less frequently 'u for *den*. For the contraction of the article with prepositions, see § 191.

Declension of Nouns.

73. (a) There are two declensions of nouns in German, the *strong* and the *weak*. Nouns which form their plural in *en* or *n* are of the weak declension; all others are of the strong.

NOTE.— The *strong* is the older and more complete declension; the *weak* a later form. The two are usually defined by the genitive singular; but the definition by the plural is more convenient for feminine nouns.

(b) Feminine nouns remain unchanged in the singular.

(c) In all other nouns, the strong declension forms the genitive singular in *eſ* or *ſ*; the weak, in *en* or *n*. The other cases of the singular are known from the genitive.

(d) The dative plural of all nouns ends in *n*. Other cases of the plural are like the nominative.

(e) Hence, generally, to decline a German noun, we must know the genitive singular and the nominative plural.

NOTE.— As will appear hereafter, the following points are important in the declension of nouns:

1. The gender — this is of capital importance.
2. The ending — which sometimes determines the declension.
3. The number of syllables — whether monosyllable or not.
4. The accent — as marking foreign words.
5. The root vowel — whether modified (if *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*).

The Strong Declension.

74. Nouns declined by the strong declension are subdivided into three classes.

(a) The *first class* contains nouns which take no additional termination in the nominative plural. (Sometimes called the *contracted* form of the strong declension.)

(b) The *second class* contains nouns which take in the nominative plural the termination *e*. (Sometimes called the *primary* form of the strong declension.)

(c) The *third class* contains nouns which take in the nominative plural the termination *er*. (Sometimes called the *enlarged* form of the strong declension.)

Each of these classes will now be more particularly described.*

First Class (*Contracted Form*) of the Strong Declension.

75. (a) To the first class of the strong declension belong all masculine and neuter nouns ending in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *chen*, *lein*, *fel*; all neuter nouns beginning with the prefix *ge* and ending in *e*; and one masculine in *e*, *der Käse*, *the cheese*.

(b) Here belong also, by the ending *-en*, infinitives used as (neuter) nouns, including also the contracted *sein*, *thun*, and such as *handeln*, *rubern* (§ 214), — always then written with capitals.

76. In the singular the genitive adds *es*; other cases, like the nominative. The nominative plural adds no ending; but about 20 masculines* in *el*, *en*, *er*, and the neuter *das Kloster*, *the cloister*, modify the root vowel. The dative plural adds *n*, except to nouns ending in *n*.

* See Appendix.

77. The two feminines, *die Mutter, the mother*, and *die Tochter, the daughter*, form their plurals after this declension: *Mütter, Töchter*; but, like other feminines, remain unchanged in the singular.

78. Nouns ending in *chen* or *lein* are diminutive derivatives, and are always neuter; as, *das Mädchen, the girl* (from *die Magd, the maid*); *das Fräulein, the young lady, Miss* (from *die Frau, the woman*).

EXAMPLES.

Singular.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N. <i>der Spaten, the spade.</i> | <i>der Vater, the father.</i> |
| G. <i>des Spatens, of the spade.</i> | <i>des Vaters, of the father.*</i> |
| D. <i>dem Spaten, to the spade.</i> | <i>dem Vater, to the father.*</i> |
| A. <i>den Spaten, the spade.</i> | <i>den Vater, the father.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| N. <i>die Spaten, the spades.</i> | <i>die Väter, the fathers.</i> |
| G. <i>der Spaten, of the spades.</i> | <i>der Väter, of the fathers.</i> |
| D. <i>den Spaten, to the spades.</i> | <i>den Vätern, to the fathers.</i> |
| A. <i>die Spaten, the spades.</i> | <i>die Väter, the fathers.</i> |

Singular.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| N. <i>das Gemälde, the painting.</i> | <i>die Mutter, the mother.</i> |
| G. <i>des Gemäldes, of the painting.</i> | <i>der Mutter, of the mother.</i> |
| D. <i>dem Gemälde, to the painting.</i> | <i>der Mutter, to the mother.</i> |
| A. <i>das Gemälde, the painting.</i> | <i>die Mutter, the mother.</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| N. <i>die Gemälde, the paintings.</i> | <i>die Mütter, the mothers.</i> |
| G. <i>der Gemälde, of the paintings.</i> | <i>der Mütter, of the mothers.</i> |
| D. <i>den Gemälden, to the paintings.</i> | <i>den Müttern, to the mothers.</i> |
| A. <i>die Gemälde, the paintings.</i> | <i>die Mütter, the mothers.</i> |

* With names of living things, the genitive is often translated by the English possessive, *the father's*, etc. And the preposition is not always required in translating the dative.

Decline, without vowel change in the plural: *der Amerikaner, the American*; *der Engländer, the Englishman*; *der Adler, the eagle*; *der Maler, the painter*; *der Lehrer, the teacher*; *der Schüler, the scholar, pupil*; *der Himmel, the sky, heaven*; *das Bäumchen, the little tree*; *der Flügel, the wing*; *das Fenster, the window*.

Decline, modifying the vowel: *der Acker, the field*; *der Garten, the garden*; *der Apfel, the apple*; *der Vogel, the bird*; *der Mantel, the cloak*; *der Bruder, the brother*; *das Kloster, the cloister*.

EXERCISE I.

(The words are found in the foregoing Lesson.)

1. Der Spaten des Bruders. 2. Das Gemälde des Vaters. 3. Die Lehrer der Amerikaner. 4. Die Apfel des Gartens. 5. Dem Vater des Engländers. 6. Den Brüdern des Schülers. 7. Die Fenster des Klosters. 8. Der Flügel des Vogels. 9. Die Mütter der Mädchen. 10. Die Mäntel der Töchter. 11. Die Apfel des Bäumchens. 12. In den (*dative*) Gärten der Amerikaner. 13. In dem Kloster — in den Klöstern. 14. Die Lehrer des Fräuleins.

1. The pupils of the teacher. 2. The paintings of the American. 3. The apples of the garden. 4. To the gardens of the Englishmen. 5. To the birds of (the)* heaven. 6. To the teacher of the scholars. 7. The wings of the birds — of the eagles. 8. The windows of the cloister — of the cloisters. 9. The mother of the girl — of the girls. 10. To the teacher's daughters. 11. Of the girl's cloak — of the cloaks of the girls. 12. The apples of the little trees in (*with dative*) the gardens of the Englishmen.

NOTE. — The genitive, especially of names of persons or living things (*possessive genitive*), will often precede the governing noun, and then excludes the article; but only when no ambiguity may arise thereby; as, *des Mädchens Mutter*, for *die Mutter des Mädchens*, etc.

* In the Exercises, (–) indicates that the equivalent should be supplied; [–], that it should be omitted.

LESSON II.

79. Declension of the Indefinite Article.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ein	ein	eine	ein, <i>an, a.</i>
G. eines	einer	einer	eines, <i>of an, of a.</i>
D. einem	einer	einer	einem, <i>to an, to a.</i>
A. einen	eine	eine	ein, <i>an, a.</i>

The indefinite article, being originally the numeral *ein*, *one*, can have no plural.

80. The declension of the indefinite article differs from that of the definite article (Less. I.) in having only two forms, instead of three, in the nominative singular — the masculine and neuter having no ending. Thus the indefinite article does not here, like the definite, distinguish the gender of masculine or neuter nouns.

NOTE. — Like the definite article, the indefinite also, but more rarely, suffers abbreviation in colloquial or poetic language; as, 'ne for *eine*, 'nen for *einen*, etc.

Second Class (*Primary Form*) of the Strong Declension.

81. To the second class of the strong declension belong most masculine, and some neuter, monosyllabic nouns*; most masculines and neuters of more than one syllable (not in Class I.); and, in the plural, a few feminines ending in *niß* (*niß*) and *ſol*, and about thirty feminine monosyllables.* Feminine nouns all remain unchanged in the singular.

82. This class includes the majority of masculine nouns, — and especially nearly all masculine monosyllables, — and is the largest and most heterogeneous of all the declensions. The

* See Appendix.

neuter monosyllables are about thirty-five, besides eight in *-r*. The feminine monosyllables are all primitive German words.

83. The form of the declension is as follows :

(a) The genitive singular adds *eſ*, the dative *e*, the accusative being like the nominative. The nominative plural adds *e*. Nouns ending in *niſ* double the *ſ* (*ff*) before all endings (§ 41).

(b) Monosyllables, if masculine, will in the plural modify the root-vowel *generally*; if feminine, *always*; if neuter, *never*.* In words of more than one syllable the root-vowel is generally left unmodified.

84. As will appear hereafter, compound nouns whose last component is a monosyllable, count as monosyllables in declension; as, *der Apfelbaum, the apple-tree*; plural, *Apfelbäume*; *daſ Wörterbuch, the dictionary*; plural, *Wörterbücher*, etc.

85. The *e* of the genitive (*eſ*) and of the dative singular may be omitted, when euphony permits, especially in words of more than one syllable. The omission is more usual in conversation and in familiar writing than in formal style.

NOTE. — It is the regular omission of this *e*, as well as of the ending of the plural, that distinguishes the first class (or contracted form) of nouns. At first the omission was purely euphonic. Like examples will be found § 94; in adjectives, §§ 139, 150; in verbs, § 214, etc.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.

N. <i>der Sohn, the son.</i>	<i>daſ Jahr, the year.</i>
G. <i>deſ Sohneſ, of the son.</i>	<i>deſ Jahreſ, of the year.</i>
D. <i>dem Sohne, to the son.</i>	<i>dem Jahre, to the year.</i>
A. <i>den Sohn, the son.</i>	<i>daſ Jahr, the year.</i>

* But see § 105.

Plural.

N. die Söhne, <i>the sons.</i>	die Jahre, <i>the years.</i>
G. der Söhne, <i>of the sons.</i>	der Jahre, <i>of the years.</i>
D. den Söhnen, <i>to the sons.</i>	den Jahren, <i>to the years.</i>
A. die Söhne, <i>the sons.</i>	die Jahre, <i>the years.</i>

Der Monat, *the month.***Das Hindernis, *the obstacle.****Singular.*

N. der Monat,	das Hindernis,
G. des Monats,	des Hindernisses,
D. dem Monat,	dem Hindernisse,
A. den Monat.	das Hindernis.

Plural.

N. die Monate,	die Hindernisse,
G. der Monate,	der Hindernisse,
D. den Monaten,	den Hindernissen,
A. die Monate.	die Hindernisse.

Feminines :**Die Hand, *the hand.*****Die Kuh, *the cow.***

N. die Hand,	die Hände,	die Kuh,	die Kühe,
G. der Hand,	der Hände,	der Kuh,	der Kühe,
D. der Hand,	den Händen,	der Kuh,	den Kühen,
A. die Hand.	die Hände.	die Kuh.	die Kühe.

With the indefinite article :*Masc.**Fem.**Neut.***Ein Freund, *a friend.*****Eine Gans, *a goose.*****Ein Meer, *a sea.***

N. ein Freund,	eine Gans,	ein Meer,
G. eines Freundes,	einer Gans,	eines Meeres,
D. einem Freunde,	einer Gans,	einem Meere,
A. einen Freund.	eine Gans.	ein Meer.

Decline with modification of vowel in the plural: der Stuhl, *the chair*; der Fluß, *the river*; der Fuß, *the foot*; der Zahn, *the tooth*; der Gast, *the guest*; der Kopf, *the head*; der Rock, *the coat*; der Stock, *the stick*; der Tanz, *the dance*; der Baum, *the tree*.

Also the following feminines: die Bank, *the bench*; die Magd, *the maid-servant*; die Nacht, *the night*; die Stadt, *the town*; die Luft, *the air*; die Maus, *the mouse*; die Frucht, *the fruit*; die Nuß, *the nut*; die Braut, *the bride*.

Without vowel modification, the masculines: der Arm, *the arm*; der Hund, *the dog*; der Schuh, *the shoe*; der Tag, *the day*; der Jüngling, *the youth*; der Offizier, *the officer*. The feminines: die Besorgnis, *the care*; die Trübsal, *the trouble*.

And the neuters: das Haar, *the hair*; das Heft, *the note-book*; das Pferd, *the horse*; das Paar, *the pair*; das Pfund, *the pound*; das Schiff, *the ship*; das Thor, *the gate*; das Zeug, *the stuff*.

EXERCISE II.

1. Die Söhne des Vaters. 2. Ein Bruder der Magd. 3. Die Hand eines Freundes. 4. Die Luft des Gebirges. 5. Die Ruh des Engländers. 6. Die Füße der Gänse. 7. Die Röcke der Gäste. 8. Die Thore der Stadt — der Städte. 9. Die Schuhe des Gastes. 10. Die Stöcke des Jünglings. 11. Auf (*dat.*) der Bank in dem Garten. 12. Auf den Bänken in den Gärten. 13. Die Schiffe der Engländer. 14. Auf den Schiffen der Amerikaner. 15. Die Mägde der Braut. 16. Die Besorgnisse der Mütter. 17. Die Pferde der Offiziere. 18. Die Monate des Jahres.

1. The trees of the garden. 2. To the brothers of the maid-servant. 3. The air of the town. 4. The guest of a friend. 5. The gardens of a convent. 6. The coats of the son. 7. The teeth of a mouse. 8. To the friends of the brother. 9. The dances of the guests. 10. The benches of the garden. 11.

The chair of the maid-servant. 12. The chairs and (unb) the benches of the scholars. 13. A night, a month, a year. 14. The officer's shoes. 15. The fruits of the trees. 16. The bride's brothers. 17. The mothers of the brides. 18. The days and the nights. 19. The fruits and the nuts. 20. The troubles of the youths. 21. On (*auf, dat.*) the officer's ship. 22. On the officers' horses. 23. The air in the towns. 24. The teeth of the mice.

LESSON III.

86. The adjective pronouns: *dieser, diese, dieseß, this; jener, jene, jeneß, that (yon); welcher, welche, welcheß, which, what; jeder, jede, jedeß, each, every*, are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
Nom. <i>dies er,</i>	<i>dies e,</i>	<i>dies eß.</i>	<i>dies e.</i>
Gen. <i>dies eß,</i>	<i>dies er,</i>	<i>dies eß.</i>	<i>dies er.</i>
Dat. <i>dies em,</i>	<i>dies er,</i>	<i>dies em.</i>	<i>dies en.</i>
Acc. <i>dies en,</i>	<i>dies e,</i>	<i>dies eß.</i>	<i>dies e.</i>

87. This declension is like that of the definite article in giving three endings — one for each gender — in the nominative singular. But it differs from that of the article in having *e* instead of *ie* in the nom. and accus. of the fem. singular and of the plural; and *eß* instead of *aß* in the nom. and accus. of the neuter singular. With these exceptions, the remarks on the def. art., Less. I., apply to this declension also.

NOTE. — The general statement — often made in German grammars — that these (and other adjectives) are declined like the definite article, must be taken with this important correction.

* 88. Like the indefinite article are declined the possessives: *mein, meine, mein, my; dein, deine, dein, thy (your); sein, seine, sein, his, its; unser, unsre (unsere), unser, our; euer, eure, euer, your; ihr, ihre, ihr, their (or her);* and also *kein, keine, kein, not a, no.* In the plural these are declined like *dieser*.

Third Class (*Enlarged Form*) of the Strong Declension.

89. To the third class of the strong declension belong the great majority of monosyllabic neuters, with a few masculines; nouns ending in *tum* (old spelling *thum*); and a few other neuters of more than one syllable. They form the genitive and dative singular in *es, e*, like Class II.; and the nominative plural in *er*, with vowel modification.

(a) Observe that the nouns in *tum* modify, not the radical vowel, but the vowel of the suffix.

(b) The *e* of the genitive and dative singular may be omitted under the same conditions as in the preceding declension. (§ 85).

EXAMPLES.

Das Haus, the house.

Das Fürstentum, the principality.

Singular.

N. das Haus,
G. des Hauses,
D. dem Hause,
A. das Haus.

das Fürstentum,
des Fürstentums,
dem Fürstentum,
das Fürstentum.

Plural.

N. die Häuser,
G. der Häuser,
D. den Häusern,
A. die Häuser.

die Fürstentümer,
der Fürstentümer,
den Fürstentümern,
die Fürstentümer.

In the same manner: *der Geist, the spirit; der Gott, the god; der Leib, the body; der Mann, the man; der Ort, the place; †*

Rand, *the edge, margin*; der Wald, *the forest*; der Wurm, *the worm*; der Vormund, *the guardian*; der Irrtum, *the error*; der Reichtum, *the riches*.

NOTE.—This important list of the masculines of this class should be remembered. A few others are sometimes so declined. (See Appendix.)

The following examples of monosyllabic neuters: das Amt, *the office*; das Bad, *the bath*; das Blatt, *the leaf*; das Buch, *the book*; das Dach, *the roof*; das Dorf, *the village*; das Feld, *the field*; das Geld, *the money*; das Glas, *the glass*; das Kind, *the child*; das Land, *the land*; das Lied, *the song*; das Schloß, *the lock, castle*; das Thal, *the valley*; das Volk, *the people*.

And the following neuters of more than one syllable: das Gemach, *the apartment*; das Gemüt, *the feeling*; das Gesicht, *the face*; das Geschlecht, *the sex*; das Gespenst, *the spectre*; das Gewand, *the garment*; das Regiment', *the regiment*; das Spital', or Hospital', *the hospital*.

NOTE.—These three are the only foreign nouns so declined. For other nouns with Ge-, see § 81. For some double plurals, § 107.

This class includes no feminines.

90.

The Verb *sein*, *to be*.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

Singular.

ich bin, *I am*.
 du bist, *thou art*.
 er ist, *he is*.
 sie ist, *she is*.
 es ist, *it is*.

Plural.

wir sind, *we are*.
 ihr seid, *you are*.
 sie sind, *they are*.
 ———
 bin ich, *am I?*
 etc.

VOCABULARY.*

gut, *good*.
 schlecht, *bad*.

groß, *tall, large*.
 klein, *small, little*.

* Other words used in the exercises occur in the preceding Lessons; or they may be found in the Vocabulary at the end of the book.

kalt, *cold*.warm, *warm*.hoch, *high*.grün, *green*.jung, *young*.alt, *old*.neu, *new*.fleißig, *industrious*.

91. Observe that adjectives standing alone in the predicate remain unaltered.

EXERCISE III.

1. Ich bin ein Kind. 2. Wir sind Kinder. 3. Die Bücher der Schüler sind klein. 4. Die Blätter des Baumes sind grün. 5. Dieser Mann ist der Vater jenes Kindes. 6. Die Brüder meines Vaters sind seine Freunde. 7. Sind die Dörfer groß? 8. Ist dieser Mann der Bruder deines Vaters? 9. Ist sie die Tochter dieses Mannes? 10. Sind die Schüler fleißig? 11. Die Häuser des Dorfes sind alt. 12. Die Bäume des Waldes sind hoch. 13. Seid ihr die Kinder dieses Mannes? 14. Die Mägde unseres Bruders sind jung. 15. Welches Haus ist das Haus unseres Freundes? 16. Die Bücher dieses Schülers sind neu. 17. Die Dörfer und die Schlösser dieses Landes sind klein. 18. Jenes Haus ist alt; diese Häuser sind neu. 19. Diese Männer sind unsere Freunde. 20. Die Vögel sind in den Wäldern. 21. Die Gläser sind auf dem Rande des Tisches. 22. Sind jene Mädchen die Töchter unserer Gäste? 23. In welchem Thale sind die Felder jenes Mannes? 24. Die Vormünder dieser Kinder sind in diesem Dorfe.

1. Art thou a child? 2. Are you children? 3. We are the children of thy friends. 4. The daughters of this man are tall. 5. The houses of the village are small. 6. The trees of the forest are green. 7. The scholars of this teacher are industrious. 8. The sons of our friend are young. 9. This song is old. 10. These books are new. 11. Are these children the sons of my friend? 12. The roofs of the houses are high. 13. She is the daughter of my brother. 14. The fields are green. 15. The air is cold. 16. The bath is warm. 17. The sons of

my guest are Englishmen. 18. In which lands are those villages? 19. The fields of these valleys are green. 20. These baths are cold. 21. The birds of the forest are industrious. 22. The apartments of the king's castle are large. 23. The officers of these regiments are old. 24. The songs of the people — of the peoples. (*See notes on the Exercises, preface pp. V, VI.*)

LESSON IV.

The Weak Declension.

92. The weak declension comprises all nouns of the feminine gender (except *Mutter*, *Tochter*, and those of the second class of the strong declension); most masculines ending in *e*; a few masculine monosyllables which formerly ended in *e*; and many foreign masculines accented on the last syllable. No neuters.

(a) This declension includes, therefore, all feminines of more than one syllable, except those in *-niß* and *-fal* (and the two words *Mutter* and *Tochter*).

(b) Feminine monosyllables are nearly equally divided between this declension and the second class of the strong declension. The weak declension includes all foreign or derivative feminines, and those that once ended in *-e*.

(c) Foreign masculines are also divided between the same two declensions. Those in *-al*, *-an*, *-aft*, *-ier*, belong to the strong; most others, including all that once ended in *-e*, belong to the weak declension.

(d) Hence, words in either of the foregoing groups must be carefully observed.

93. Nouns of this declension form their plural in *-en* or *-n*. The feminines remain unchanged in the singular,

but the masculines take the termination *-en* or *-n* also in the singular, for all cases except the nominative.

94. Nouns ending in *e*, *el*, *er*, and *ar* unaccented, take the termination *n*; all others take *en*. Thus: *die Blume*, *die Blumen*; *die Nadel*, *die Nadeln*; *die Feder*, *die Federn*; *der Ungar*, *die Ungarn*. But: *die Jugend*, *die Jugenden*; *die Station'*, *die Station'en*; *der Student'*, *die Student'en* (§ 85).

95. Feminine derivatives in *-in* double the *n* in the plural; as, *die Fürstin*, *the princess*; pl. *die Fürstinnen*. (§ 3, *a*).

For a special form in feminine singular, see § 106.

96. No noun of the weak declension modifies the root-vowel in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Die Blume, the flower.

Der Knabe, the boy.

Singular.

N. <i>die Blume</i> ,	<i>der Knabe</i> ,
G. <i>der Blume</i> ,	<i>des Knaben</i> ,
D. <i>der Blume</i> ,	<i>dem Knaben</i> ,
A. <i>die Blume</i> .	<i>den Knaben</i> .

Plural.

N. <i>die Blumen</i> ,	<i>die Knaben</i> ,
G. <i>der Blumen</i> ,	<i>der Knaben</i> ,
D. <i>den Blumen</i> ,	<i>den Knaben</i> ,
A. <i>die Blumen</i> .	<i>die Knaben</i> .

Die Feder, the pen; gen. *der Feder*; pl. *die Federn*, etc.

Monosyllables: *die Art, the kind*; gen. *der Art*; pl. *die Arten*, etc. — *Der Held, the hero*; gen. *des Helden*; pl. *die Helden*, etc.

Foreign: *der Poet', the poet*; gen. *des Poet'en*; pl. *die Poet'en*, etc.

Decline like die Blume : die Stube, *the room*; die Freude, *the joy*; die Schule, *the school*, etc.

Like die Feder : die Nadel, *the needle*; die Mauer, *the wall*; die Schüssel, *the dish*, etc.

Like die Art : die Uhr, *the watch*; die Frau, *the woman, wife*; die That, *the deed*; die Thür, *the door*; die Zahl, *the number*, etc.

Like der Knabe : der Preuße, *the Prussian*; der Affe, *the monkey*; der Nefse, *the nephew*, etc.

Like der Poet : der Advocat, *the lawyer*; der Student, *the student*; der Philosoph, *the philosopher*, etc.

Like der Held : der Bär, *the bear*; der Christ, *the Christian*; der Fürst, *the prince*; der Graf, *the count*; der Hirt, *the herdsman*; der Mensch, *(the) man*; der Mohr, *the Moor*; der Narr, *the fool*; der Ochse, *the ox*; der Prinz, *the prince*; der Thor, *the fool*.

NOTE. — This list — which comprises the most important masculine monosyllables of this declension — should be remembered. Apparently they would belong to the second class of the strong declension; but -e has been dropped from the nominative singular. (See Appendix.)

97. To this list belongs, properly, der Herr, *the Lord, gentleman*; also, *Mr. or Sir*. But this word adds in the singular only n; in the plural en; as, des Herrn; pl. die Herren, etc.

98. PAST INDICATIVE OF *sein*, to be.

Singular.

ich war, *I was*.
du warst, *thou wast*.
er war, *he was*.

Plural.

wir waren, *we were*.
ihr war(e)t, *you were*.
sie waren, *they were*.

VOCABULARY.

und, <i>and</i> .	wo, <i>where</i> .
oder, <i>or</i> .	war ich, <i>was I?</i>
aber, <i>but</i> .	warst du, <i>wast thou?</i>
sehr, <i>very</i> .	

EXERCISE IV.

1. Die Blumen des Gartens sind die Freude meiner Mutter. 2. Fürsten und Grafen sind Menschen. 3. Die Mauern der Stadt sind hoch und alt. 4. Die Stuben sind klein. 5. Das Land unseres Herrn, des Fürsten, ist ein Fürstentum. 6. Die Preußen und die Ungarn waren fleißig. 7. Die Ochsen waren groß, aber die Kühe waren sehr klein. 8. Dieser Knabe ist der Sohn des Grafen. 9. Die Uhr dieses Herrn war neu. 10. Diese Uhren sind sehr alt aber gut. 11. Ist er ein Preuße oder ein Ungar? 12. Die Thaten des Helden. 13. Die Thüren des Hauses. 14. Die Neffen des Grafen. 15. Die Hefte des Studenten. 16. Diese Herren sind Preußen. 17. Die Knaben sind in der Schule—in den Schulen. 18. Die Zahl der Studenten ist groß. 19. Die Thaten der Christen. 20. Die Stuben des Hauses. 21. Die Blumen der Gärten. 22. Die Schüler des Herrn. 23. Die Nadeln der Mädchen. 24. Die Schüsseln sind auf dem Tische.

1. The Prussians and the Hungarians are Christians. 2. These boys were pupils of my father. 3. The schools of this town are good. 4. It was the deed of a fool. 5. The daughters of the count were old, but the sons of the prince were young. 6. The hands of the ladies. 7. The doors of my house. 8. Where are my needles? 9. Where were the ladies and the gentlemen? 10. The boys were industrious. 11. These dishes are new. 12. The deeds of the heroes. 13. The watches of those gentlemen. 14. The number of the boys and of the girls. 15. The lands of the count. 16. The monkeys and the bears. 17. These princes are Christians. 18. The teeth and the feet of the oxen. 19. A daughter of a lawyer. 20. The wife of an officer. 21. That gentleman is a Prussian. 22. I was in the room. 23. We were in the rooms. 24. Was he the son of a poet? 25. Were they the daughters of the lawyers?

LESSON V.

Peculiarities in Declension.

99. The following masculines ending in *e* form their genitive in *-ns*, and their other cases in *-n* according to the weak declension :

der Buchstabe, *the letter* (of the alphabet).

der Friede, *peace*.

der Haufe, *heap*.

der Funke, *spark*.

der Name, *name*.

der Gedanke, *thought*.

der Same, *seed*.

der Glaube, *faith*.

der Wille, *will*.

100. Der Schade, *harm*. gen. Schadens, modifies the vowel in the plural, die Schäden, etc., usually ; but also die Schaden.

101. Der Schmerz, *the pain*, is occasionally declined in the same way : gen. des Schmerzens, dat. dem Schmerzen, etc. And der Felsen, *the rock*, has also the shorter form, der Fels, gen. des Felsens or Felsen. But usually des Schmerzes, etc.; pl. die Schmerzen.

102. One neuter, das Herz, *the heart*, forms its genitive in *-ens*; des Herzens, dat. dem Herzen, acc. das Herz; plur. die Herzen.

103. Some of these nouns have also the nominative in *-en*, and are then regularly of the first class of the strong declension ; as, der Frieden, des Friedens, etc.

104. A few nouns of the masculine and neuter gender follow the strong declension in the singular, and the weak in the plural. The most important are :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
der Bauer, <i>farmer, peasant</i> .	des Bauers,	die Bauern.
der Mast, <i>mast (of a ship)</i> .	des Mastes,	die Masten.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
der Muskel, <i>muscle.</i>	des Muskels,	die Muskeln.
der Nachbar, <i>neighbor.</i>	des Nachbars,	die Nachbarn.
der Pantoffel, <i>slipper.</i>	des Pantoffels,	die Pantoffeln
der See, <i>lake.</i>	des Sees,	die Seen.
der Staat, <i>state.</i>	des Staates,	die Staaten.
der Stachel, <i>sting.</i>	des Stachels,	die Stacheln.
der Stiefel, <i>boot.</i>	des Stiefels,	die Stiefeln.
der Strahl, <i>beam.</i>	des Strahles,	die Strahlen.
der Vetter, <i>cousin.</i>	des Veters,	die Vettern.
das Auge, <i>eye.</i>	des Auges,	die Augen.
das Bett, <i>bed.</i>	des Bettes,	die Betten.
das Ende, <i>end.</i>	des Endes,	die Enden.
das Hemd, <i>shirt.</i>	des Hemdes,	die Hemden.
das Insekt, <i>insect.</i>	des Insektes,	die Insekten.
das Ohr, <i>ear.</i>	des Ohres,	die Ohren.

and the foreign masculine titles in -or. (§ 117).

These constitute what is called the *mixed declension*, in which are sometimes included also the nouns, §§ 99-102.

105. Some of these words have double forms: des Bauern, des Nachbarn, des Vettern; die Vettern, and (better) die Stiefel. And there are a few other nouns in which usage is divided, in the singular or plural, or both, between the weak and the strong declensions, or even between different classes of the strong declension; as, der Baier, *the Bavarian*; gen. Baiers or Baiern; pl. Baier or Baiern; der Dorn, *the thorn*; pl. Dörner, Dorne, or Dornen; der Sporn, *the spur*; pl. Sporne or Spornen, or even Sporen; das Boot, pl. die Boote or Böte; das Rohr, pl. die Rohre or Röhre, etc. And in some cases diversity of usage in gender leads to uncertainty of classification; as, der or das Chor, etc. Such details must be found in the dictionaries. (See Appendix).

106. Some weak feminines retain the *n* of an earlier inflection in the dative singular, when immediately after a preposition; as, auf Erden, *on earth*; vor Freuden, *for joy*.

NOTE. — Such phrases are also: zu Ehren, *in honor (of)*; zu Gunsten, *in favor (of)*; von Seiten, *on the part (of)*, and some others. In poetry the form is sometimes found with the article; as, in der Erden, etc.; and, rarely also in the genitive; as, die Güter dieser Erden, *the goods of this earth*.

107. A few words give two plurals in different senses, having both senses in the singular. Such are: das Band: pl. Bänder, *ribbons*; Bande, *bonds*. Die Bank; pl. Bänke, *benches*; Banken, *banks*. Das Wort; pl. Wörter, *words* (singly); Worte, *words* (connected). (§§ 424, 426).

NOTE. — Colloquially — in imitation of French or English — are found plurals in §; as, Kriß, Säbel, Mädchen, etc.

THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF *sein*.

108. The perfect and pluperfect of the verb *sein* are formed by adding the perfect participle gewesen, *been*, to the present and past tenses of the same verb. Literally: *I am been, I was been*.

(a) Observe that *sein* is here its own auxiliary, where in English we use *have*.

PERFECT.

Singular.

ich bin gewesen, *I have been*.

du bist gewesen, *thou hast been*.

er ist gewesen, *he has been*.

Plural.

wir sind gewesen, *we have been*.

ihr seid gewesen, *you have been*.

sie sind gewesen, *they have been*.

PLUPERFECT.

ich war gewesen, *I had been*.

du warst gewesen, *thou hadst been*.

er war gewesen, *he had been*.

wir waren gewesen, *we had been*.

ihr waret gewesen, *you had been*.

sie waren gewesen, *they had been*.

(b) Observe that when the verb is used in a compound form, the participle is removed to the end of the sentence. Thus: Du bist gut gewesen. Der Knabe war fleißig gewesen. Bist du gut gewesen? War der Knabe fleißig gewesen?

VOCABULARY.

reich, <i>rich</i> .	stark, <i>strong</i> .	in, <i>in</i> { govern the dative
arm, <i>poor</i> .	schwach, <i>weak</i> .	auf, <i>on</i> { when expressing <i>rest</i> .
nützlich, <i>useful</i> .	scharf, <i>sharp</i> .	wie, <i>as, like</i> ; nicht, <i>not</i> .

EXERCISE V.

1. Der Vater dieses Bauers war der Nachbar meines Veters gewesen. 2. Die Jahre des Friedens sind dem Staate sehr nützlich gewesen. 3. Die Stiefeln, die Pantoffeln, die Hemden und die Röcke sind neu gewesen. 4. Die Dornen sind scharf wie Nadeln. 5. Der Sohn meines Nachbarn war reich gewesen. 6. In dieser Stube waren die Betten der Schüler. 7. Der Bruder unseres Veters war reich gewesen. 8. Seine Augen und seine Ohren sind groß, aber seine Füße sind klein. 9. Der Friede des Herrn. 10. Meine Augen sind schwach. 11. Die Schmerzen des Herzens. 12. Der Friede der Staaten. 13. Die Bänder der Mädchen. 14. Diese Bauern sind Nachbarn gewesen. 15. Diese Wörter sind die Namen jener Männer. 16. Die Worte [des] Glaubens. 17. Die Namen jener Insekten. 18. Die Banken sind in den Städten. 19. Die Bande des Friedens. 20. Jene Herren sind Vettern.

1. The masts of this ship are very strong. 2. Your neighbors *have been* in this room. 3. The thoughts of the Christians. 4. The names of the peasants. 5. The brothers of my cousin *had been* poor. 6. My mother's slippers are old. 7. The hearts of (the) men. 8. His ears are large, but his eyes are small. 9. The boots of my father, the slippers of my cousin, and the shirts of the boys are not very new. 10. The beds of the scholars had been in this room. 11. The thoughts of my cousin are the thoughts of a Christian. 12. The eyes and the ears of a mouse are small. 13. The faith of the heart is strong. 14. These farmers are my neighbors. 15. The masts of the ships are high. 16. The peasants of these states have been very rich. 17. The ribbons of my slippers

are green. 18. The boots are on the benches. 19. The faces of the neighbors. 20. The thoughts and the words of (the) peace.



LESSON VI.

Declension of Proper Names.

109. Names of persons, places, and the neuter names of countries, when inflected, usually take *-s* in the genitive. *Friedrich*, *Frederick*, *Friedrichs*; *Elisabeth*, *Elisabeths*; *Hilda*, *Hildas*; *Amerika*, *Amerikas*; *Straßburg*, *Straßburgs*. But the names of places in *-s* are not declined; as, *Paris*, etc.

NOTE. — An earlier dative, or accusative, in *-n* or *-en* sometimes occurs colloquially; as, *Peter-n*, *Just-en*. (For plurals, see § 427.)

110. Names of females ending in *e* take in the genitive *-ens*, and in the dative and accusative *-en*. *Sophie*; gen. *Sophiens*; dat. and acc. *Sophien*; *Amalie*, *Amaliens*, *Amalien*.

NOTE. — Masculine names ending in a sibilant (*s*, *ß*, *sch*, *z*, *ß*) may do the same: *Max*, *Maxens*, *Maxen*; but if surnames, or foreign, they take usually the apostrophe only (§ 70); as, *Voss' Werke*.

111. In speaking of sovereigns and dignitaries, the preposition *von* is used in such phrases as: *der Kaiser von Rußland*, *the Emperor of Russia*; *die Königin von England*, *the Queen of England*; *der Bürgermeister von Magdeburg*, *the mayor of Magdeburg*. This form may generally be used instead of the genitive of countries or places.

112. And, generally, the inflection of a personal name may be avoided by the use of the article; as, gen. *des Karl*, *der Sophie*, *des Schiller*, etc.; or of an apposition with the article; as, *des Königs Heinrich* (§§ 427–8).

113. The Latin nouns *Christus* and *Jesus* usually retain their Latin declension; thus:

N. Christus;	G. Christi;	D. Christo;	A. Christum.
N. Jesus;	G. Jesu;	D. Jesu;	A. Jesum.

THE FUTURE OF THE VERB *sein*, to be.

114. The future of the verb *sein* is formed by combining with the infinitive *sein* the present tense of the auxiliary verb *werden*, to become.

Singular.

ich werde sein, *I shall be.*
 du wirst sein, *thou wilt be.*
 er wird sein, *he will be.*

Plural.

wir werden sein, *we shall be.*
 ihr werdet sein, *you will be.*
 sie werden sein, *they will be.*

(a) And interrogatively: werde ich sein? *shall I be?* wird er sein? *will he be?* etc. Note that the infinitive goes to the end of the sentence; as, ich werde fleißig sein; wird er fleißig sein? etc.

NOTE. — These auxiliary forms, which are here given only for practice, will be more fully explained hereafter. (LESS. XIII.)

VOCABULARY.

hier, *here.*

heute, *to-day.*

morgen, *to-morrow.*

gestern, *yesterday.*

auch, *also.*

bald, *soon.*

die Schwester, *the sister.*

mit, *with* (governs the dative).

EXERCISE VI.

1. Charlottens Mutter ist heute hier gewesen, und der Vater Mariens wird morgen auch hier sein. 2. Der König von Spanien und die Königin von Portugal werden morgen in Madrid sein. 3. Die Flüsse Rußlands sind groß. 4. Ist er mit Sophiens Schwester in Amaliens Garten gewesen? 5. Er wird mit Marien in der Stube sein. 6. Die Vettern Friedrichs werden auch bald hier sein. 7. Die

Häuser von Paris sind groß. 8. Der Vater und die Mutter [der] Marie sind gestern hier gewesen. 9. Werden ihre Brüder und ihre Schwestern bald hier sein? 10. Der Kaiser und die Kaiserin von Deutschland sind in Berlin. 11. Das Leben Jesu. 12. Die Worte Jesu Christi. (*Adverbs of time precede adverbs of place*).

1. I am Mary's brother and thou art Charlotte's sister. 2. The sister of the Emperor of Russia will be here to-morrow. 3. He is with Mary in Frederick's garden. 4. The mayor of Strasburg has been here to-day. 5. The deeds of Frederick have been useful. 6. Will the father of Charles be here to-morrow? 7. He will be here to-morrow, and the mother of Sophia will also soon be here. 8. Has the mother of the Queen of Spain been here? 9. She will soon be here. 10. The rivers and the lakes of Russia are large. 11. The son of Elizabeth is a friend of our neighbor. 12. Mary's slippers and Charles' boots are new.

LESSON VII.

Declension of Foreign Nouns.

115. Nouns of foreign origin generally retain their foreign accent (see § 59, note), but most of them are declined like German nouns. Others retain some peculiarities.

116. Like German nouns are declined such words as: der Bischof, *the bishop*, die Bischöfe; der Kaplan', *the chaplain*, die Kapläne; der Instinkt', die Instinkte; das Monument', die Monumente; das Hospital', die Hospitäler; das Regiment', die Regimenter, etc.; and the foreign masculines and feminines of the weak declension; as, der Advokat', *the advocate*; die Republik', *the republic*, etc.

117. The titles of male persons ending in unaccented or take *s* in the genitive singular and *en* in the plural: *der Doktor, des Doktors, die Doctoren*, etc.; according to the *mixed* declension. (See § 104; for the accent, see §§ 57, 58.)

118. Latin nouns in *um* and *ium* add *s* in the gen. sing., and change *um* to *en* in the plural; as, *das Studium*; gen. *des Studiums*; pl. *die Studien*, etc. Some have dropped *ium* in the singular, but retain *ien* in the plural; as, *das Adverb* (or *Adverbium*); pl. *die Adverbien*, etc.*

119. Neuter nouns in *al'* and *il'* take *s* in the genitive singular and *ien* in the plural: *das Material*, *des Materials*, *die Materialien*; *das Fossil*, *des Fossils*, *die Fossilien*.*

120. Words from French, English, and other modern languages usually take *s* in the genitive singular and in the plural: *Lords, Genies, Solos, Dons, Paschas*; but if ending in *-s* are not declined; as, *der Kommiss'*, *the clerk* (*s* silent).

(a) A few other foreign nouns, mostly of technical use, retain foreign plurals; as, *Casus, Mobi, Facta, Cherubim*, etc. And a few others form plurals in *en*; as, *das Drama, die Dramen*. But there is much irregularity. (See § 427.)

Declension of Compound Nouns.

121. Compound nouns are formed much more freely in German than in English (as will be explained hereafter). Such nouns are inflected according to the gender and declension of the last component, the rest remaining unchanged. Hence, as already remarked, such nouns as *der Apfelbaum*, *the apple-tree*, *das Wörterbuch*, *the dictionary*, are inflected as monosyllables: like *der Baum*, *das Buch*.

* These groups from Latin neuters, pl. *a, ia*, are now nearly like the mixed declension. A few other such nouns belong here; also the German, *das Kleinod*, pl. *die Kleinoden* (or *Kleinode*).

122. There are a few exceptions: die Antwort, *the answer*, pl. Antworten (comp. of das Wort); die Demut, die Großmut, and other compounds of der Mut; der Abscheu (comp. of die Schen), and a few others. (See § 388.)

THE FUTURE PERFECT OF *sein*.

123. The future perfect, or second future, of *sein* is formed by joining the perf. participle gewesen and the infinitive *sein* to the present of the auxiliary verb werden.

Singular.

ich werde gewesen sein, *I shall have been.*
 du wirst gewesen sein, *thou wilt have been.*
 er wird gewesen sein, *he will have been.*

Plural.

wir werden gewesen sein, *we shall have been.*
 ihr werdet gewesen sein, *you will have been.*
 sie werden gewesen sein, *they will have been.*

(a) And interrogatively: werde ich gewesen sein? etc. Observe that the participle and infinitive stand together at the end — the participle before the infinitive, *reversing the English order.*

NOTE. — As will be seen § 172, these form the *infinitive perfect* (§ 108).

VOCABULARY.

der Augapfel, <i>the pupil</i> (of the eye).	das Herrenhaus, <i>the House of Lords.</i>
der Ackeremann, <i>the husband-man.</i>	der Knabenlehrer, <i>the teacher in a boys'-school, tutor.</i>
der Baumgarten, <i>the orchard.</i>	der Tanzlehrer, <i>the dancing-master.</i>
der Blumengarten, <i>the flower-garden.</i>	die Kinderstube, <i>the nursery.</i>
der Feldherr, <i>the general.</i>	die Knabenschule, <i>the boys'-school.</i>

das Landhaus, *the country-house.*

die Gartenmauer, *the garden-wall.*

die Stadtmauer, *the city-wall.*

der Hausherr, *the landlord.*

der Abt, *the abbot.*

der Papst, *the pope.*

das Wörterbuch, *the dictionary.*

das Laborato'rium, *the laboratory*

die Universität, *the university.*

der König, *the king.*

Preußen, *Prussia.*

der Student, *the student.*

zu, *to (dat.).*

EXERCISE VII.

1. Diese Stadt ist reich an (in, *dat.*) Monumenten. 2. Der Kaplan des Bischofs ist ein Doktor [der] Theologie. 3. Die Kapläne der Päpste sind Bischöfe. 4. Die Lords sind in dem Herrenhause. 5. In dem Museum waren Fossilien. 6. Das Wörterbuch dieses Professors wird gut sein. 7. Die Söhne des Doktors werden mit dem Tanzlehrer in der Kinderstube gewesen sein. 8. Unsere Regimenter werden mit dem Feldherrn an (at, *dat.*) der Stadtmauer sein. 9. Das Buch in der Hand unseres Pastors ist ein Wörterbuch zu den Evangelien. 10. In dem Landhause des Grafen ist ein Museum von Fossilien. 11. Die Studenten der Universität sind in dem Laboratorium des Professors der Chemie. 12. Die Antwort des Feldherrn in dem Herrenhause war sehr gut.

1. The hospitals of this town are near (an, *dat.*) the city-wall. 2. The kings of Prussia are rectors of the universities [of] Bonn and Berlin. 3. Here are the materials for (zu, *dat.*) a dictionary of the gospels. 4. The professors and the doctors have been in the orchard of the pastor. 5. In the museum of the bishop are fossils. 6. The dancing-master is in the nursery with the sons of the general and with the daughters of the professor. 7. The monuments of this town are old. 8. These bishops are doctors of (the) theology. 9. The flower-garden of the abbot is large. 10. The study of the gospels is the joy of the student. 11. The professor of chemistry is in the laboratory with the students of the university. 12. The answers are in the dictionaries.

Synopsis of Declension.

124. The following table will exhibit to the eye, for convenient reference, the chief forms of declension, all other cases being known from the genitive singular and the nominative plural, and there being no inflection in feminine singular :

A. *Strong Declension.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1. CLASS I. <i>Nom.</i> —		—, or, ^{..} ¹
(<i>Masc., neut.</i>) <i>Gen.</i> —ē.		
2. CLASS II. <i>Nom.</i> —		—e, or, ^{..} e.¹
(<i>Masc., fem., neut.</i>) <i>Gen.</i> —(e)ē.		
3. CLASS III. <i>Nom.</i> —		^{..} er.¹
(<i>Neut., few masc.</i>) <i>Gen.</i> —(e)ē.		

B. *Weak Declension.*

(<i>Masc., fem.</i>) * <i>Nom.</i> —	—(e)n.
<i>Gen.</i> —(e)n.	

C. *Mixed Declension.*

(<i>Masc., few neut.</i>) <i>Nom.</i> —	—(e)n.
<i>Gen.</i> —(e)ē, or, —(e)nē.	

REMARK. — The chief difficulty is in the formation of the plural; and herein especially the question of vowel modification in *masculines* of I. and II. Other points to be specially noted are: 1. *masculine*: plurals in -er, and, of monosyllables, in -en; 2. *feminine*: plural, of monosyllables, in -e or -en; 3. *neuter*: plural, of monosyllables, in -e; and the nouns of the *mixed declension*. See Appendix.

¹ The dots over the line indicate vowel modification.

Gender of Nouns.

125. The gender of nouns is important in itself, and, also, because it largely determines declension. But, as already seen, gender is in German to a great extent independent of meaning; and as to the form of words, no sufficient general rules can be given. The following are some of the most useful:

- I. Generally: Sex names and appellations will follow the sex; except, *das Weib, the woman*; *das Weibchen, the wench*; and neuter diminutives in *-chen, -lein*.
- II. Masculine are: 1. Nouns ending in *-ig, -ich, -ling, -m*; and most nouns ending in *-el, -en, -er*.
 2. Most strong derivatives; that is, derivatives formed by root-change without suffix. (See § 383.)
 3. Names of winds, seasons, months, days, mountains.
- III. Feminine are: 1. Most nouns in *-e*, not of masculine meaning, and not beginning with *ge-*.
 2. Derivatives in *-t, -ei, -heit, -keit, -schaft, -ung, -in*.
 3. Most abstract nouns; and most names of plants, fruits, flowers.
- IV. Neuter are: 1. Most derivatives with prefix *ge-*, and most nouns ending in *-nis* or *-tum*.
 2. All diminutives ending in *-chen, -lein*.
 3. Infinitives, and other parts of speech, used as nouns (unless denoting persons).
 4. Most collective nouns; most names of countries, places, metals.
- V. Foreign nouns usually retain their original gender.
- VI. Compound nouns follow the gender of their last component. (Exceptions, see § 122.)
- VII. Some nouns have two genders, with a difference of meaning; as, *der Band, das Band*, etc. These will be referred to hereafter. (§ 426.)
- VIII. As already seen (§ 106), some nouns are of uncertain gender, or at least of divided usage. These details must be found in the dictionary.

126. Yet, after all rules, the gender of German nouns must be learned largely by experience. The subject should, therefore, receive the constant attention of the student. Especially it is recommended that the habit should be formed of associating with every noun that is learned the appropriate form of the definite article, and of regularly using the article when naming a noun; as, *der Zug, die Zucht, das Zeug*, etc.



LESSON VIII.

The Declension of Adjectives.

127. Adjectives used in the predicate — that is, in connection with the verb — are not declined; as has been seen already.

128. Adjectives used appositively — that is after the noun — are also not declined; as, *die Bäume, groß und grün, the trees, large and green.*

NOTE. — This may be considered as a kind of elliptical predicate construction, for *the trees* (which are) *large and green.*

129. Adjectives used attributively — that is before a noun, expressed or understood — are declined.

130. There are two declensions of the attributive adjective, the *strong* and the *weak*. The combination of these forms the *mixed* declension.

NOTE. — The term *adjective* here includes only *qualifying* adjectives, not the pronominals.

The Strong Declension of Adjectives.

131. When the attributive adjective is not preceded by one of the articles, or by any other pronominal adjective of like inflection, it takes the endings of *bießer* (§ 86).

NOTE. — It is usual to speak of this declension as like that of the definite article. But see § 87.

132. These endings are (see § 86):

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
Nom.	-er	-e	-es	-e
Gen.	-es	-er	-es	-er
Dat.	-em	-er	-em	-en
Acc.	-en	-e	-es	-e

NOTE. — The declension of *bießer* is made by adding these endings to the root *bieß*. Similarly, all adjective pronouns, except those in § 88.

With these endings decline in full, both *horizontally* and *vertically* (see § 72 *b*), the adjectives *gut*, *schlecht*, *alt*, *jung*, *neu*, *groß*, *klein*, etc. Decline also with nouns, as follows (see § 133):

EXAMPLES.

MASCULINE.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>guter Wein, good wine.</i>	<i>gute Weine, good wines.</i>
G.	<i>gutes Weines, of good wine.</i>	<i>guter Weine, of good wines.</i>
D.	<i>gutem Weine, to good wine.</i>	<i>guten Weinen, to good wines.</i>
A.	<i>guten Wein, good wine.</i>	<i>gute Weine, good wines.</i>

FEMININE.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	<i>große Freude, great joy.</i>	<i>große Freuden, great joys.</i>
G.	<i>großer Freude,</i>	<i>großer Freuden,</i>
D.	<i>großer Freude,</i>	<i>großen Freuden,</i>
A.	<i>große Freude.</i>	<i>große Freuden.</i>

NEUTER.

*Singular.**Plural.*N. feines Tuch, *fine cloth.*

feine Tücher,

G. feines Tuches,

feiner Tücher,

D. feinem Tuche,

feinen Tüchern,

A. feines Tuch.

feine Tücher.

133. Before masculine and neuter genitives in *es* or *s*, the adjective genitive now usually ends in *en* instead of *es*. Thus: guten Weines, feinen Tuches, etc.

NOTE.— This is to avoid repetition of the same *strong* form. The form *-en* should hereafter be generally used in paradigms and exercises.

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF THE VERB **haben**, *to have*.*Singular.**Plural.*ich habe, *I have.*wir haben, *we have.*du hast, *thou hast.*ihr habt, *you have.*er hat, *he has.*sie haben, *they have.*sie hat, *she has.*es hat, *it has.*haben wir, *have we?*

VOCABULARY.

blau, *blue.*schwarz, *black.*der Platz, *the place, square.*gelb, *yellow.*rot, *red.* lieb, *dear.*die Hütte, *the hut, cottage.*weiß, *white.*breit, *broad.*die Flasche, *the bottle.*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. In den Gärten des Fürsten sind große, grüne Bäume und schöne blaue und gelbe Blumen. 2. Weißes Brod ist gut, aber schwarzes ist auch gut. 3. Die Soldaten haben blaue oder rote Röcke. 4. Paris und London sind große Städte. 5. Hier sind lange Straßen und breite Plätze. 6. Gute Kinder sind die Freude ihres Vaters und ihrer Mutter. 7. Fleißige Schüler haben nützliche

Bücher. 8. Hast du blaues oder weißes Papier? 9. Ich habe rotes. 10. Hat er rotes Papier? 11. Er hat weißes. 12. Meine Brüder haben neue Röcke und neue Pantoffeln, aber alte Stiefel(n). 13. Die Häuser reicher Fürsten sind groß, aber die Hütten armer Bauern sind klein. 14. Alter Freund, wo bist du? 15. Liebes Kind, neue Bücher sind oft schlecht; gute Bücher sind oft alt. 16. Eine Flasche roten Weines ist auf (on, *dat.*) dem Tische.

1. The streets of large towns are long. 2. This (*dieß*) is a day of great joy. 3. Young children and old men were in the garden of the prince. 4. Have you new slippers, new hats, and new coats? 5. The houses of poor peasants are often small huts. 6. Dear brother, thou art the joy of thy father. 7. Dear sister, thou art the joy of thy mother. 8. Good scholars are industrious. 9. Have these soldiers blue or red coats? 10. They have red [ones]. 11. Have you warm water? 12. We have cold [water]. 13. My father has good old friends. 14. In the nursery are good beds. 15. Dear children, you are industrious. 16. I am the teacher of industrious boys. 17. She has sharp needles. 18. They have bottles of old wine.

LESSON IX.

Weak Declension of Adjectives.

134. When the attributive adjective is preceded by the definite article or a pronominal adjective of three terminations (§ 87), it loses its own distinctive endings; that is, it takes in the nominative singular of all three genders, and in the accusative singular feminine and neuter, the termination *-e*, and in all other cases of the singular and plural, *-en*. This is called the *weak* declension.

The combined endings, pronominal and adjective, will then be (the former *strong*, the latter *weak*):

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>m.f.n.</i>
Nom.	-er -e	-e -e	-es -e	-e -en
Gen.	-es -en	-er -en	-es -en	-er -en
Dat.	-em -en	-er -en	-em -en	-en -en
Acc.	-en -en	-e -e	-es -e	-e -en

These combined endings should also be learned both horizontally and vertically; for, though they occur in practice only before single nouns, it is important that the adjective declension should itself be perfectly familiar. Thus decline, *masc.* dieser alte; *fem.* diese alte; *neut.* dieses alte. Similarly, der gute, die gute, das gute (bearing in mind the peculiarities of the definite article). For the adjective endings alone, see Synopsis, p. 67.

135. It will be observed that the declension of the adjective itself is here less *explicit*, the forms of gender, number, case being for the most part expressed by the foregoing pronominal. It is therefore to the latter, chiefly, that in this combination the student will look to determine the form of the adjective or of the noun.

EXAMPLES.

MASCULINE.

Dieser grüne Baum, *this green tree.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. dieser grüne Baum,	diese grünen Bäume,
G. dieses grünen Baumes,	dieser grünen Bäume,
D. diesem grünen Baume,	diesen grünen Bäumen,
A. diesen grünen Baum.	diese grünen Bäume.

FEMININE.

*Jene schöne Frau, that beautiful woman.**Singular.*

- N. jene schöne Frau,
 G. jener schönen Frau,
 D. jener schönen Frau,
 A. jene schöne Frau.

Plural.

- jene schönen Frauen,
 jener schönen Frauen,
 jenen schönen Frauen,
 jene schönen Frauen.

NEUTER.

*Welches alte Schloß, which old castle.**Singular.*

- N. welches alte Schloß,
 G. welches alten Schlosses,
 D. welchem alten Schlosse,
 A. welches alte Schloß.

Plural.

- welche alten Schlösser,
 welcher alten Schlösser,
 welchen alten Schlössern,
 welche alten Schlösser.

Decline in the same way: jeder treue Freund, der gute Knabe, die liebe Tochter, das neue Haus, etc., etc.

(a) The *ch* of *hoch* is changed into *h*, in all inflections, before *e*, (§ 156): *der hohe Berg, the high mountain; hohe Tannen, tall firs.*

Let the teacher add similar examples; and also, such as the following: Determine gender, number, case of *des alten Mannes, den alten Mann, der neuen Bücher, den neuen Büchern*, etc. And point out ambiguity of form; as *in die alten Männer* (nom. or acc. pl.), *den guten Knaben* (acc. sing. or dat. pl.), etc. Also, given the gender of the noun, decline, from root-forms only: *dieſ-ſch- Baum, jen- blau- Blume*; or with the article: *der- lang- Jahr*, etc. etc.

REMARK. — This is really a *combined declension* of the adjective with the preceding pronominal. The adjective endings occur only when so preceded, and the *two together* determine the form. For this reason the paradigms have been given in combination. The same principle applies to the *mixed declension*. (Less. x.)

THE PAST INDICATIVE OF **haben**.*Singular.*

ich hatte, *I had.*
 du hattest, *thou hadst.*
 er hatte, *he had.*

Plural.

wir hatten, *we had.*
 ihr hattet, *you had.*
 sie hatten, *they had.*

VOCABULARY.

zwei, <i>two.</i>	der Norden, <i>the North.</i>	fett, <i>fat.</i>
der Schnee, <i>the snow.</i>	der Süden, <i>the South.</i>	preussisch, <i>Prussian.</i>
die Erde, <i>the earth,</i>	der Maler, <i>the painter.</i>	englisch, <i>English.</i>
<i>world.</i>	[<i>land.</i> bedeckt, <i>covered.</i>	französisch, <i>French.</i>
die Schweiz, <i>Switzer-</i>	berühmt, <i>famous.</i>	unter, <i>under.</i>

EXERCISE IX.

1. Der junge König und der alte Fürst sind in dem großen Schlosse des reichen Grafen. 2. Jene alte Frau hat zwei schöne Töchter. 3. Die kleinen Knaben hatten neue Röcke. 4. Die tiefen Thäler und die hohen Gebirge [der] Schweiz sind mit grünen Tannen und mit weißem Schnee bedeckt. 5. Die starken Völker der Erde sind in dem kalten Norden. 6. In dem warmen Süden sind die Menschen schwach. 7. Die warmen Bäder der kleinen aber alten Stadt Ems sind berühmt. 8. Die reichen Bauern hatten schöne Häuser. 9. Hatten die Kinder des berühmten Professors das große neue Wörterbuch des [Herrn] Doktor Schwarz? 10. Sie hatten die alte Grammatik unseres guten Lehrers. 11. Die fetten Ochsen und Kühe sind unter den hohen Bäumen in dem grünen Felde. 12. Hatten die fleißigen Schüler die neue Grammatik des berühmten Professors? 13. Unter den hohen Bäumen in dem großen Walde ist noch tiefer, weißer Schnee.

1. The young princes are with their old teacher in the new castle of the king. 2. This high tree has green leaves. 3. The famous old count had two young children. 4. The blue coats

of the Prussian soldiers. 5. The red coats of the English soldiers. 6. The French grammar of this industrious boy. 7. In the beautiful houses of these rich ladies are the paintings of famous painters. 8. The famous painter has been in the South of England. 9. The snow of the cold North is deep. 10. Those white geese are in our rich neighbor's garden. 11. The green fields are covered with white snow. 12. The warm beds of the little children are in the nursery. 13. This Englishman and this American have been on (*auf, with the dative*) the high mountains of Switzerland. 14. The long streets of this old town are broad. 15. The new names of the old streets of Paris. 16. This old teacher is the good friend of the poor scholars.



LESSON X.

The Mixed Declension of Adjectives.

136. It has been seen that when the distinctive endings of gender, number, case, are expressed by the preceding word, these are not repeated by the adjective, in the weak declension. The same principle determines the *mixed declension*.

137. When the adjective is preceded by the indefinite article, or by one of the pronominals declined like it (§ 88), it takes the distinctive forms of the strong declension where these words are without ending; that is, in the singular nominative, *er* for the masculine, *eß* for the neuter; and *eß* also for the accusative neuter. In all other parts the endings follow the weak declension.

138. The combined endings, pronominal and adjective, will then be as follows:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	<i>mas.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
Nom.	— -er	-e -e	— -es	-e -en
Gen.	-es -en	-er -en	-es -en	-er -en
Dat.	-em -en	-er -en	-em -en	-en -en
Acc.	-en -en	-e -e	— -es	-e -en

— the adjective differing from the weak declension only in the forms printed with heavy type — the entire feminine and plural being the same in both declensions. (See § 134.)

(b) It is this form of the adjective, partly strong and partly weak, that gives rise to the term *mixed declension*. But it must be observed that there are only two possible forms of the adjective in any case — one when not preceded by a determining ending, and one when so preceded. In the former it is the adjective itself, in the latter the determining word, that must be looked to, for gender, number, case.

NOTE. — The three declensions of the adjective are sometimes known as (1) Simple, (2) Definite, (3) Indefinite. The first, or *strong*, is the primary form.

EXAMPLES.

MASCULINE.

Ein hoher Berg, a high mountain.

Singular.

- N. ein hoher Berg,
G. eines hohen Berges,
D. einem hohen Berge,
A. einen hohen Berg.

Plural (strong).

- hohe Berge,
hoher Berge,
hohen Bergen,
hohe Berge.

FEMININE.

Meine liebe Schwester, my dear sister.

Singular.

- N. meine liebe Schwester,
G. meiner lieben Schwester,
D. meiner lieben Schwester,
A. meine liebe Schwester.

Plural (weak).

- meine lieben Schwestern,
meiner lieben Schwestern,
meinen lieben Schwestern,
meine lieben Schwestern.

NEUTER.

Sein volles Glas, *his full glass.*

*Singular.**Plural (weak).*

N. sein volles Glas,	seine vollen Gläser,
G. seines vollen Glases,	seiner vollen Gläser,
D. seinem vollen Glase,	seinen vollen Gläsern,
A. sein volles Glas.	seine vollen Gläser.

REMARKS ON ADJECTIVE DECLENSION.

139. Adjectives ending in the unaccented syllables *el*, *en*, *er*, usually reject the *e* either of the termination or of the declensional ending: *edel*, *noble*, is usually declined *edler*, *edle*, *edles*; *selten*, *rare*, *seltn*, *seltn*, *seltnes*; *heiter*, *cheerful*, *heitrer*, *heitre*, *heitrer*; but sometimes (before *n* or *m*) *edeln*, *heiterm* (§ 85, note).

140. Adjectives used as nouns retain the declension of adjectives. Thus: *deutsch*, *German*; *ein Deutscher*, *a German*; *eines Deutschen*, *of a German*; *eine Deutsche*, *a German woman*; *die Deutschen*, *the Germans*; *die Alte*, *the old woman*; *der Reiche*, *the rich man*; *die Reichen*, *the rich (persons)*; *das Gute*, *the good (abstract)*.

141. Participles, when used attributively, are declined as adjectives; as, *liebend*, *loving*; *geliebt*, *loved*; *ein liebender Bruder*, *a loving brother*; *der geliebte Freund*, *the loved friend*. Also when used as nouns: *ein Liebender*, *a lover*; *die Geliebte*, *the beloved (one)*; *die Geliebten*, *the beloved (ones)*.

142. Adjectives, generally, may be used, without inflection, as adverbs: *er schreibt schnell*, *he writes rapidly*.

143. Adjectives in *er*, derived from names of places, are indeclinable: *das Heidelberger Faß*, *the Heidelberg tun*; *der Kölner Dom*, *the Cathedral of Cologne*. (See § 395, 3).

144. *Ganz*, *whole*, and *halb*, *half*, are indeclinable when used alone before the names of countries and places, but are elsewhere declined. Thus: *ganz* England, *all England*; but *das ganze* England; *halb* London, *die halbe* Schweiz, *ein halber* Thaler.

145. The neuter termination *es* of the nominative and accusative sing. is frequently dropped in familiar conversation and in poetry. Thus: *Bitter* Bier, *bitter beer*; *alt* Eisen, *old iron*; *kalt* Wasser, *cold water*; *ein schwer* Verbrechen, *a heavy crime*.

146. The declension of the adjective remains the same if its noun is understood. In this case the English *one*, *ones*, are not expressed in German; as, *ein reifer* Apfel und *ein unreifer*; *a ripe apple* and *an unripe one*.

147. Two or more adjectives under the same circumstances will take the same declension; as, *mein lieber*, *alter* Freund, *my dear old friend*; *der liebe*, *alte* Mann, *the dear old man*.

NOTE. — Sometimes, especially in poetry, occurs a euphonic form in *-e*, as *helle* for *hell*, etc.

THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF *haben*.

148. The perfect and pluperfect of the verb *haben* are formed, as in English, by adding the perfect participle *gehabt*, *had*, to the present and past tenses of the same verb as auxiliary — position as § 108, *b*.

PERFECT.

Singular.

ich habe gehabt, *I have had*.
du hast gehabt, *thou hast had*.
er hat gehabt, *he has had*.

Plural.

wir haben gehabt, *we have had*.
ihr habt gehabt, *you have had*.
sie haben gehabt, *they have had*.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

ich hatte gehabt, *I had had*.
du hattest gehabt, *thou hadst had*.
er hatte gehabt, *he had had*.

Plural.

wir hatten gehabt, *we had had*.
ihr hattet gehabt, *you had had*.
sie hatten gehabt, *they had had*.

VOCABULARY.

die Bibliothek, <i>the library.</i>	glücklich, <i>happy.</i>
das Landgut, <i>the estate.</i>	angenehm, <i>agreeable, pleasant.</i>
das Kleid, <i>the dress, garment.</i>	seiden, <i>silken.</i>
die Weste, <i>the vest, waistcoat.</i>	süß, <i>sweet.</i>
die Zeit, <i>the time.</i>	sauer, <i>sour.</i>
die Zeitung, <i>the newspaper.</i>	reif, <i>ripe.</i>
der Franzose, <i>the Frenchman.</i>	unreif, <i>unripe.</i>
der Rhein, <i>the Rhine.</i>	königlich, <i>royal.</i>
das Glück, <i>fortune, luck.</i>	nicht, <i>not.</i>
die Sprache, <i>the speech, language.</i>	immer, <i>always.</i>

EXERCISE X.

1. Der alte Soldat hatte einen roten Rock gehabt. 2. Ein schwarzer Hut, eine blaue Weste und ein weißes Hemd. 3. Meine Schwester hat ein seidnes Kleid. 4. In der königlichen Bibliothek sind englische, französische und deutsche Bücher. 5. Ich habe ein deutsches Wörterbuch. 6. Meine Schwester hat ein französisches Wörterbuch gehabt. 7. Hat sie eine englische Grammatik gehabt? 8. Ein reifer Apfel ist süß, aber ein unreifer ist sauer. 9. Dieses große Landgut ist das Eigentum einer alten Dame. 10. Schön(es) Wetter ist Alten und Jungen (*dat.*) angenehm. 11. Das Studium der Sprachen ist sehr nützlich. 12. Die Reichen sind nicht immer glücklich. 13. Meine Brüder hatten großes Glück gehabt. 14. Hast du die Kölner Zeitung, mein guter Knabe? 15. Wir haben keine Zeit gehabt. 16. Ein Guter liebt (loves) das Gute, ein Edler das Edle.

1. We have no German and no French books. 2. My English dictionary is a good book. 3. My brother has had no time. 4. Has your sister no black dress? 5. Masson's Grammar of the French language is a very useful book. 6. In the royal library are French grammars and English dictionaries. 7. The gentleman with the white hat is an old general. 8. In this long street is a large old house; it is the boys'-school. 9. Ripe apples are sweet, but unripe [ones] are sour. 10. The Rhine is

a large river. 11. The language of the Germans is the German language. 12. The language of the French is the French language. 13. The old and the young were happy. 14. The Rhine was not always a German river. 15. Have you had the Cologne newspaper? 16. Had the scholars had new books? 17. Every good child had had a beautiful flower. 18. All Germany is under the noble old German emperor (*dat.*).

LESSON XI.

Comparison of Adjectives.

149. The comparative and superlative of adjectives are formed by adding *er* for the comparative and *est* for the superlative.

150. Except after a sibilant ending (*ß, ð, ß, fch*) and *b* or *t*, the *e* is regularly dropped in the superlative. Adjectives ending in *el, en, er, e*, drop *e* before the comparative (*er* (§ 139)).

EXAMPLES.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
laut, <i>loud,</i>	lauter,	lauteſt.
ſüß, <i>sweet,</i>	ſüßer,	ſüßeſt.
ſchön, <i>beautiful,</i>	ſchöner,	ſchönſt.
reich, <i>rich,</i>	reicher,	reißeſt.
edel, <i>noble,</i>	edler,	edleſt.
träge, <i>lazy,</i>	träger,	träge(e)ſt.

151. Most monosyllabic adjectives whose vowel is *a, o*, or *u* (not *au*) modify the vowel in the comparative and superlative.

alt, <i>old,</i>	älter,	älteſt.
rot, <i>red,</i>	röter,	röteſt.
kurz, <i>short,</i>	kürzer,	kürzeſt.

152. Some of the most important adjectives to be remembered which do not modify the vowel in the comparative and superlative are : —

brav, <i>brave, worthy.</i>	raſch, <i>quick.</i>
bunt, <i>variegated, gay.</i>	ſtolz, <i>proud.</i>
falſch, <i>false.</i>	toll, <i>mad.</i>
fröh, <i>joyful, happy.</i>	voll, <i>full.</i>
lahm, <i>lame.</i>	zähm, <i>tame.</i>

(a) A few adjectives use both forms ; as, fromm, *pious* ; frommer or frömmet, frommſt or frömmſt.

153. A comparison of equality is expressed by placing ſo or eben ſo (*even so*) before the adjective, and after it wie or alſ, *as*. Herr Schmidt iſt eben ſo reich wie Herr Schulze, *Mr. Schmidt is as rich as Mr. Schulze.* Herr Heinrich iſt ein eben ſo braver Mann wie Herr Müller, *Mr. Henry is as worthy a man as Mr. Müller.* Er iſt nicht ſo edel alſ klug, *he is not as noble as prudent* (§ 450, 2).

154. The English *than* is expressed by alſ. Thus : Die Tage ſind länger im Sommer alſ im Winter, *the days are longer in summer than in winter.*

155. Comparatives and superlatives are subject to the same rules of declension as the positive. Thus : ein reicherer Mann, *a richer man* ; der reichſte Mann, *the richest man* ; reichere Männer, *richer men* ; mein älteſter Bruder iſt reichet alſ ich, *my eldest brother is richer than I*, etc.

NOTE. — The er of the comparative muſt not be confounded with the er of the adjective inflection ; as, reichet may be either positive or comparative, in different positions. Note alſo that the endings of inflection are added after thoſe of comparison. Alſo that all adjectives are compared alike, without regard to their length.

156. The following are irregular : —

gut, <i>good,</i>	better,	beſt, <i>der beſte.</i>
viel, <i>much,</i>	more,	meiſt, <i>der meiſte.</i>

Hoch, high, changes *ch* to *h* (§ 135, *a*) in the comparative, *höher*, *höchst*, *der höchste*. The *h* of *nah*, *near*, *näher*, becomes *ch* in the superlative: *nächst*, *der nächste*. *Groß, great, tall*, *größer*, is contracted in the superlative: *der größte*, instead of *der größteste*.

157. From *erst*, *lezt* (*der erste, the first, der letzte, the last*), which are really superlatives, are formed the new comparatives: *der erstere, the former, der letztere, the latter*. Similarly, *mehrere, several*, from *mehr, more*. (Compare the English *lesser*.) *Minder, less, mindest, least*, has no positive.

158. The following adjectives, derived from adverbs or prepositions, are comparatives in form, but have the meaning of simple adjectives. They form their superlative by adding the superlative suffix to the suffix of the comparative: —

<i>ober, upper;</i>	<i>der oberste, the uppermost.</i>
<i>unter, under;</i>	<i>der unterste, the undermost.</i>
<i>inner, inner;</i>	<i>der innerste, the inmost.</i>
<i>äußer, outer;</i>	<i>der äußerste, the outmost.</i>
<i>vorder, fore;</i>	<i>der vorderste, the foremost.</i>
<i>hinter, hinder;</i>	<i>der hinterste, the hindmost.</i>
<i>mittler, middle;</i>	<i>der mittelfste, the middlemost.</i>

THE FUTURE OF *haben*.

159. The future of the verb *haben* is formed by adding the infinitive *haben* to the present tense of the auxiliary verb *werden* — the infinitive at end of the clause (as § 114).

<i>ich werde haben, I shall have.</i>	<i>wir werden haben, we shall have.</i>
<i>du wirst haben, thou wilt have.</i>	<i>ihr werdet haben, you will have.</i>
<i>er wird haben, he will have.</i>	<i>sie werden haben, they will have.</i>

And interrogatively: *werde ich haben?* etc.

VOCABULARY.

das Eisen, <i>iron</i> .	der Sommer, <i>summer</i> .
der Fehler, <i>the mistake, fault</i> .	die Not, <i>the distress</i> .
im (contraction of in dem), <i>in the</i> .	der Stod, <i>the story, floor</i> .
der Winter, <i>winter</i> .	wenig, <i>little; pl. few</i> .

EXERCISE XI.

1. Die reichsten Leute sind nicht immer die glücklichsten. 2. Er ist der reichste Mann in der ganzen Stadt. 3. Die Tage sind kürzer im Winter als im Sommer. 4. Die besten Äpfel sind nicht immer auf den höchsten Bäumen. 5. Wir hatten die heitersten Gedanken. 6. Wir werden morgen das schönste Wetter haben. 7. Die Armen sind oft froher als die Reichen. 8. Das Eisen ist das nützlichste Metall. 9. Mein Bruder hat einen längeren Brief als ich. 10. Die Gebirge [der] Schweiz sind höher als die Gebirge Deutschlands. 11. Die höchsten Gebirge sind in Asien. 12. In meinem Exercitium sind die wenigsten Fehler. 13. Ich werde morgen wenige Fehler in meinem Exercitium haben. 14. Die buntesten Vögel sind nicht immer die schönsten. 15. Das Heiligste war im Innersten des Tempels. 16. Reife Früchte sind besser als die unreifen.

1. When shall we have the longest day and the shortest night? 2. Frederick was the greatest and most famous king of Prussia. 3. She has two younger sisters. 4. He is with his elder brother in Berlin. 5. He is taller than his brother. 6. His younger brother has been [a] soldier. 7. This little book is better than that big [one]. 8. We shall soon have the most beautiful weather. 9. Ney was the bravest of the French. 10. The poorest peasants are in Russia. 11. Henry will have a longer letter than his younger brother. 12. The houses of (the) towns are larger than the houses of (the) villages. 13. The house of my father is in the longest street of the town. 14. We shall next month (*acc.*) have the shortest days and the longest nights. 15. The best cows are in Switzerland. 16. They were

in the utmost distress. 17. My room is in the uppermost story. 18. Henry is the first and Charles is the last in the whole school. 19. We were the foremost. 20. The largest rooms are not always in the largest houses.

LESSON XII.

The Predicate Superlative.

160. The uninflected form of the superlative cannot, like the other degrees (§ 127), be used alone in the predicate. Instead of this, there is a special form made up of an *dem*, contracted into *am*, *at the*, and the dative of the superlative, which is used predicatively. Thus: Im Winter sind die Tage am kürzesten und im Sommer am längsten, *in winter the days are shortest and in summer longest*; i. e., *at the shortest*, etc.

161. This form, however, must be used only when the adjective is the true predicate. If the noun is understood, or the superlative is definitely limited, the regular inflected form will be used; as, die Tage im Winter sind die kürzesten (Tage) des Jahres, *the days in winter are the shortest (days) of the year*. For further distinction, see § 450, 3.

162. (a) Many adjectives are derived from nouns:—

mütterlich, <i>motherly</i> .	freundlich, <i>friendly, pleasant</i> .
väterlich, <i>fatherly</i> .	herrlich, <i>splendid, lordly</i> .

(b) Others are derived from other adjectives:—

bläulich, <i>bluish</i> .	weißlich, <i>whitish</i> .
rötlich, <i>reddish</i> .	grünlich, <i>greenish</i> .

(c) Many are formed by composition (see Less. XLIV.):—

eiskalt, <i>cold as ice</i> .	feuerrot, <i>red as fire</i> .
schneeweiß, <i>white as snow</i> .	kohlschwarz, <i>black as coal</i> .

THE FUTURE PERFECT OF *haben*.

163. The future perfect of *haben* is formed by adding the perfect participle and infinitive of *haben*, to the present tense of the auxiliary verb *werden*. The participle and infinitive go to the end of the clause, as § 123, *a*.

ich werde gehabt haben, *I shall have had.*
 du wirst gehabt haben, *thou wilt have had.*
 er wird gehabt haben, *he will have had.*
 wir werden gehabt haben, *we shall have had.*
 ihr werdet gehabt haben, *you will have had.*
 sie werden gehabt haben, *they will have had.*

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

164. The following prepositions always govern the dative:—

aus, <i>out of, from.</i>	nach, <i>to, after, according to.</i>
außer, <i>without, except, besides.</i>	seit, <i>since.</i>
bei, <i>by, near, with, at the house</i>	von, <i>of, from, by.</i>
mit, <i>with.</i>	[of. zu, <i>to, at, in, for, to the house of.</i>

VOCABULARY.

der Onkel, <i>the uncle.</i>	heiß, <i>hot.</i>
die Tante, <i>the aunt.</i>	kühl, <i>cool.</i>
der Frühling, <i>spring.</i>	bedeckt, <i>covered.</i>
der Herbst, <i>autumn.</i>	gehen, <i>to go.</i>
die Jahreszeit, <i>the season.</i>	kommen, <i>to come.</i>
das Wetter, <i>the weather.</i>	wann, <i>when?</i>
die Wolke, <i>the cloud.</i>	niemand, <i>no one, nobody.</i>
das Haar, <i>the hair.</i>	von Hause, <i>from home.</i>
die Gefahr, <i>the danger.</i>	zu Hause, <i>at home.</i>
vier, <i>four.</i>	zu (adverb), <i>too.</i>

165. When a sentence is introduced by any word or words modifying the verb, an *inversion* takes place; that is, the verb, instead of following, precedes the subject. Gestern war ich zu Hause, instead of ich war gestern zu Hause; but never, gestern ich war zu Hause.

EXERCISE XII.

1. Im Frühling und im Herbst ist das Wetter am schönsten.
 2. Es ist nicht zu heiß und nicht zu kalt. 3. Die Knaben kommen aus der Schule. 4. Mein Bruder ist nicht zu Hause. 5. Meine jüngere Schwester ist von Hause; sie ist bei einer alten Tante. 6. Außer meinem Onkel war niemand zu Hause. 7. Bei diesem heißen Wetter war der Himmel mit rötlichen und weißlichen Wolken bedeckt. 8. Nach dem eiskalten Wetter hatten wir den herrlichsten Frühling. 9. Ich habe kein Geld bei mir. 10. Wir kommen von Paris und gehen nach London. 11. Die vier Jahreszeiten sind: der Frühling, der Sommer, der Herbst und der Winter. 12. Der Lehrer ist mit seinen Schülern in der Schulstube. 13. Dein Bruder ist außer Gefahr. 14. Die neuen Straßen von Paris sind die schönsten in ganz Europa. 15. Nach dem Sommer sind die Tage nicht so lang wie im Sommer. 16. Meine jüngste Tochter ist bei ihrer Tante (at her aunt's). 17. Der Frühling ist die beste Jahreszeit des ganzen Jahres. 18. Im Frühling ist das Wetter am angenehmsten.

1. She had a snow-white dress. 2. No one is here except my teacher. 3. Spring, summer, autumn and winter are the four seasons. 4. When will your brother be at home? 5. He has been from home the whole day (*acc.*). 6. He has been at (bei) my aunt's. 7. The children are in (the) school with their books. 8. A cool night is agreeable after a hot day. 9. The boy with the blue eyes and the very dark (schwarz) hair is a son of our English teacher. 10. The sky is red-as-fire. 11. Hast thou money about thee (bei dir)? 12. When is the weather most beautiful? 13. It is most beautiful in summer. 14. The

weather is coldest in winter. 15. They will have had no money. 16. The children will have had a pleasant evening. 17. A good son is the greatest joy of his father and of his mother. 18. The highest mountains in all Europe are in Switzerland. 19. In the summer the days are longest and the nights shortest. 20. My older children go (*gehen*) every summer (*acc.*) to their uncle's (*zu, dat.*) in England. 21. In (the) winter the days are the shortest of the whole year.

166. Synopsis of Declension of Adjectives.

	STRONG.				WEAK.				MIXED.			
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
N.	er	e	eß	e	e	e	e	en	er	e	eß	en
G.	eß(en)	er	eß(en)	er	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
D.	em	er	em	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
A.	en	e	eß	e	en	e	e	en	en	e	eß	en

NOTE. — For further details on the Adjective, see Part III., Less. LIII.

LESSON XIII.*

The Auxiliary Verbs.

167. The conjugation of verbs in German, as in English, is made up of simple and compound forms.

(a) The simple forms are those which are expressed by a single word; as, (*ich*) *habe* (*I have*); (*ich*) *war* (*I was*, etc.

(b) The compound forms consist of two or more words, and are formed by the help of auxiliaries;

* With brief explanation, this Lesson, and the detailed verb-paradigms in the three Lessons following, might be omitted, with pupils of some maturity.

as, (ich) habe gehabt, (*I have had*; (ich) werde haben, (*I shall have*; (ich) werde gehabt haben, (*I shall havehad*, etc.

168. The verbs used as auxiliaries in conjugation are *haben, to have*; *sein, to be*; *werden, to become*. These are employed, as in English, in connection with the participle or infinitive of a verb to form its compound parts. Hence it is necessary that the uses of these verbs as auxiliaries, and their conjugation, should be given in advance.

NOTE. — The simple parts of *haben, sein, werden*, have been in part given already. For convenience of reference they are placed in the paradigms § 175, § 181, § 190; and they should now be thoroughly reviewed.

169. REMARK. — 1. Remember that *haben, sein, werden* are themselves verbs, which are often used independently, as well as in their auxiliary function. The two uses should always be distinguished.

2. Remember, also, that the auxiliary is itself the *verb*, or *asserting* part, of every compound verb form. As in English, for example, *I shall go*: *shall* is the (auxiliary) verb, *go* the infinitive object; *I am loved*: *am* is the (auxiliary) verb, *loved* the participle complement.

NOTE. — This remark is important, to correct the false habit of considering such forms as made up of *an auxiliary and a verb*. Such is never the case.

3. Hence, whatever rules are given for *the verb* will apply, in the compound forms, to the auxiliary, or finite, part thereof.

170. As has been seen, in compound (auxiliary) verb forms, the participle or infinitive stands at the end of the clause. If a participle and an infinitive are combined, the infinitive will stand last. (§ 163.)

But special circumstances may require the auxiliary verb itself to stand at the end, as will be seen hereafter. (§ 177.)

THE AUXILIARY *haben*.

171. *haben* is used, as auxiliary, with the perfect participle of all transitive and some intransitive verbs to form the whole system of perfect tenses. Its use is the same as that of *have* in English, except that it is not so generally extended to intransitives. Each form of the perfect is made by employing the corresponding part of the auxiliary. Thus:

1. The present perfect—or perfect tense—by the present tense of *haben*; as, *ich habe gehabt, I have had; ich habe geliebt, I have loved*, etc.
2. The past perfect—or pluperfect tense—by the past tense of *haben*, as, *ich hatte gehabt, I had had; ich hatte geliebt, I had loved*, etc.
3. The infinitive perfect, by the infinitive of *haben*; as, *gehabt haben, to have had; geliebt haben, to have loved*, etc.
4. As will be seen § 173, *a*, the perfect infinitive is used in forming the perfect of the future and conditional; as in English: *I shall—have loved; I should—have loved*, etc.

And similarly for the subjunctive forms.

NOTE.—It thus appears that *haben* as auxiliary is used in the conjugation of *haben* as an active verb.

THE AUXILIARY *sein*.

172. *Sein* is used as auxiliary with the perfect participle to form the perfect tenses of most intransitive verbs. This use was formerly much more extended in English than at present; for example, *I am come*, for *I have come*, etc. (See Lesson xxxi.)

As in the case of *haben*, each perfect form is made by employing the corresponding part of the auxiliary; thus:

1. The present perfect—or perfect tense; *ich bin gekommen, I have (am) come; ich bin geworden, I have (am) become, etc.*
2. The past perfect—or pluperfect; *ich war gekommen, I had (was) come; ich war geworden, I had (was) become, etc.*
3. The infinitive perfect—*gekommen sein, to have (be) come; geworden sein, to have (be) become, etc.* And this form is used, as above, in forming the perfect future and conditional.

NOTE.—The verb *sein* forms its perfect tenses by the use of *sein* as auxiliary; as, *ich bin gewesen, I have been: literally, I am been, etc.* So, also, does *werden*.

THE AUXILIARY *werden*.

173. *Werden* is used as auxiliary with the infinitive of all verbs to form the future and conditional tenses.

1. The future, by the present tense of *werden* and the infinitive present; as, *ich werde haben, I shall have; sie werden sein, they will be, etc.*

(a) The future perfect, by the same form with the infinitive perfect; as, *ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had; sie werden gewesen sein, they will have been.*

2. The conditional, by the past subjunctive of *werden*, with the infinitive present; as, *ich würde haben, I should have; sie würden sein, they would be, etc.*

(a) The conditional perfect by the same form with the infinitive perfect; as, *ich würde gehabt haben, I should have had; sie würden gewesen sein, they would have been, etc.*

The conditional is thus, by its form, a past (or imperfect) subjunctive of the future.

NOTE.—It thus appears that *werden* in its auxiliary uses with the infinitive corresponds to the English auxiliaries *shall, will; should, would*, respectively, according to persons. But this is true only when these words are used as mere future or conditional auxiliaries, in certain persons. When used outside of these persons, in their original proper meaning—

as, *you shall go, I will arise, he should not act thus*, etc.—these words are not represented by *werden*, but by *sollen* and *wollen* respectively (Lesson XXVI.).

174. *Werden* is also combined, in all its parts, with the perfect participle of transitive verbs to form the complete passive conjugation. (Lesson XXVII.)

REMARK.—Hence, for the conjugation of any verb, it is only necessary to know the *simple parts*, and whether *haben* or *sein* is the auxiliary of the perfect tenses. All the compound parts can then be formed by general rules, as above. But in the following paradigms, for convenience of study or reference, the full conjugation is exhibited, as usual.

LESSON XIV.

THE (AUXILIARY) VERB *haben*, *to have*.

175. REMARK.—1. The forms of translation given in the paradigm are sometimes only representative. In English, for example, there are auxiliary forms of tense which do not exist in German; as, *I do have, am having*, etc. The infinitive is translated sometimes *to have*, sometimes *have*, or *having*. In these cases the most usual forms only are given.

2. In the subjunctive especially there is no form in English that suffices to represent, or even to suggest, its various uses in German—the subjunctive itself being rarely used in English, except in the verb *to be*. The forms here given are therefore only some of the many forms of translation.

This remark applies generally to other verbs hereafter.

NOTE.—The infinitives and participles are given first, because they are to some extent used in the following conjugation. The perfect infinitive also shows whether *haben* or *sein* is used as the perfect auxiliary.

PRESENT INFINITIVE.

haben, to have.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

habend, having.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

gehabt, had.

PERFECT INFINITIVE.

gehabt haben, to have had.

*Indicative Mood.**Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

ich habe, *I have.*
 du hast, *thou hast.*
 er hat, *he has.*
 wir haben, *we have.*
 ihr habt, *you have.*
 sie haben, *they have.*

ich habe, *I (may) have.*
 du habest, *thou (mayst) have.*
 er habe, *he (may) have.*
 wir haben, *we (may) have.*
 ihr habet, *you (may) have.*
 sie haben, *they (may) have.*

PAST TENSE.

ich hatte, *I had.*
 du hattest, *thou hadst.*
 er hatte, *he had.*
 wir hatten, *we had.*
 ihr hättet, *you had.*
 sie hatten, *they had.*

ich hätte, *I had, or, might have.*
 du hättest, *thou, etc.*
 er hätte, *he, etc.*
 wir hätten, *we, etc.*
 ihr hättet, *you, etc.*
 sie hätten, *they, etc.*

PERFECT TENSE.

ich habe gehabt, *I have had.*
 du hast gehabt, *thou hast had.*
 er hat gehabt, *he has had.*
 wir haben gehabt, *we have had.*
 ihr habt gehabt, *you have had.*
 sie haben gehabt, *they have had.*

ich habe gehabt, *I (may) have had.*
 du habest gehabt, *thou, etc.*
 er habe gehabt, *he, etc.*
 wir haben gehabt, *we, etc.*
 ihr habet gehabt, *you, etc.*
 sie haben gehabt, *they, etc.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

ich hatte gehabt, *I had had.*
 du hattest gehabt, *thou hadst had.*
 er hatte gehabt, *he had had.*
 wir hatten gehabt, *we had had.*
 ihr hättet gehabt, *you had had.*
 sie hätten gehabt, *they had had.*

ich hätte gehabt, *I had had, etc.*
 du hättest gehabt, *thou, etc.*
 er hätte gehabt, *he, etc.*
 wir hätten gehabt, *we, etc.*
 ihr hättet gehabt, *you, etc.*
 sie hätten gehabt, *they, etc.*

Indicative Mood.
Subjunctive Mood.

FUTURE TENSE.

ich werde haben, <i>I shall have.</i>	ich werde haben, <i>I shall have.</i>
du wirst haben, <i>thou wilt have.</i>	du werdest haben, <i>thou wilt have</i>
er wird haben, <i>he will have.</i>	er werde haben, <i>he will have.</i>
wir werden haben, <i>we shall have.</i>	wir werden haben, <i>we shall have.</i>
ihr werdet haben, <i>you will have.</i>	ihr werdet haben, <i>you will have.</i>
sie werden haben, <i>they will have.</i>	sie werden haben, <i>they will have.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	} gehabt haben,	<i>I shall have had.</i>	ich werde	} gehabt haben,	<i>I shall have had.</i>
du wirst		<i>thou wilt, etc.</i>	du werdest		<i>thou wilt, etc.</i>
er wird		<i>he will, etc.</i>	er werde		<i>he will, etc.</i>
wir werden		<i>we shall, etc.</i>	wir werden		<i>we shall, etc.</i>
ihr werdet		<i>you will, etc.</i>	ihr werdet		<i>you will, etc.</i>
sie werden		<i>they will, etc.</i>	sie werden		<i>they will, etc.</i>

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde haben, <i>I should have.</i>
du würdest haben, <i>thou wouldst have.</i>
er würde haben, <i>he would have.</i>
wir würden haben, <i>we should have.</i>
ihr würdet haben, <i>you would have.</i>
sie würden haben, <i>they would have.</i>

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gehabt haben, <i>I should have had.</i>
du würdest gehabt haben, <i>thou wouldst have had.</i>
er würde gehabt haben, <i>he would have had.</i>
wir würden gehabt haben, <i>we should have had.</i>
ihr würdet gehabt haben, <i>you would have had.</i>
sie würden gehabt haben, <i>they would have had.</i>

*Imperative Mood.**Singular.**Plural.*habe (du), *have (thou).*haben wir, *let us have.*habe er, *let him have.*habt (ihr), *have (ye).*haben sie, *let them have.*

176. REMARK.—1. Of these forms, only those of the second person are properly imperative. The others are subjunctive, but are, for convenience, added to the paradigm. In the imperative proper the subject is usually omitted.

2. An infinitive may be directly preceded by the preposition *zu*, *to*: *zu haben*; *gehabt zu haben*. This form, sometimes called *the supine*, answers very nearly to the corresponding English form.

177.

First Rules of Position.

1. In the *normal* order of words the verb stands next after the subject, as in the paradigm.
2. In a question, in the imperative, and usually when the subjunctive is used as imperative, the verb stands before the subject; as, *habe ich, have I?* *habe (du) Geduld, have (thou) patience;* *habe er Geduld, let him have patience,* etc.
3. The same position occurs when an *inversion* takes place (see § 165); as, *morgen werde ich einen Feiertag haben, to-morrow I shall have a holiday,* etc.
4. But in a dependent clause, the verb is *transposed* to the end of the clause. Such are clauses beginning with *daß, that;* *wenn, if,* and other subordinate connectives generally: *der Lehrer sagt, daß ich morgen einen Feiertag haben werde, the teacher says that I shall have a holiday to-morrow;* *ich würde morgen einen Feiertag haben, wenn ich heute meine Aufgaben gemacht hätte, I should have a holiday to-morrow if I had done my lessons to-day.* (Exceptions § 350.)

Observe that it is the *verb* that changes position. (Less. xxxvi.)

REMARK. — The position of the verb in *inverted*, as also in *transposed order*, is of so much importance, and so unlike the English, that the student should be frequently required to recite the paradigms in these forms; as for example:

then I should have, etc.

dann würde ich haben.	dann würden wir haben.
dann würdest du haben.	dann würdet ihr haben.
dann würde er haben.	dann würden sie haben.

etc.

if I had had, etc.

wenn ich gehabt hätte.	wenn wir gehabt hätten.
wenn du gehabt hättest.	wenn ihr gehabt hättet.
wenn er gehabt hätte.	wenn sie gehabt hätten.

etc.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

178. The following prepositions always govern the accusative case:—

durch, <i>through, by.</i>	ohne, <i>without.</i>
für, <i>for.</i>	um, <i>around, about.</i>
gegen, <i>towards, against.</i>	wider, <i>against.</i>

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN SOMETIMES THE DATIVE, AND SOMETIMES THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

179. The following prepositions govern sometimes the dative, and sometimes the accusative case. They govern the dative in expressions of position, or motion *in a place*; and the accusative in expressions of direction, extent, or motion *to a place*. Sometimes this motion seems in English to be only *implied*.—Examples: Ich sitze auf einem weichen Stuhle, *I sit upon a soft chair*. Ich setze mich auf einen weichen Stuhl, *I seat myself on a soft chair*. Das

Bild hängt an der Wand, *the picture is hanging on the wall.* Ich hänge das Bild an die Wand, *I hang the picture up on the wall.* Er geht vor das Thor, *he goes (out) in front of the gate.* Er geht vor dem Thore auf und ab, *he walks up and down before the gate.*

an, at, on.

auf, on, upon, at.

hinter, behind.

in, in, into.

neben, beside.

über, over, above, beyond, about.

unter, under, below, among.

vor, before, ago.

zwischen, between.

VOCABULARY.

PRESENT TENSE OF *legen*, to lay.*Singular.* — ich lege, du legst, er legt.*Plural.* — wir legen, ihr legt, sie legen.

liegen, to lie.

setzen, to set, seat.

sitzen, to sit.

stehen, to stand.

stellen, to place.

reiten, to ride.

er reitet, he rides.

warum, why.

sich, himself, themselves.

viel, much.

mehr, more (indecl.).

gelegt, laid.

gesetzt, set, seated.

gekauft, bought.

gemacht, made, done.

gestellt, placed.

gefunden, found.

gegeben, given.

geschrieben, written.

gesehen, seen.

gegangen, gone.

gekommen, come.

180. Some Uses of the Subjunctive.

1. Observe that the past subjunctive is used in expressing a condition, when stated as *unreal*. Ex. 9, 10, below.

2. Observe that the subjunctive is also used in indirect speech—that is, in a statement made on the authority of another. Ex. 11, 12, below.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Das Kind sitzt auf einem kleinen Stuhle. 2. Er setzt das Kind auf einen hohen Stuhl. 3. Meine Brüder stehen vor der Thüre. 4. Unsere Freunde stellen sich (*themselves*) vor die Thüre. 5. Die Bücher liegen auf dem Tische. 6. Ich lege die Bücher auf den Tisch. 7. Der Knabe sitzt auf der Bank neben seiner Schwester. 8. Ich setze das Kind auf die Bank neben deine Schwester. 9. Wir würden mehr Vergnügen gehabt haben, wenn wir schöneres Wetter gehabt hätten. 10. Sie würden mehr Zeit gehabt haben, wenn sie nicht zu lange auf der Bibliothek geschrieben hätten. 11. Er sagt, daß sein Bruder viel Vergnügen gehabt habe (*subj.*). 12. Der Schüler sagt, daß er dieses Buch in der Schulstube gefunden habe. 13. Der Vater hat eine neue Uhr für seinen jüngsten Sohn gekauft. 14. Die Engländer haben viele Kriege gegen die Franzosen gehabt. 15. Die Schüler haben sich um den Lehrer gesetzt. 16. Der Knabe hat das große Buch auf die hohe Bank gelegt. 17. Wir werden morgen viel Vergnügen haben. 18. Wir würden gestern viel Vergnügen gehabt haben, wenn wir mehr Zeit gehabt hätten. 19. Heute werden wir einen Feiertag haben. 20. Warum stellt der Knabe das Gemälde hinter die Thür? 21. Habe Geduld, mein liebes Kind. 22. Wir werden Zeit haben, wenn wir Geduld haben. 23. Ohne meine Freunde werde ich kein Vergnügen haben. 24. Die Soldaten reiten durch die ganze Stadt.

1. The boy sits upon a high chair. 2. The scholars seat themselves on the benches of the school-room. 3. He rides behind his father. 4. The soldiers ride into the town. 5. We lay the books upon the table. 6. The child is sitting under the table. 7. A little garden is before the house. 8. He sits beside his sister. 9. He has placed the chair against (an) the wall. 10. Potsdam lies between the towns [of] Berlin and Brandenburg. 11. This boy says that he has (*subj.*) a gold watch. 12. He would have had more pleasure if he had had more patience. 13. We should

have much pleasure if we had to-day no school. 14. The boy stands upon the bench behind his father. 15. The little child sits upon the bench beside its mother. 16. I should be glad if I had a gold watch. 17. You would have a better opinion of (von) this general if you had seen him (ihn) with his soldiers in the last war. 18. The last war of the Prussians was against the French. 19. Shall we have a holiday to-morrow if we have good weather? 20. The teacher says that we shall have a holiday if we have done our lessons. 21. Have patience, my dear little brother; you (du) have time. 22. Yesterday we should have had more pleasure if we had had more time. 23. The soldiers ride with the general through the longest streets of the town. 24. The best scholar has written this exercise without a mistake.

REMARK. — The teacher will use discretion as to dividing the exercises or lessons, according to the grade of pupils or the necessity for review, etc.

The special vocabularies, which have thus far given, for practice, a part of the words used in the exercises, will hereafter be omitted. It is desirable that the student should learn, as soon as possible, to use a general vocabulary.

LESSON XV.

181. THE (AUXILIARY) VERB *sein*, *to be*.

PRES. PART. — *seiend*, *being*. PERF. PART. — *gewesen*, *been*.

PERFECT INFINITIVE — *gewesen sein*, *to have been*.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

ich bin, *I am*.

ich sei, *I be*. (§ 175.)

du bist, *thou art*.

du seiest, *thou be*.

er ist, *he is*.

er sei, *he be*.

wir sind, *we are*.

wir seien, *we be*.

ihr seid, *you are*.

ihr seiet, *you be*.

sie sind, *they are*.

sie seien, *they be*.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PAST.

ich war, *I was.*
 du warst, *thou wast.*
 er war, *he was.*
 wir waren, *we were.*
 ihr wäret, *you were.*
 sie waren, *they were.*

ich wäre, *I were.*
 du wärest, *thou wert.*
 er wäre, *he were.*
 wir wären, *we were.*
 ihr wäret, *you were.*
 sie wären, *they were.*

PERFECT.

ich bin gewesen, *I have been.*
 du bist gewesen, *thou hast been.*
 er ist gewesen, *he has been.*
 wir sind gewesen, *we have been.*
 ihr seid gewesen, *you have been.*
 sie sind gewesen, *they have been.*

ich sei gewesen, *I (may) have been.*
 du seiest gewesen, *thou have been.*
 er sei gewesen, *he have been.*
 wir seien gewesen, *we have been.*
 ihr seiet gewesen, *you have been.*
 sie seien gewesen, *they have been.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich war gewesen, *I had been.*
 du warst gewesen, *thou hadst been.*
 er war gewesen, *he had been.*
 wir waren gewesen, *we had been.*
 ihr wäret gewesen, *you had been.*
 sie waren gewesen, *they had been.*

ich wäre gewesen, *I had been.*
 du wärest gewesen, *thou hadst been.*
 er wäre gewesen, *he had been.*
 wir wären gewesen, *we had been.*
 ihr wäret gewesen, *you had been.*
 sie wären gewesen, *they had been.*

FUTURE.

ich werde sein, *I shall be.*
 du wirst sein, *thou wilt be.*
 er wird sein, *he will be.*
 wir werden sein, *we shall be.*
 ihr werdet sein, *you will be.*
 sie werden sein, *they will be.*

ich werde sein, *I shall be.*
 du werdest sein, *thou wilt be.*
 er werde sein, *he will be.*
 wir werden sein, *we shall be.*
 ihr werdet sein, *you will be.*
 sie werden sein, *they will be.*

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde	} <i>gewesen sein,</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>	ich werde	} <i>gewesen sein,</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>
du wirst		<i>thou wilt, etc.</i>	du werdest		<i>thou wilt, etc.</i>
er wird		<i>he will, etc.</i>	er werde		<i>he will, etc.</i>
wir werden		<i>we shall, etc.</i>	wir werden		<i>we shall, etc.</i>
ihr werdet		<i>you will, etc.</i>	ihr werdet		<i>you will, etc.</i>
sie werden		<i>they will, etc.</i>	sie werden		<i>they will, etc.</i>

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde sein, <i>I should be.</i>	wir würden sein, <i>we should be.</i>
du würdest sein, <i>thou wouldst be.</i>	ihr würdet sein, <i>you would be.</i>
er würde sein, <i>he would be.</i>	sie würden sein, <i>they would be.</i>

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gewesen sein, *I should have been.*
 du würdest gewesen sein, *thou wouldst have been.*
 er würde gewesen sein, *he would have been.*
 wir würden gewesen sein, *we should have been.*
 ihr würdet gewesen sein, *you would have been.*
 sie würden gewesen sein, *they would have been.*

IMPERATIVE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

sei (du), *be (thou).*
 sei er, *let him be.*

seien wir, *let us be.*
 seid (ihr), *be (ye).*
 seien sie, *let them be.*

See remark on imperative of haben. (§ 176.)

Inflect as in the *inverted* order :

da werde ich sein, <i>there I shall be.</i>	da bin ich gewesen, <i>there I have been.</i>
da wirst du sein, <i>there thou wilt be.</i>	da bist du gewesen, <i>there thou hast been.</i>
da wird er sein, <i>there he will be.</i>	da ist er gewesen, <i>there he has been.</i>
etc.	etc.

Inflect as in the *transposed* order :

daß ich (da) sein werde, <i>that I shall be (there).</i>	wenn ich (da) gewesen wäre, <i>if I had been (there).</i>
daß du (da) sein wirst, <i>that thou wilt be (there).</i>	wenn du (da) gewesen wärest, <i>if thou hadst been (there).</i>
daß er (da) sein wird, <i>that he will be (there).</i>	wenn er (da) gewesen wäre, <i>if he had been (there).</i>
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

And similarly, until such forms become familiar.

182. Declension of the Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

FIRST PERSON.

N. ich, <i>I.</i>
G. meiner, <i>of me.</i>
D. mir, <i>(to) me.</i>
A. mich, <i>me.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

du, <i>thou.</i>
deiner, <i>of thee.</i>
dir, <i>(to) thee.</i>
dich, <i>thee.</i>

THIRD PERSON.

<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
N. er, <i>he.</i>	sie, <i>she.</i>	es, <i>it.</i>
G. seiner, <i>of him.</i>	ihrer, <i>of her.</i>	[seiner, <i>of it.</i>]
D. ihm, <i>(to) him.</i>	ihr, <i>(to) her.</i>	[ihm, <i>(to) it.</i>]
A. ihn, <i>him.</i>	sie, <i>her.</i>	es, <i>it.</i>

Plural.

FIRST PERSON.

N. wir, <i>we.</i>
G. unser, <i>of us.</i>
D. uns, <i>(to) us.</i>
A. uns, <i>us.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

ihr, <i>you, ye.</i>
euer, <i>of you.</i>
euch, <i>(to) you.</i>
euch, <i>you.</i>

THIRD PERSON.

sie, <i>they.</i>
ihrer, <i>of them.</i>
ihnen, <i>(to) them.</i>
sie, <i>them.</i>

(a) In the singular genitive the shorter forms — *mein, dein, sein* — are sometimes used in poetry and in familiar phrase. And in the plural genitive, the longer forms — *unserer* and *eurer* (contracted for *unserer* and *eurer*) — are sometimes used.

NOTE.—1. Bear in mind that a noun will be referred to by *er*, *sie*, *es*, according to its gender. For exception, see § 452, *a*.

2. For special uses of *es*, as impersonal, introductory, or *expletive* subject, corresponding to *it*, *they*, *there*, etc., see § 453.

183. The genitive and dative forms of the third person are rarely used of *things*, their meaning being usually supplied by a demonstrative pronoun (§ 208, note).

184. Instead of a dative or accusative of the third person, referring to *things*, with a preposition, the adverb *da*, *there* (before a vowel, and sometimes before *n*, *dar*) is used in composition with the preposition; as: *damit*, *therewith*, *with it* or *them*; *dafür*, *therefor*, *for it* or *them*; *dagegen*; *davon*; *darin*; *darauf*; *danach* or *darnach*, etc. (For accents, see § 53). Also, before *r*, colloquially: *dran*, *drauß*, *drüber*, etc.

For *deß* (genitive) in like compounds, see § 456, 2.

185. The Reflexive Pronoun.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular and Plural — all genders.

D. *sich*, (to) *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*.

A. *sich*, “ “ “ “

Elsewhere the regular forms of the personal pronouns are used reflexively; as, *ich setze mich*, *I seat myself*; *ich schmeichle mir*, *I flatter myself*, etc.

Use of the Pronouns in Address.

186. The German usage herein differs widely from our own. In English the usual form is *you*, etc., for singular or plural persons; *thou*, etc., is restricted to the language of poetry or of devotion (except among the Friends), though it was formerly more widely used. In German, besides these uses, *du*, etc., is used also in familiar address; as, to members of the

family, to most intimate friends, to children, to animals, etc.; sometimes also to express contempt (as formerly in English). In such cases *du* is not properly translated by *thou*.

187. In all cases where *du* is properly used in the singular, the second person plural *ihr*, etc., is to be used in addressing more than one person; but only in such cases.

188. But the usual mode of addressing one or more persons (except in the cases above noted) is by the third person plural, which is then written with a capital initial letter. Thus: *Sie, you*; *Ihrer, of you*; *Ihnen, to you*; *Sie, you*. *Wo sind sie gewesen, where have they been?* *Wo sind Sie gewesen, where have you been?* Observe that the verb is always plural.

In the same way are used also the corresponding forms of the possessive and reflexive; as, *Ihr, your*, etc. *Wie befinden Sie sich, how are you?* (See § 63.)

189. Other forms sometimes occur. The third person singular — *Er* and *Sie* — and the second person plural — *Ihr* — were likewise at one time in use for addressing a single individual, especially an inferior.

NOTE. — 1. Remember, that the limits of *du* and *ihr*, etc., are very closely drawn in German society. No worse mistake could occur than to use them out of place. Hence, hereafter, the form *Sie*, etc., should be carefully used in all exercises, unless other forms are clearly required. Also, that *thou* must not be used to translate *du* unless the English idiom requires it. *Nothing is a translation that does not satisfy idiom.*

2. It would, however, be an error to teach these third plural forms as alternative forms of the second person. The usage is purely idiomatic — or conventional — as in English *you* for *thou*. Hence such forms are not given in the paradigms heretofore.

3. Care must be taken to avoid ambiguity in the pronoun forms. The use of a capital letter is distinctive only to the eye, and not even this, when the pronoun begins the sentence. — Note, too, that the third person plural forms belong, in part, also to the feminine singular — a practically serious confusion of the pronoun forms in German.

4. *Be careful always, in the same context, to use the same or corresponding forms of the pronoun for the same persons.*

EXERCISE XV.

1. Seid stille, meine Kleinen. 2. Habt Geduld, ihr Kinder.
 3. Lieber Vetter, sei so gut und setze dich auf diese Bank.
 4. Seien Sie so gut, Herr Graf, und setzen Sie sich auf diesen Stuhl. 5. Der Feldherr reitet in die Stadt; ein Soldat reitet mit ihm. 6. Unsere Freunde stehen um uns. 7. Ich habe nichts dagegen. 8. Seid fleißig, und ihr werdet die Freude eurer Eltern sein. 9. Mein Onkel ist ein wohlhabender Mann. 10. Mein Vater hat mir einen neuen Hut gekauft. 11. Ich werde Ihnen ein schärferes Messer geben. 12. Morgen werde ich mit Ihnen nach der Stadt reiten, [meine] Herren. 13. Die Knaben würden nicht in der Schule sein, wenn das Wetter schön wäre. 14. Diese Äpfel würden schon reif sein, wenn das Wetter nicht so kalt gewesen wäre. 15. Der Lehrer sagt, daß er mit seinem Schüler zufrieden sei. 16. Er würde mit diesem Schüler noch zufriedener sein, wenn er fleißiger wäre. 17. Wir würden gestern hier gewesen sein, wenn unsere Mutter nicht krank gewesen wäre. 18. Die Frau sagt, daß ihr alter Onkel sehr reich sei. 19. Meine Tante hat eine goldene Uhr für meine Schwester gekauft. 20. Die Soldaten sind durch die Stadt gekommen. 21. Die Kinder sind um die ganze Stadt gegangen. 22. Würden die Kinder um die ganze Stadt gegangen sein, wenn sie krank gewesen wären? 23. Was hat er gegen seinen Onkel? 24. Er hat nichts gegen ihn.

1. Be patient, my children. 2. Be quiet, you little [ones].
 3. My father has given me* a new knife. 4. Have you anything against it? 5. What have you against it? 6. Have patience with him, dear brother. 7. Have patience with us, most gracious count. 8. Honour be to the king. 9. The soldiers ride with me into the town. 10. The general says that he will be here to-morrow. 11. Here is my old knife;

* Note again the indirect object, with or without the preposition in English — in German the simple dative — preceding the adjective in (13).

dear brother, be so good *and give* (gieb) me a new [one] for it. 12. My aunt would have been present if her children had not been so impatient. 13. Be merciful to (*dat.*)* us, O Lord. 14. My brother would have been in (the) school if the weather had been fine. 15. The old lady says, that her uncle is (*subj.*) much richer than the young count. 16. The air would be warmer, if the sky were not covered with clouds. 17. What have you against the count? 18. I have nothing against the man. 19. This gentleman says, that he has bought a gold watch for his little son. 20. The pupils have (*are*) gone with their teacher around the town. 21. The professors have gone with the students through the wood. 22. The fields would be already green if (the) spring were not so late. 23. I should have been at home earlier if I had not been so tired. 24. The apples would be ripe if the weather had been warmer.

LESSON XVI.

190. THE (AUXILIARY) VERB *werden*, to become.

Ward is the older form of the singular of the past tense; *wurde* is now most used, especially when auxiliary. *Ward* is now rare, except in poetic style. (See § 256, c).

INFINITIVE.	PRES. PART.	PERF. PART.
<i>werden, to become.</i>	<i>werdend, becoming.</i>	<i>geworden, become.</i>

PERFECT INFINITIVE.
geworden sein, to have become.

NOTE.—In the future and conditional, *werden* is its own auxiliary. (§ 173.)

* See footnote, page 84.

*Indicative.**I become, etc.*

ich werde.	wir werden.
du wirst.	ihr werdet.
er wird.	sie werden.

I became, etc.

ich wurde, or ich ward.
du wurdest, or du wardest.
er wurde, or er ward.
wir wurden.
ihr wurdet.
sie wurden.

I have become, etc.

ich bin geworden.
du bist geworden.
er ist geworden.
wir sind geworden.
ihr seid geworden.
sie sind geworden.

I had become, etc.

ich war geworden.
du warst geworden.
er war geworden.
wir waren geworden.
ihr waret geworden.
sie waren geworden.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I (may) become, etc.*

ich werde.	wir werden.
du werdest.	ihr werdet.
er werde.	sie werden.

PAST.

I (might) become, etc.

ich würde.
du würdest.
er würde.
wir würden.
ihr würdet.
sie würden.

PERFECT.

I (may) have become, etc.

ich sei geworden.
du seiest geworden.
er sei geworden.
wir seien geworden.
ihr seiet geworden.
sie seien geworden.

PLUPERFECT.

I (might) have become, etc.

ich wäre geworden.
du wärest geworden.
er wäre geworden.
wir wären geworden.
ihr wäret geworden.
sie wären geworden.

* See remark, § 175, 2, on translation of the subjunctive forms.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FUTURE.

I shall become, etc.
 ich werde werden.
 du wirst werden.
 er wird werden.
 wir werden werden.
 ihr werdet werden.
 sie werden werden.

I shall become, etc.
 ich werde werden.
 du werdest werden.
 er werde werden.
 wir werden werden.
 ihr werdet werden.
 sie werden werden.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have become, etc.
 ich werde geworden sein.
 du wirst geworden sein.
 er wird geworden sein.
 etc.

I shall have become, etc.
 ich werde geworden sein.
 du werdest geworden sein.
 er werde geworden sein.
 etc.

CONDITIONAL.

I should become, etc.
 ich würde werden.
 du würdest werden.
 er würde werden.
 etc.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

I should have become, etc.
 ich würde geworden sein.
 du würdest geworden sein.
 er würde geworden sein.
 etc.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>become (thou), etc.</i>	werden wir.
werde.	werdet.
werde er.	werden sie.

Inflect, as before, for question :

bin ich geworden?
 have I become?

werde ich werden?
 shall I become?

For inversion :

gestern war ich geworden,
yesterday I had become.

morgen werde ich werden,
to-morrow I shall become.

For transposition :

daß ich krank geworden war,
that I had become sick.
 etc.

wenn ich krank geworden wäre,
if I had become sick.
 etc.

Contraction of Prepositions with the Article.

191. The definite article is often contracted with prepositions. The most usual forms are :—

DATIVE SINGULAR.

<i>Masc. or Neut.</i>	am	for an dem,	<i>at the.</i>
	beim	“ bei dem,	<i>by the, near the.</i>
	im	“ in dem,	<i>in the.</i>
	vom	“ von dem,	<i>from the.</i>
	zum	“ zu dem,	<i>to the.</i>
<i>Fem.</i>	zur	“ zu der,	<i>to the.</i>

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

<i>Neut.</i>	an's	for an daß,	<i>to the.</i>
	auf's	“ auf daß,	<i>upon the.</i>
	durch's	“ durch daß,	<i>through the.</i>
	für's	“ für daß,	<i>for the.</i>
	in's	“ in daß,	<i>into the.</i>
	um's	“ um daß,	<i>around the, about the.</i>

(a) These are also written — better — without the ' (§ 70).

Possessive Adjectives.

192. The Possessive Adjectives are :—

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
SINGULAR.	mein,	meine,	mein, <i>my.</i>
	dein,	deine,	dein, <i>thy.</i>
	sein,	seine,	sein, <i>his.</i>
	ihr,	ihre,	ihr, <i>her.</i>

— The last two also *its*, when the gender requires (§ 125).

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
PLURAL.	unſer,	unſ(e)re,	unſer, <i>our.</i>
	euer,	eu(e)re,	euer, <i>your.</i>
	ihr,	ihre,	ihr, <i>their.</i>
	(Ihr)	(Ihre)	(Ihr) <i>your</i> (§ 188).

These are declined in the singular like the indefinite article, and in the plural like *dieser*. As: *mein Vater, meine Mutter, mein Kind, meine Freunde*; but: *diese Bücher sind mein.* (§ 127.)

Possessive Pronouns.

193. When the possessives are used as pronouns — that is, referring to a noun understood (as in English, *mine, ours*, etc.), they take the full endings of *dieser*, like the strong declension of adjectives, if used alone; or of the weak declension of adjectives, if preceded by the definite article. The forms will then be such as :

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
	N. meiner,	meine,	meines, <i>mine.</i>
	G. meines,	meiner,	meines, <i>of mine, etc.</i>
or,	N. der meine,	die meine,	daß meine,
	G. des meinen,	der meinen,	des meinen, etc.
Similarly,	deiner,	deine,	deines, <i>thine.</i>
	unſ(e)rer,	unſ(e)re,	unſ(e)res, <i>ours.</i>
	eu(e)rer,	eu(e)re,	eu(e)res, <i>yours.</i>
or,	der ihre,	die ihre,	daß ihre, <i>theirs, etc.</i>

Examples: *Dieses ist mein (adj.) Buch; Ihres, or das Ihre (pron.) ist dort. This is my book; yours is there. Wem gehört dieses Buch? To, whom does this book belong? Es ist mein, or das meine, it is mine.*

NOTE. — *Das Buch ist mein, or das meine* (rarely *meines*) — the former is simply predicative; the latter, distinctive (from *yours*, etc.) or emphatic.

2. The possessive pronouns have the same form as the genitives of the personal pronouns; the possessive adjectives, as the shorter forms of the same. (§ 182.)

194. A possessive pronoun, of recent origin, is formed from the possessive adjective by adding the suffix *ig*. These forms can only be used with the definite article, and are generally employed when the definite article is used.

der, die, das meinige, *mine*.

der, die, das unsrige, *ours*.

der, die, das deinige, *thine*.

der, die, das eurige, *yours*.

der, die, das seinige, *his (its)*.

der, die, das ihrige, *theirs*.

der, die, das ihrige, *hers (its)*.

(der, die, das Ihrige, *yours*.)

EXERCISE XVI.

1. Der Baum wird grün. 2. Ich bin jung gewesen und bin alt geworden. 3. Werdet nicht ungeduldig. 4. Was ist aus ihm geworden? 5. Was wird aus mir werden? 6. Die Frau sagt, daß sie arm geworden sei. 7. Diese Äpfel würden reif werden, wenn das Wetter nicht so kalt wäre. 8. Ich würde sein Freund geworden sein, wenn ich mit ihm bekannt geworden wäre. 9. Der Knabe war sehr groß geworden. 10. Das Wetter wurde schön. 11. Die Kinder werden schläfrig. 12. Es wird Nacht. 13. Der Knabe wird ein Mann werden. 14. Der beste Gasthof in unserer Stadt ist am Thore. 15. Die größten Häuser der Stadt sind am Markte. 16. Der Kranke liegt im Bette. 17. Kind, es ist Zeit zur Schule zu gehen. 18. Der Graf steht am Fenster. 19. Ist dieser Hund dein? Er ist der meinige. 20. Wo ist das Haus Ihres Onkels? 21. Es ist neben dem meinigen. 22. Unsere Stühle sind weicher als die Ihrigen. 23. Ist dein deutscher Lehrer in der Schulstube? 24. Er ist in unserem Garten.

1. The trees become green. 2. The man became rich.
3. The air has become cold. 4. We shall grow sleepy. 5. What

would have become of (auß) me if you had not been my friend? 6. Your sons have grown very tall. 7. In (the) spring the days grow longer, but in autumn they grow (*invert*) shorter. 8. What has become of my boots? 9. The oldest and best hotel is in the market-place. 10. Do not grow impatient, my dear boy. 11. The leaves of the trees become yellow in (the) autumn. 12. The industrious poor [man] will become rich. 13. He says, that his brother has fallen (*become*) ill. 14. The youngest child will some day become an old man. 15. The sick [men] lie in (the) bed. 16. Frederick was great in (the) peace and in (the) war. 17. The richest man would become poor in our most expensive hotels. 18. (The) children are quiet in (the) sleep. 19. This little dog is ours. 20. My brother is taller than yours. 21. Your father is older than mine. 22. Our orchard is larger than yours. 23. Your brothers are more industrious than ours. 24. It is getting (*becoming*) colder.

NOTE.—The materials of the exercises will now suffice for conversational exercises of considerable extent and interest. Each teacher will, of course, judge of the importance of such exercises for his own pupils; also of the importance of calling attention to German and English *cognate* forms (Less. XLV.).

LESSON XVII.

The Conjugation of Verbs.

195. There are two distinct conjugations of verbs, the *strong* and the *weak*. The former is sometimes called the *old* and the latter the *new* conjugation.

196. Verbs of the strong conjugation form their past tense, and usually their perfect participle, by changing the vowel of the root; they undergo an *internal* change. For example: *singen*, to sing; *ich sang*, I sang; *ich habe gesungen*, I have sung.

197. Verbs of the weak conjugation are conjugated by adding suffixes to the stem; they undergo an *external* change only. For example: loben, *to praise*; ich lob-te, *I praised*; ich habe gelob-t, *I have praised*.

198. Weak verbs form their perfect participle in et or t; strong verbs, in en. In both, the perfect participle usually takes the prefix ge-.

199. Strong verbs are almost all original German roots. Weak verbs include also derivative and foreign verbs, and represent the modern process in conjugation. Weak verbs are greatly the more numerous. Hence, though not properly, weak verbs are often called *regular*, and strong verbs *irregular*.

NOTE. — 1. The term *strong* here suggests the power of internal change, or of inflection without the aid of suffix; *weak*, the absence of that power. The strong is the primitive method, and belongs only to the oldest root-verbs—except the two Latin derivatives, [schreiben, *to write*, preisen, *to praise*.

2. It is plain that these conjugations correspond closely to those in English; as, strong: *give, gave, given*; *sing, sang, sung*, etc.: weak: *praise, praised, praised*; *plant, planted, planted*, etc. In English, the perfect participle is always without the prefix ge-; and often, also, without the suffix -en, or -ed (or -d).

200. There is a group of verbs combining the marks of both these conjugations, which form the *mixed conjugation*. And a few verbs may be properly treated as *irregular verbs*.

201. The weak conjugation, because the simplest and of most frequent occurrence, will be given first.

The following are the regular endings of the weak verb :

INFINITIVE.	PRES. PART.	PERF. PART.
—en.	—end.	ge—(e)t.

	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
	PRESENT.		PAST.	
Sing.	— e.	— e.	— (e)te.	— (e)te.
	— (e)ft.	— eſt.	— (e)teſt.	— (e)teſt.
	— (e)t.	— e.	— (e)te.	— (e)te.
Pl.	— en.	— en.	— (e)ten.	— (e)ten.
	— (e)t.	— et.	— (e)tet.	— (e)tet.
	— en.	— en.	— (e)ten.	— (e)ten.

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. — e, pl. — (e)t.

(a) The use of (e), where so marked, depends mainly on euphony. (See next Lesson.) Generally, the e is more usually retained in the subjunctive — and was also elsewhere more frequent formerly than now.

(b) Observe that the third person singular is like the first person, except in the present indicative; and that in the plural, the first and third persons are always alike.

EXAMPLE OF THE WEAK CONJUGATION.

Loben, to praise.*

PRES. PART.

lobend.

PERF. PART.

gelobt.

PERF. INF. — gelobt haben.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

ich lobe, *I praise*, etc.

ich lobe. (See § 175, 2.)

du lobſt. (See § 175, 1.)

du lobſt.

er lobt.

er lobe.

wir loben.

wir loben.

ihr lobt.

ihr lobet.

ſie loben.

ſie loben.

* Only the more usual forms are given in the paradigm. The forms with (e) still sometimes occur, especially in poetry or in solemn style. See * p. 67.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PAST.

ich lobte, *I praised*, etc.
 du lobtest.
 er lobte.
 wir lobten.
 ihr lobtet.
 sie lobten.

ich lob(e)te.
 du lob(e)test.
 er lob(e)te.
 wir lob(e)ten.
 ihr lob(e)tet.
 sie lob(e)ten.

PERFECT.

ich habe gelobt, *I have praised*.
 du hast gelobt.
 er hat gelobt.
 wir haben gelobt.
 ihr habt gelobt.
 sie haben gelobt.

ich habe gelobt.
 du habest gelobt.
 er habe gelobt.
 wir haben gelobt.
 ihr habet gelobt.
 sie haben gelobt.

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gelobt, *I had praised*, etc.
 du hättest gelobt.
 er hatte gelobt.
 wir hatten gelobt.
 ihr hättet gelobt.
 sie hatten gelobt.

ich hätte gelobt.
 du hättest gelobt.
 er hätte gelobt.
 wir hätten gelobt.
 ihr hättet gelobt.
 sie hätten gelobt.

FUTURE.

ich werde loben, *I shall praise*.
 du wirst loben, *thou wilt praise*.
 er wird loben.
 wir werden loben.
 ihr werdet loben.
 sie werden loben.

ich werde loben, *I shall praise*.
 du werdest loben, *thou wilt praise*.
 er werde loben.
 wir werden loben.
 ihr werdet loben.
 sie werden loben.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gelobt haben, <i>I shall have praised, etc.</i>	ich werde gelobt haben, <i>I shall have praised, etc.</i>
du wirst gelobt haben.	du werdest gelobt haben.
er wird gelobt haben, etc.	er werde gelobt haben, etc.

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde loben, <i>I should praise.</i>	wir würden loben.
du würdest loben, <i>thou wouldst praise, etc.</i>	ihr würdet loben.
er würde loben.	sie würden loben.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gelobt haben, <i>I should have praised, etc.</i>
du würdest gelobt haben.
er würde gelobt haben, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

lobe, <i>praise (thou).</i>	loben wir, <i>let us praise.</i>
lobe er, <i>let him praise.</i>	lob(e)t, <i>praise (you).</i>
	loben sie, <i>let them praise.</i>

See note on imperative of haben, § 176.

Inflect for inversion :

yesterday I praised.	to-morrow I shall praise.
gestern lobte ich, etc.	morgen werde ich loben, etc.

For transposition :

that I praised yesterday.	if I should praise to-morrow.
daß ich gestern lobte, etc.	wenn ich morgen loben würde, etc.

Conjugate like loben :

lieben, <i>to love.</i>	spielen, <i>to play.</i>	fragen, <i>to ask, question.</i>
leben, <i>to live.</i>	schicken, <i>to send.</i>	wohnen, <i>to dwell, live.</i>
lehren, <i>to teach.</i>	kaufen, <i>to buy.</i>	reisen, <i>to travel.</i>
lernen, <i>to learn.</i>	sagen, <i>to say.</i>	machen, <i>to make, to do.</i>

lachen, *to laugh.* wünschen, *to wish.* brauchen, *to need, want.*
 weinen, *to weep, cry.* hören, *to hear.* zeigen, *to show.*

202.**Rules of Position.**

1. A pronoun object will precede a noun object.
2. An indirect object will usually precede a direct object.
3. But *es* precedes any other object, except (often) *sich*.
4. An object without a preposition will precede an object with a preposition.
5. An adverb of time will precede an object, except pronouns; other adverbs usually follow an object.
6. An infinitive or participle stands after its modifiers.

203. Remember that the indirect object—in English with or without preposition, according to its position—is expressed in German by the simple dative without preposition.

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns.

204. The Demonstratives are:—

der, die, das, that.

dieser, diese, dieses, this (here), the latter.

jener, jene, jenes, that (there), the former.

solcher, solche, solches, such.

derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, that.

derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe, the same.

205. *Der, dieser* and *jener* are originally demonstrative adjectives; but they are used both as pronominal adjectives with a noun, and as pronouns standing instead of a noun: *that* or *this one, he*, etc.

206. *Der, die, das*, as adjective, is declined like the article, but is pronounced with a greater stress of voice. As a pronoun, it has the following enlarged forms: .

Sing. Gen. dessen, deren, dessen, *of him, of her, of it.*

Plur. Gen. deren or derer, *of those, of them.*

Dat. denen, *to those, to them.* (§ 456, 2.)

207. Solcher may be preceded by the indefinite article : ein solcher Mann, eine solche Frau, ein solches Kind, *such a man*, etc. It is indeclinable when it precedes the article, as in English : solch ein Mann, solch eine Frau, solch ein Kind.

208. Derjenige and derselbe decline each component :

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. F. N.</i>
N. derselbe.	derselbe.	derselbe.	daselbe.	die selben.
G. desselben.	desselben.	desselben.	desselben.	derselben.
D. demselben.	demselben.	derselben.	demselben.	denselben.
A. denselben.	denselben.	derselbe.	daselbe.	die selben.
N. derjenige.	derjenige.	diejenige.	dasjenige.	diejenigen.
G. desjenigen.	desjenigen.	derjenigen.	desjenigen.	derjenigen.
D. demjenigen.	demjenigen.	derjenigen.	demjenigen.	denjenigen.
A. denjenigen.	denjenigen.	derjenige.	dasjenige.	diejenigen.

NOTE. — 1. Der, derselbe, are frequently used as substitutes for personal pronouns. (See Lesson LV.)

2. Derjenige is most regularly used as antecedent to a relative; as *derjenige, welcher, he who*, etc.

209. A compound of da (dar) with prepositions is usual instead of a dative or accusative of the pronoun *der, die, das*, referring to *things*. (See § 184.)

NOTE. — Yet the pronoun may so stand when emphatic — especially when antecedent to *was* (§ 236, b).

210. *This, that, these, those*, immediately preceded or followed by the verb *to be*, are rendered in German by the neuter pronoun *dieses* (usually *dies*) and *das*, without any regard to the number or gender of the noun referred to ;

but the verb will agree with the following noun. Examples: Dies ist eine Rose und das ist eine Lilie. Dies sind Kirichen. Das sind Kartoffeln. Das ist des Kaisers Wille. (For further statements, see Less. LV.)

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Der Lehrer lobt den fleissigen Schüler. 2. Wir lernen Deutsch. 3. Mein Vater hat ein Haus gekauft. 4. Kinder lieben ihre Eltern. 5. Was sagen Sie dazu? 6. Er sagt, dass er Französisch und Deutsch gelernt habe. 7. Ich wünsche, dass mein Sohn Deutsch lerne. 8. Ich bin durch ganz Deutschland gereist. 9. Er lachte. 10. Ihr weinet. 11. Ich werde Ihnen etwas Neues sagen. 12. Ich würde es gesagt haben, wenn Sie es gewünscht hätten. 13. Fragen Sie mich nicht. 14. Wo ist meine deutsche Grammatik? Ich brauche sie. 15. Ich werde es meinem Vater sagen. 16. Spiele nicht mit des Nachbars Kindern. 17. Der König hörte, dass der berühmte Feldherr krank sei. 18. Diogenes lebte zur Zeit Alexanders. 19. Mein Freund hat mir gesagt, dass er ein Landgut kaufen werde. 20. Ich würde auch eins (eines, *one*) kaufen, wenn ich Geld dazu hätte. 21. Ein spielender Knabe lernt nichts. 22. Ist dies Ihr Buch? 23. Es ist das (dasjenige) meines Bruders. 24. Sind dies dieselben Schüler, welche (*who*) mit uns in der Schule waren? 25. Es sind nicht dieselben. 26. Lobten Sie nicht gestern diesen Gasthof? 27. Ich lobte denselben. 28. Dieser Mann ist reicher als jener. 29. Was werden Sie damit machen? 30. Es wird (*comes*) nichts daraus.

1. I have asked him. 2. Where does he live (*dwelt*)? 3. He lives in the new house near the city-wall. 4. What have you bought? 5. I shall buy a watch. 6. The children cried; we heard them. 7. He does not hear you. 8. Would you buy an estate if you had money? 9. What do you want (*wish*)? 10. I want (*need*) a new hat. 11. We have bought two beautiful pictures. 12. What did he say to that? 13. Do

not laugh. 14. If I were a wealthy man, I should (*invert*) send my children to Berlin. 15. There they would learn German. 16. He will send us a fat goose. 17. Show me the house of the doctor. 18. Diligent scholars love their teacher. 19. My mother has said it. 20. What would she have said if she had heard it? 21. Do not ask me. 22. This dictionary is mine. 23. We played with the same children. 24. We use the same grammar as (*wie*) your teacher. 25. This tree is higher than that. 26. These streets are longer than those. 27. These gardens are not so beautiful as those of our aunt. 28. Such a diligent scholar! 29. We do not want such books. 30. What has he done with it?

LESSON XVIII.

Weak Verbs (Continued).

211. Generally speaking, the retention or rejection of the short vowel *e* in the terminations *est*, *et*, *ete*, *etet*, *eten*, depends on euphony—the *e* being usually omitted where euphony will permit. (§ 201, *a.*) But there are some instances in which the retention of the *e* is imperative.

212. Verbs whose stem ends in *b* or *t*, or in *m* or *n* preceded by a mute consonant, always retain the *e*. Thus:

Reden, to speak, talk.

PRESENT.

PAST.

I speak.

I spoke, talked.

ich rede. wir reden.

ich redete. wir redeten.

du redest. ihr redet.

du redetest. ihr redetet.

er redet. sie reden.

er redete. sie redeten.

PAST PARTICIPLE—*geredet, talked, spoken.*

NOTE.—Contracted forms like *red'ft*, *red't*, etc. occur, especially in poetry.

213. Verbs whose stem ends in a sibilant (ſ, ſs, ʒ, ſch) retain the e always in the second person singular of the present :

ich tanze, *I dance.*

du tanzeſt, *thou danceſt.*

er tanzt, *he dances.*

ich reiſe, *I travel.*

du reiſeſt, *thou travelleſt.*

er reiſt, *he travels.*

214. Verbs whose stem ends in el, er, drop e of the stem before the ending e ; elsewhere they drop the e of the inflection, as also in the infinitive (§ 85, note).

Handeln, *to act.*

ich handle.

du handelſt.

er handelt.

wir handeln.

ihr handelt.

ſie handeln.

handle (du).

ich habe gehandelt.

Rudern, *to row.*

ich rudre.

du ruderſt.

er rudert.

wir rudern.

ihr rudert.

ſie rudern.

rudre (du).

ich habe gerudert.

Conjugate like reden :

baden, *to bathe.*

achten, *to esteem, respect.*

warten, *to wait.*

retten, *to save.*

leiten, *to lead.*

atmen, *to breathe.*

tröſten, *to comfort.*

rechnen, *to reckon.*

zeichnen, *to draw.*

öffnen, *to open.*

Like tanzen :

wünſchen, *to wish.*

fiſchen, *to fiſh.*

ſetzen, *to put, place.*

haſſen, *to hate.*

Like handeln and rudern :

tadeln, *to blame.*

ſchütteln, *to shake.*

lächeln, *to ſmile.*

ändern, *to alter.*

plaudern, *to chat, talk.*

klettern, *to climb.*

THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

215. The perfect participle regularly takes the prefix *ge-* in verbs of all conjugations. This prefix is called the *augment*.

(a) But verbs of foreign origin ending in *ier'en* (old spelling also *ir'en*), do not take the augment *ge-*. Thus: *ſtudieren*, *to study*; *ſtudiert*, *studied*; *marſchieren*, *to march*; *marſchiert*, *marched*.

Conjugate like *ſtudieren*:

<i>regieren</i> , <i>to rule, govern.</i>	<i>bombardieren</i> , <i>to bombard.</i>
<i>probieren</i> , <i>to try.</i>	<i>ſallieren</i> , <i>to fail.</i>

(b) *Buchſtabieren*, *to spell*, is formed from a German word by a foreign suffix, and forms its past participle *buchſtabiert*. But in *ſtieren*, *to adorn*, *ier* is not a part of the termination, but of the root of the verb; therefore *gezier*, *adorned*.

216. Verbs formed with the unaccented inseparable prefixes do not take the augment *ge-*. These prefixes are *be-*, *emp-*, *ent-*, *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-*, *zer-*, and some others. (Lesson XXVIII.) Examples: *erſaufen*, p. p. *erſauft*; *verloben*, p. p. *verlobt*; *bezeichnen*, p. p. *bezeichnet*.

NOTE. — Generally, the augment is not prefixed except immediately before the syllable having the principal accent.

Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives.

217. These are: —

wer, *who*?

waß, *what*?

welcher, *welche*, *welches*, *which*? *what* (adj.)?

waß für ein, *what kind of a*?

218. The declension of *wer* and *was* is as follows :—

N. <i>wer, who?</i>	<i>was, what?</i>
G. <i>wessen, whose?</i>	<i>wessen, of what?</i>
D. <i>wem, to whom?</i>	(dative is wanting.)
A. <i>wen, whom?</i>	<i>was, what?</i>

219. *Wer* is used in speaking of persons, for both genders and numbers; and *was* in speaking of inanimate objects. Examples: *Wer ist größer, Karl oder Heinrich?* *Wer sind diese Frauen?* *Was haben Sie da?* *Wer* and *was* are used only as pronouns.

220. *Welcher* is used both as an adjective and as a pronoun. As an adjective: *Welches Haus haben Sie gekauft?* As a pronoun: *Welches von diesen Häusern etc.?*

NOTE. — *Welch*, uninflected, is often used in exclamations before the indefinite article or an adjective, like *solch* (§ 207); as, *welch ein Mann!* *welch reicher Himmel, what a rich sky!*

221. The phrase *was für ein, what for a, what (kind of)*, is used as an interrogative adjective, in which *ein* is inflected; as, *was für ein Baum ist das? what kind of a tree is that?* *was für einen Stod haben Sie? what kind of a cane have you?* Or without *ein*: *was für Wein — Unsinn — Blumen? what (kind of) wine — nonsense — flowers?*

NOTE. — *Was* and *für (ein)* are often separated, as, *Was ist das für ein Stod?* *Was ist das für Unsinn?*

Was für einer, what kind of one, occurs as pronoun.

222. (*a*) Instead of a dative or accusative of *was* with a preposition, *wo, where*, before a vowel *wor*, is used in composition: as, *wobon, of what?* *wodurch, through what?* *womit, with what?* *worin, in what?* *worauf, upon what?*

NOTE. — With *um, warum, for what, why?* is used for *worum*.

Yet a preposition may stand before *was für (ein)*.

(*b*) Likewise the genitive *wessen* is rarely used, except

of persons. A shorter form, *weß*, is sometimes met with; in compounds, *weß*; as, *weßhalb*, *on what account?* (See also Lesson LV.)

IDIOMS.

auf einen warten, *to wait for some one.*

auf etwas rechnen, *to count upon something.*

gern, *with pleasure, willingly.*

ich plaudre gern, *I like to chat.*

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Ich habe sie* getröstet. 2. Er hat den ganzen Tag gewartet. 3. Dieser Mann redet zu viel. 4. Die Schüler achten ihren Lehrer. 5. Mein Bruder wartet auf seinen Freund. 6. Er rechnet darauf. 7. Er rettete das Kind. 8. Ich schüttle den Baum. 9. Du plauderst zu viel, mein Kind. 10. Der Knabe kletterte auf den Baum. 11. Er tadelte diesen Fehler. 12. Sie zeichnet schlecht. 13. Mein Bruder hat zu (*at*) Heidelberg studiert. 14. Mein armer Nachbar hat falliert. 15. Er lächelte über den Narren. 16. Sie tadelten uns. 17. In wessen Garten sind Sie gewesen? 18. Wir waren in dem (or demjenigen) unseres Nachbars. 19. Was haben Sie getadelt? 20. Wen tadelte der Lehrer? 21. Wessen Haus ist das? 22. Wem hat unser Lehrer dieses Buch geschickt? 23. Wem sagen Sie das? 24. Was für eine Blume haben Sie da?

1. The boys have bathed in the deep river. 2. She has denied it. 3. My daughter comforted the poor woman. 4. Dost thou wait for thy brother? 5. The boys shook the trees. 6. The brave soldier saved the old general. 7. We have waited the whole day. 8. I chat with my children. 9. I smile at (*über, acc.*) the fool. 10. The general has bombarded the town. 11. We have tasted (*tried*) this wine. 12. We opened the door.

* *Her*, or *them*. See note 3, § 189. In connected discourse, however, such ambiguities will generally be avoided.

13. The mother led her child by (an, *dat.*) the hand. 14. The teacher blamed the pupil. 15. The prince chatted with the old soldier. 16. The boys were rowing against the stream. 17. The maid-servant has adorned the nursery with beautiful flowers. 18. Spell these words. 19. I have spelled them. 20. We like to chat with our friends. 21. Whom have you sent to (the) town? 22. Whose house have you bought? 23. [To] whom did you show the castle of the count? 24. What have you there? — What kind of a stick is that?

LESSON XIX.

The Strong Conjugation.

223. Strong verbs, as already stated, are distinguished by a change of the root-vowel — that is, by internal change — in conjugation. This change of vowel is called *Ablaut*.

NOTE. — *Ablaut* must not be confounded with *Umlaut* (§ 10.) From the force of *um*, *around*, and *laut*, *sound*, *Umlaut* means a *shifting* of sound on the same base, as of *a*, *o*, *u*, to *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. From *ab*, *off*, *away*, *Ablaut* means a *departure* of sound, that is, the substitution of a different sound. The former is called vowel *modification*; the latter, vowel *change*. They are, historically, of different origin. The term vowel *alteration* is used when necessary to include both of these processes.

General Rules of Conjugation for Strong Verbs.

224. The past tense is formed by a change of root-vowel (*Ablaut*) and without any ending, as, *sprechen*, *sprach*; *singen*, *sang*; *lügen*, *log*; *fallen*, *fiel*, etc. The past subjunctive modifies, when possible, the root-vowel of the past indicative, and adds *-e*, as, *spräche*, *sänge*, *lüge*, *fielte*, etc.

NOTE. — An earlier *e* is still sometimes found in the past indicative of some verbs; as, *sah* for *sah*, etc.

225. The perfect participle ends in *en*. The root-vowel of the participle is sometimes the same as that of the infinitive; sometimes the same as that of the past; sometimes different from both. As in the sequences:

- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| I. | I. | 2. | I. | as, sehen, sah, gesehen, etc. |
| II. | I. | 2. | 2. | as, frieren, froz, gefroren, etc. |
| III. | I. | 2. | 3. | as, fingen, sang, gesungen, etc. |

NOTE. — I. This *sequence of vowels* will be found to be a convenient aid to the memory. The groups as thus defined are sometimes called Conjugations I., II., III. See § 259.

2. The infinitive, past tense, and perfect participle, which exhibit the vowel sequences, are known as the *principal parts* of the verb — as also in English; and, likewise, in the weak verbs.

Special Rules of Conjugation.

226. Certain strong verbs undergo modification or change of the root vowel in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative and in the imperative singular.

(a) Nearly all those which have the vowel *e* in the first person of the present change it into *i* or *ie* in the second and third, and in the second person singular of the imperative, short *e* becoming short *i*, and long *e* becoming *ie*. For instance: *ich breche, I break, du brichst, er bricht, imperative: brich; ich lese, I read, du liestest, er liest, imperative: lies.* These verbs usually omit final *e* in the imperative. *Sehen* has *sieh* or *siehe*.

(b) Most verbs which have *a* for their root-vowel modify *a* into *ä* in the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, but not in the imperative: *ich falle, I fall, du fällst, er fällt; imperative: falle.*

(c) The following modify the vowel only in the present indicative: *laufen, to run, du läufst, er läuft; saufen, to drink, du säufst, er säuft; stoßen, to push, du stößest, er stößt. Erlöschen, to become extinguished, go out, becomes erlischt, erlischt, and*

changes its vowel also in the second singular of the imperative :
erli^{ch}. Also verl^{ös}chen (§ 242, a).

(d') Verbs whose stem ends in *t* contract -*tet* to -*t* in the third singular present if they alter the vowel, but not otherwise ; as, gelten, gilt ; raten, rät ; but bieten, bietet. (§ 212).

227. With the above exceptions (224, 226) the rules for the personal endings are the same as in the weak conjugation. (§ 201.)

Further details and exceptions will be given under the several classes, and in the Alphabetical List, p. 312.

EXAMPLE OF A STRONG VERB.

Sprechen, to speak.

Principal Parts.

sprechen. sprach. gesprochen.

PRES. PART. — s^{pr}echend. PERF. INFIN. — g^{es}sprochen haben.

Indicative.

ich spreche.
du sprichst.
er spricht.
wir sprechen.
ihr sprecht.
sie sprechen.

PRESENT.

Subjunctive.

ich spreche.
du sprichst.
er spreche.
wir sprechen.
ihr sprecht.
sie sprechen.

PAST.

ich sprach.
du sprachst.
er sprach.
wir sprachen.
ihr sprecht.
sie sprachen.

ich spräche.
du sprächest.
er spräche.
wir sprächen.
ihr sprächet.
sie sprächen.

PERFECT.

ich habe gesprochen.
du hast gesprochen, etc.

ich habe gesprochen.
du habest gesprochen, etc.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gesprochen.
 du hättest gesprochen, etc.

ich hätte gesprochen.
 du hättest gesprochen, etc.

FUTURE.

ich werde sprechen.
 du wirst sprechen, etc.

ich werde sprechen.
 du werdest sprechen, etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gesprochen haben, etc. ich werde gesprochen haben, etc.

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde sprechen, *I should speak.*
 du würdest sprechen, etc.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gesprochen haben, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

	sprechen wir.
sprich.	sprechet.
spreche er.	sprechen sie.

Classes of Strong Verbs.

228. Strong verbs may be divided, for the convenience of the learner, into three classes, according to the root-vowels (see Remark § 259):

1. The first class contains all strong verbs which have for their root-vowel *i* (*ie*) or *e*, with a few others.

This class contains by far the largest number of strong verbs, and is subdivided into four groups according to the vowels (*Umlaut*) of the past tense and perfect participle.

Examples :—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) <i>singen, to sing.</i> | <i>sang, sang.</i> | <i>gesungen, sung.</i> |
| b) <i>sprechen, to speak.</i> | <i>sprach, spake.</i> | <i>gesprochen, spoken.</i> |
| c) <i>frieren, to freeze.</i> | <i>fror, froze.</i> | <i>gestoren, frozen.</i> |
| d) <i>sehen, to see.</i> | <i>sah, saw.</i> | <i>gesehen, seen.</i> |

229. 2. The second class contains all strong verbs which have for their root-vowel *ei*, with one exception. (§ 247, n.)

This class is subdivided into two groups, the first having in the past tense and perfect participle a short *i*, and the second group having *ie*.

Examples :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) <i>beißen, to bite.</i> | <i>biß, bit.</i> | <i>gebissen, bitten.</i> |
| b) <i>treiben, to drive.</i> | <i>trieb, drove.</i> | <i>getrieben, driven.</i> |

230. 3. The third class contains all strong verbs which have for their root-vowel *a*, with a few others.

It is subdivided into two groups according to the vowel of the past tense.

Examples :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) <i>fallen, to fall.</i> | <i>fiel, fell.</i> | <i>gefallen, fallen.</i> |
| b) <i>schlagen, to strike (slay).</i> | <i>schlug, slew.</i> | <i>geschlagen, slain.</i> |

NOTE. — Only the usual forms will be here given. Other special forms will be found in the Alphabetical List at the end of the book.

231. FIRST CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

First Subdivision.

VOWELS — *i*; *a*, *u*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
<i>binden, to bind.</i>	<i>band.</i>	<i>gebunden.</i>
<i>dringen, to press.</i>	<i>drang.</i>	<i>gedrungen.</i>
<i>finden, to find.</i>	<i>fand.</i>	<i>gefunden.</i>
<i>gelingen, to succeed (impersonal).</i>	<i>gelang.</i>	<i>gelungen.</i>

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
flingen, <i>to sound.</i>	flang.	geflungen.
ringen, <i>to wring, wrestle.</i>	rang.	gerungen.
ſchlingen, <i>to sling, twine.</i>	ſchlang.	geſchlungen.
ſchwinden, <i>to vanish.</i>	ſchwand.	geſchwunden.
ſchwingen, <i>to swing.</i>	ſchwang.	geſchwungen.
ſingen, <i>to sing.</i>	ſang.	geſungen.
ſinken, <i>to sink.</i>	ſank.	geſunken.
ſpringen, <i>to spring, leap.</i>	ſprang.	geſprungen.
ſtinken, <i>to stink.</i>	ſtank.	geſtunken.
trinken, <i>to drink.</i>	trank.	getrunken.
winden, <i>to wind.</i>	wand.	gewunden.
zwingen, <i>to force.</i>	zwang.	gezwungen.

(a) To these may be added :

dingen, <i>to bargain.</i>	ding.	gedungen.
ſchinden, <i>to flay.</i>	ſchund.	geſchunden.

which have usually u instead of a in the past tense.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Dieser Mann hat das Geld gefunden. 2. Meine Schwester wird ein deutsches Lied singen. 3. Trinken Sie gern Milch? 4. Er bindet das Buch. 5. Der Vogel hat gesungen. 6. Es klang sehr schön. 7. Der Epheu schlingt sich um den Baum. 8. Er sagt, dass er das Buch gebunden habe. 9. Es ist mir nicht gelungen (*I have not succeeded in*, etc.), das Wort in dem Wörterbuche zu finden. 10. Zwingen Sie mich nicht. 11. Die Kinder würden weinen, wenn der Lehrer sie zwänge, dieses Lied zu lernen. 12. Es wird Ihnen nicht gelingen, Deutsch zu lernen, wenn Sie nicht fleissiger studieren. 13. Ich habe ein Messer gefunden. 14. Die Kinder dieser Frau haben sehr schön gesungen. 15. Die Frauen wanden einen Kranz. 16. Worauf sitzen die Schüler? 17. Wovon sprechen die Lehrer? 18. Woraus hat das Kind getrunken? 19. Wir fanden die

Bücher auf der Bank in der Schulstube. 20. Das Mädchen schlang den Kranz um den Arm des Knaben. 21. Der Matrose sprang auf den Felsen. 22. Der Buchbinder hat unsere alten Bücher sehr schön gebunden. 23. So sank das Schiff. 24. In der Nacht schwanden die Wolken.

1. I have found these books on the table. 2. This good young lady wound a wreath around the boy's hat. 3. What would these children say if the teacher forced them to leave (the) school? 4. The gentleman sang a German song. 5. Do you like to drink milk? 6. They like to drink wine. 7. I shall drink a cup [of] tea. 8. The boy leaped over the garden-wall. 9. The boy has found this knife in the school-room. 10. I should drink a glass [of] water if I were thirsty. 11. Would you be glad if we sang (*subj.*) a song? 12. He hoped that he would find me here. 13. I have succeeded (*it is to me succeeded*). 14. She will succeed. 15. You will find me at home to-morrow. 16. The soldiers forced the general to speak. 17. You would succeed if you studied more. 18. Do not drink this bad beer. 19. The boy swung himself over the wall. 20. The birds were—singing in the woods. 21. The farmer has flayed the ox. 22. What song had you been singing (*sung*)? 23. What kind of a song has the young lady sung? 24. What kind of tea do you like to drink?

LESSON XX.

232. FIRST CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

Second Subdivision.

VOWELS — *e* (*i*); *a*, *o*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
befehlen, <i>to command</i> ; befiehlst, befiehlst.	befahl.	befohlen.
beginnen, <i>to begin</i> .	begann.	begonnen.

INFINITIVE.	PAST. .	PERF. PART.
bergen, <i>to hide</i> ; birgst, birgt.	barg.	geborgen.
bersten, <i>to burst</i> ; birstest, birst.	barst.	geborsten.
brechen, <i>to break</i> ; brichst, bricht.	brach.	gebrochen.
empfehlen, <i>to recommend</i> ; empfehlst, empfehlt.	empfohl.	empfohlen.
erschrecken, <i>to be frightened</i> ; erschrickst, erschrickt.	erschraf.	erschrocken.
gebären, <i>to bring forth</i> ; gebierst, gebiert.	gebar.	geboren.
gelten, <i>to be worth</i> ; giltst, gilt.	galt.	gegolten.
gewinnen, <i>to win</i> .	gewann.	gewonnen.
helfen, <i>to help</i> ; hilfst, hilft.	half.	geholfen.
kommen, <i>to come</i> . (See below.)	kam.	gekommen.
nehmen, <i>to take</i> ; nimmst, nimmt.	nahm.	genommen.
rinnen, <i>to flow</i> .	rann.	geronnen.
schelten, <i>to scold</i> ; schiltst, schilt.	schalt.	gescholten.
schwimmen, <i>to swim</i> .	schwamm.	geschwommen.
sinnen, <i>to meditate</i> .	sann.	gesonnen.
spinnen, <i>to spin</i> .	spann.	gesponnen.
sprechen, <i>to speak</i> ; sprichst, spricht.	sprach.	gesprochen.
stechen, <i>to stick</i> ; stichst, sticht.	stach.	gestochen.
stehlen, <i>to steal</i> ; stiehst, stiehlt.	stahl.	gestohlen.
sterben, <i>to die</i> ; stirbst, stirbt.	starb.	gestorben.
treffen, <i>to hit, to meet</i> ; triffst, trifft.	traf.	getroffen.
verderben, <i>to spoil</i> ; verdirbst, verdirbt.	verdarb.	verdorben.
werben, <i>to sue</i> ; wirbst, wirbt.	warb.	geworben.
werfen, <i>to throw</i> ; wirfst, wirft.	warf.	geworfen.

(a) All these verbs modify the vowel *e* to *i*, or *ie*, in the second and third person singular of the present and in the second person singular of the imperative (*sprich*, *triff*, &c.).

In learning these and similar verbs, it is best, for uniformity and for the memory, to name the past and the perf. part. first after the infin. (as in § 231); then the third sing. pres., which will suggest the second; and finally the imperative; thus: *bergen*, *barg*, *geborgen*, *birgt*, *birg*.

(b) Gebären, kommen are irregular in this group, having ä, o instead of (earlier) e in the infinitive. The modified forms fömmst, fömmt, are rare.

(c) The verb werden belongs to this class with its old past ward. With its modern past, wurde, it is irregular (§ 256).

(d) Note change of *quantity* in kommen, nehmen, treffen.

REMARK. — Observe that the verbs beginning with the inseparable prefixes be-, emp-, er-, etc. (§ 216), do not take the augment ge-. Such verbs are given in the lists only where the primitive verb is no longer in use; as, gebären, etc.

Relative Pronouns.

233. The German language, like the English, has no special words to express the relative connection, but supplies the deficiency by using the demonstrative der, die, das, and the interrogatives welcher, e, es, and wer, was; their use as relatives being shown by the construction (§ 238).

234. Der, when used as a relative, is declined like the demonstrative der (§ 206), except that in the genitive plural it has only deren (never derer). Welcher, as a relative, is declined like dieser, except that it lacks the genitive case, both singular and plural.

235. In the genitive singular only the forms dessen, deren, dessen, and in the genitive plural the form deren are used. Examples: Der Mann, dessen Haus ich gekauft habe, ist gestorben; *the man whose house I have bought has died.* Die Frau, deren Kinder Sie neulich bei uns trafen, wird uns morgen besuchen; *the lady whose children you met lately at our house will pay us a visit to-morrow.*

236. (a) Wer, was, are used as indefinite relatives, and as such include the antecedent, like the English (*he*) *who*,

whoever, what (that which). Examples: Wer andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst hinein; *he who digs for others a pit falls into it himself.* Was er hat, ist nicht viel; *what he has is not much.*

(b) Was is also of regular occurrence after a neuter pronoun, personal, demonstrative or indefinite (es, das, alles, etwas, nichts) etc., and after neuter adjectives used as nouns. Examples: Alles, was ich habe; *all I have.* Das erste, was sie hörten; *the first (thing) they heard.* Nach dem, was ich gehört habe, *after [that] what I have heard.*

237. Instead of the relative was — or, usually, the dative or accusative of relatives referring to *things* — with prepositions, the compounds of wo, wor (§ 222) are employed.

238. Since every relative clause is dependent, or subordinate, the relative pronoun throws the verb to the end of the clause. When the verb is in a compound tense, the inflected part of the verb goes to the end. (See § 177, 4).

239. The relative pronoun is frequently omitted in English, but must always be expressed in German. Thus: *The news we heard yesterday*, die Neuigkeit, welche wir gestern hörten.

240. In English, in the interrogative, and in some forms of the relative construction, the preposition is often thrown to the end of the clause. This cannot be imitated in German. As, *what are you speaking of?* Wovon sprechen Sie (*of what*)? *The man we spoke of*; der Mann, von welchem (dem) wir sprachen (*of whom*), etc. (See also Less. LVI.)

EXERCISE XX.

1. Mein Bruder empfiehlt Ihnen diesen Wein. 2. Es ist derselbe Wein, den ich Ihnen empfohlen habe. 3. Hilf mir,

Heinrich! 4. Ich habe ihn gestern auf der Strasse getroffen. 5. Wir trafen uns (*each other*) oft. 6. Er hat das Geld genommen. 7. Dieser Arme wird kein Geld nehmen. 8. Er spricht Deutsch und Französisch. 9. Er nimmt kein Geld. 10. Schiller starb zu (*at*) Weimar. 11. Worüber sann Sie? 12. Die Fische schwimmen in dem Wasser. 13. Kommen Sie nicht zu spät. 14. Ich habe den ersten Preis gewonnen. 15. Sie hat sich mit einer Nadel gestochen. 16. Sie haben es getroffen. 17. Das Eis bricht. 18. Dieser Knabe hat Steine in den Garten unseres Nachbars geworfen. 19. Sein Vater schilt ihn. 20. Es ist derselbe Knabe, der die schönsten Blumen in unserem Garten gebrochen hat. 21. Was für ein unartiger Knabe! 22. Mein Vater empfiehlt sich Ihnen. 23. Dieser ist der Mann, von dem wir gestern gesprochen haben (*spoke*). 24. Wovon sprachen Sie mit Ihrer Schwester?

1. Who commands here? 2. The teacher commands here. 3. He told me that he would help us. 4. I met him yesterday in (the) town. 5. We came too soon. 6. She helps the poor (*dat.*). 7. Does your brother speak German? 8. The soldiers would be frightened if the enemy (*pl.*) were to come (*came*). 9. These soldiers say, that they would not be frightened. 10. He has won this money, he has not stolen it. 11. The women are spinning. 12. I have spoken with him. 13. At what time does the concert begin? 14. The music has begun. 15. Take my pen, dear brother, it is better than *yours*. 16. Do not be frightened, dear sister, I have only pricked myself with a pin. 17. My father sends his compliments to your mother. 18. The scholars sent their compliments to their old teacher. 19. You have hit it. 20. With what can I help you? 21. What are you meditating about (*über*)? 22. This is the woman I was speaking of (*von*) to you. 23. Here is the man whose sons swam over the river. 24. All the poor [man] had is spoiled or taken from him.

LESSON XXI.

FIRST CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

Third Subdivision. — A.

VOWELS — ie; o, ø.

241. The third subdivision of the first class contains a larger number of verbs than any other class. The first list contains only those which have for the radical vowel of the infinitive ie.

In all the verbs of this group the root of which ends in *ß* or *ch*, the long ie of the infinitive is changed into a short o in the past tense and perfect participle (§ 41). *Sieden* changes its *d* to *tt*, with shortened vowel; and in *ziehen* *h* is changed to *g*. *Triefen* doubles its *f*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
<i>biegen, to bend.</i>	<i>bog.</i>	<i>gebogen.</i>
<i>bieten, to bid, offer.</i>	<i>bot.</i>	<i>geboten.</i>
<i>fliegen, to fly.</i>	<i>flog.</i>	<i>geflogen.</i>
<i>fliehen, to flee.</i>	<i>floh.</i>	<i>geflohen.</i>
<i>fließen, to flow.</i>	<i>floß.</i>	<i>geflossen.</i>
<i>frieren, to freeze.</i>	<i>fror.</i>	<i>gefroren.</i>
<i>genießen, to enjoy.</i>	<i>genoß.</i>	<i>genossen.</i>
<i>gießen, to pour.</i>	<i>goß.</i>	<i>gegossen.</i>
<i>kriechen, to creep.</i>	<i>kroch.</i>	<i>gekrochen.</i>
<i>riechen, to smell.</i>	<i>roch.</i>	<i>gerochen.</i>
<i>schieben, to shove, push.</i>	<i>schoß.</i>	<i>geschoben.</i>
<i>schießen, to shoot.</i>	<i>schoß.</i>	<i>geschossen.</i>
<i>schließen, to shut, lock.</i>	<i>schloß.</i>	<i>geschlossen.</i>
<i>sieden, to boil.</i>	<i>sott.</i>	<i>gesotten.</i>
<i>sprießen, to sprout.</i>	<i>sproß.</i>	<i>gesprossen.</i>
<i>stieben, to be scattered.</i>	<i>stob.</i>	<i>gestoben.</i>
<i>triefen, to drip.</i>	<i>troff.</i>	<i>getroffen.</i>
<i>verdrießen, to vex.</i>	<i>verdroß.</i>	<i>verdrossen.</i>

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
verlieren, <i>to lose.</i>	verlor.	verloren.
wiegen, <i>to weigh</i> (intransitive).	wog.	gewogen.
ziehen, <i>to draw</i> (intr.), <i>to move.</i>	zog.	gezogen.

B.

VOWELS — e, i; o, u.

242. This list, besides the verbs with root-vowel e or i, properly belonging to this class (see § 228), contains also, by analogy of conjugation, a few with root-vowel ä, au, ö, ü, and one with a (schallen). All have o in the past tense and perfect participle.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
bewegen, <i>to induce.</i>	bewog.	bewogen.
drischen, <i>to thrash</i> ; drischest, drischt.	drisch.	gedrösch.
fechten, <i>to fight</i> ; fichtst, ficht ¹ .	focht.	gefochten.
flechten, <i>to braid</i> ; flichtst, flicht ¹ .	flocht.	geflochten.
gären, <i>to ferment.</i>	gor.	gegoren.
glimmen, <i>to glimmer.</i>	glomm.	geglommen.
heben, <i>to lift.</i>	hob.	gehoben.
klimmen, <i>to climb.</i>	klohm.	geklimmen.
küren, <i>to choose.</i>	kor.	gefören.
löschē, <i>to go out</i> (of a light); löschest, lösch.	lofch.	gelöfchen.
lügen, <i>to tell a lie.</i>	log.	gelogen.
melken, <i>to milk</i> ; milchst, milkt.	molft.	gemolken.
pflēgen, <i>to practise, foster.</i>	pflog.	gepflogen.
quellen, <i>to gush</i> ; quillst, quillt.	quoll.	gequollen.
faufen (of animals), <i>to drink</i> ; fäuffst, fäuft.	föff.	gefoffen.
faugen, <i>to suck.</i>	fog.	gefogen.
schallen, <i>to sound.</i>	fcholl.	gefchollen.
fcheren, <i>to shear</i> ; fchierst, fchiert.	fchor.	gefchoren.
fchmelzen, <i>to melt</i> ; fchmilzeft, fchmilzt.	fchmolz.	gefchmolzen.
fchnauben, <i>to snort.</i>	fchnob.	gefchnoben.

¹ Or fichtst, flichtst, for fichtest, flichtest (232, a).

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
schrauben, <i>to screw.</i>	schrob.	geschroben.
schwären, <i>to suppurate.</i>	schwor.	geschworen.
schwellen, <i>to swell</i> ; schwillst, schwillt.	schwoll.	geschwollen.
schwören, <i>to swear.</i>	schwor.	geschworen.
trügen, <i>to deceive.</i>	trog.	getrogen.
wägen, <i>to weigh</i> (transitive).	wog.	gewogen.
weben, <i>to weave.</i>	wob.	gewoben.

242. (a) The verbs führen, löschen, schallen, trügen rarely occur as simple verbs, but chiefly with the inseparable prefixes; erführen, erlöschen, verlöschen, erschallen, verschallen, betrügen. Pflegen, wägen are usually conjugated as weak.

(b) Note absence of vowel change (§ 226) in bewegen, heben, weben, schallen — and like cases hereafter.

EXERCISE XXI. — A.

1. Die Thore der Stadt sind geschlossen. 2. Der Vogel flog auf einen Baum. 3. Wir sind (*have*) aus der Stadt auf das Land gezogen. 4. Die Feinde flohen. 5. Der Bruder meines Vetters hat sein Geld verloren. 6. Es hat gefroren. 7. Friert es? 8. Der Kaufmann bot mir hundert Thaler für mein Pferd. 9. Die wilden Gänse ziehen im Herbst nach Süden. 10. Wie viel hat das Brot gewogen? 11. Seine Kleider troffen vom Regen. 12. Die Feinde stoben nach allen Seiten. 13. Der Jäger hat drei Hasen geschossen. 14. Wer jung ist, genieße sein Leben. 15. Karl, giesse Wasser auf die Blumen! 16. Es verdriesst mich mein Geld verloren zu haben.

1. He has poured water into the glass. 2. Have you lost your money? 3. The cat crept under the table. 4. He pushed the table against (an) the wall. 5. The enemy (*pl.*) has (*are*) fled. 6. I have shot a hare. 7. How much has the merchant offered you for your horse? 8. He has offered me

[a] hundred dollars. 9. My uncle has (*is*) moved into the country. 10. The leaves of the trees sprout in (the) spring. 11. The boy says that he has (*subj.*) lost his knife. 12. The sportsman sent me three birds which he had shot. 13. The gate is locked. 14. The trees are dripping with (vom) rain. 15. The rain was dripping from her dress. 16. (The) birds fly in the air, fishes swim in the water, and worms creep upon the earth.

B.

1. Diese drei Regimenter haben tapfer gefochten. 2. Wenn man von einem Menschen sagt, er saufe, so sagt man damit, dass er wie ein Tier säuft, und nicht wie ein Mensch trinkt. 3. Er hob das Kind auf den Stuhl. 4. Der Regen troff aus den Wolken. 5. Was hat Sie bewogen, auf das Land zu ziehen? 6. Das Feuer ist erloschen. 7. Die Schäfer haben die Schafe geschoren. 8. Der Schnee ist auf den Bergen geschmolzen. 9. Die Mägde melken die Kühe. 10. Der Knabe hat gelogen. 11. Wer gelogen hat, lüge nicht mehr; und wer gestohlen hat, stehle nicht mehr. 12. Das Eis schmilzt. 13. Dieser Kaufmann hat mich betrogen. 14. Das Wasser quillt aus der Erde. 15. Er hob den Stein auf. 16. Er galoppierte so schnell, dass das Pferd schnob und die Funken stoben.

1. The rivers are swollen by the rain. 2. The peasant is threshing. 3. Our soldiers have fought bravely. 4. The snow is melting. 5. How many sheep have the shepherds shorn to-day? 6. The fire had (*war*) gone out; not—a (*fein*) spark was glimmering. 7. The merchant would have deceived me. 8. He who (*wer*) steals will lie. 9. He lifted the stone out of the water. 10. A good soldier fights for his king. 11. All is lost. 12. Tell shot the apple from the head of his little son. 13. The rain was pouring from the clouds. 14. The stranger offered me (*dat.*) his hand. 15. The girl who had milked the cows weighed a pound [of] butter. 16. This old thief has stolen a young sheep.

LESSON XXII.

243. FIRST CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

Fourth Subdivision.

VOWELS—e, i; a, e.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
bitten, <i>to beg, ask.</i>	bat.	gebeten.
essen, <i>to eat; ißest, ißt.</i>	aß.	gegessen.
fressen, <i>to eat; frisst, frißt (of animals).</i>	fraß.	gefressen.
geben, <i>to give; gibst, giebt.</i>	gab.	gegeben.
genesen, <i>to recover (from illness).</i>	genaß.	genesen.
geschehen, <i>to happen; es geschieht.</i>	geschah.	geschehen.
lesen, <i>to read; liest, ließt.</i>	las.	gelesen.
liegen, <i>to lie, be situated.</i>	lag.	gelegen.
messen, <i>to measure; mißt, mißt.</i>	maß.	gemessen.
sehen, <i>to see; siehst, sieht.</i>	sah.	gesehen.
sitzen, <i>to sit.</i>	saß.	gesessen.
treten, <i>to tread; trittst, tritt.</i>	trat.	getreten.
vergessen, <i>to forget; vergisst, vergißt.</i>	vergaß.	vergesen.

(a) In *essen* there is a double augment—*geessen*, contracted to *geffen*—then *ge-geffen*. In *sitzen*, *ß* is changed to *ß*. *Treten* changes long *e* to short *i*, followed by *tt*.

(b) In this group the *a* of the past is long. Hence in the subjunctive, *äße, fräße*, etc. (§ 41). For the contracted forms *du ißt, frißt*, etc., see p. 312, note 2.

Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives.

244. The indefinite pronouns are:—

jemand, <i>somebody.</i>	einer, <i>one.</i>
niemand, <i>nobody.</i>	keiner, <i>no one; pl. none.</i>
jedermann, <i>everybody.</i>	etwas, <i>something.</i>
man, <i>one, they, etc.</i>	nichts, <i>nothing.</i>

(a) Jemand, niemand have genitive -(e)s; dative -em, or -en; accusative -en; but are often without ending in dative and accusative. Jedermann takes only -(e)s in the genitive.

NOTE. — These words are all compounds of Mann, *man*.

(b) Einer, keiner are the pronoun forms of ein, kein. They are declined like dieser. Compare the possessives (§ 193).

(c) The indefinite man (from Mann, *man*) is the general personal subject, variously translated: *one, people, they, we*, etc.; also often by the passive; as, man sagt, *it is said*. It is used only as nominative singular. (See § 460, 1).

(d) Etwas, nichts are indeclinable. They often occur with a neuter adjective as noun: etwas Gutes; nichts Gutes.

NOTE. — The English *not any* — *one* or *thing* will be usually expressed simply by kein(er), niemand, nichts.

245. The indefinite adjectives are:—

kein, keine, kein, <i>no, not any.</i>	mancher, e, es, <i>many (a).</i>
jeder, jede, jedes, } <i>each, every.</i>	einige, } <i>some (pl.), a few.</i>
jeglicher, e, es, }	etliche, }
jedweder, e, es, }	viel, <i>much</i> ; pl. viele, <i>many.</i>
aller, e, es, <i>all.</i>	wenig, <i>little</i> ; pl. wenige, <i>few.</i>

NOTE. — To these may be added the indeclinable ein wenig, *a little*: and phrases like ein paar, *a few*, ein bißchen, *a bit (of)*, used indeclinably; also the forms in -lei, allerlei, *of all kinds*, etc. (§ 306).

(a) Jeder is used also with the indefinite article, usually without a noun: ein jeder, *every one*; sometimes also, ein jeglicher.

(b) Manches is also used, in the singular, without declension, followed by the indefinite article; as, manches Mann, or manches ein Mann, *many a man*. Also — chiefly in poetry — before an adjective; as, manches bunte Blumen (for manche bunten Blumen).

(c) Viel and wenig are generally not declined in the singular, but should be declined in the plural. For instance: Viel Geld, viel Wein; *much money, much wine*. But: Er hat viele Freunde, *he has many friends*. Vieles, weniges, occur as neuter pronouns.

(d) For special uses of all, see § 460, 4.

IDIOMS.

bitte, *pray*; for ich bitte.um etwas bitten, *to beg for anything*.wie viel, *how much*; pl. *how many*.ich will damit sagen, *I mean by that*.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Bitte, lieber Vater, gieb mir eine neue Uhr. 2. Ich bitte Sie um Verzeihung. 3. Der Arme bittet um Brot. 4. Sieh, hier sind deine Bücher. 5. Der Blinde sieht nichts. 6. Es geschieht oft, dass man etwas in der Eile vergisst. 7. Als der Kranke genesen war, ass er einen Apfel mit dem grössten Appetit. 8. Ich vergass Ihnen zu sagen, dass ich Ihren Freund gesehen habe. 9. Der Knabe isst Kirschen. 10. Der Vogel sass auf einem hohen Baume. 11. Jedermanns Sache ist niemandes Sache. 12. Ich habe die Sache ganz vergessen. 13. Tiere fressen, Menschen essen; Tiere säufen, Menschen trinken. 14. Wenn man von einem Menschen sagt, dass er fresse, so will man damit sagen, dass er wie ein Tier esse. 15. Der König sass auf dem Throne, und seine Minister traten vor ihn. 16. Tritt näher, mein Sohn, sprich lauter, und lies deutlich. 17. Siehst du niemand(en) auf der Bank? 18. Ich sehe niemand(en). 19. Alles ist verloren. 20. Viele waren erwartet, aber wenige sind gekommen. 21. Welche Gegenden der Schweiz haben Sie bereist? 22. Ich habe nur einige Städte der Schweiz gesehen. 23. Lag viel Schnee auf den Bergen? 24. Die Berge waren ganz frei von Schnee.

1. My friend gave me a dollar for the poor. 2. This scholar reads more distinctly than that [one]. 3. My sister reads Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. 4. I should read more, if I had more time. 5. The books lay upon the table. 6. I have seen your good old aunt. 7. It happened yesterday. 8. Have you seen that famous general? 9. I have not seen him. 10. I beg (for) pardon. 11. I should have asked you, if I had seen you. 12. The boys have eaten ripe cherries. 13. The blind [man] sees no one. 14. You have forgotten the matter. 15. I was

in a hurry and have quite forgotten it. 16. We shall eat with [a] good appetite. 17. The minister stepped before the throne. 18. Do many [people] travel in winter? 19. Few travel in winter, but many travel in summer. 20. I have little money. 21. He has many books, but I have none. 22. He lives at (in) peace with all men. 23. We read the whole night (*acc.*). 24. One often forgets what one has read.

Rule of Position.

In the normal order, an adverb will follow the verb. — Hence translate, *one forgets often.*

LESSON XXIII.

SECOND CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

First Subdivision.

246. The second class of strong verbs contains verbs which have for their root-vowel in the infinitive *ei*. The first subdivision contains those verbs which have in their past tense and perfect participle a short *i*.

In order to show the shortening of the vowel the following consonant is doubled, except where it is double already. In *leiden* and *schneiden*, *b* becomes *tt*.

VOWELS — *ei*; *i*; *i*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
(<i>sich</i>) <i>befleissen</i> , to apply one's self.	<i>befliß.</i>	<i>beflissen.</i>
<i>beißen</i> , to bite.	<i>biß.</i>	<i>gebissen.</i>
<i>erbleichen</i> , to turn pale.	<i>erblich.</i>	<i>erblichen.</i>
<i>gleichen</i> , to resemble, to be like.	<i>glich.</i>	<i>geglichen.</i>
<i>gleiten</i> , to glide.	<i>glitt.</i>	<i>geglichen.</i>
<i>greifen</i> , to seize.	<i>griff.</i>	<i>gegriffen.</i>

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
keifen, <i>to chide.</i>	kiff.	gekiffen.
kneifen, <i>to pinch.</i>	kniff.	getniffen.
leiden, <i>to suffer.</i>	litt.	gelitten.
pfeifen, <i>to whistle.</i>	pfiff.	gepfiffen.
reißen, <i>to tear.</i>	riß.	gerißen.
reiten, <i>to ride.</i>	ritt.	geritten.
schleichen, <i>to sneak.</i>	schlich.	geschlichen.
schleifen, <i>to whet.</i>	schliff.	geschliffen.
schleißen, <i>to slit.</i>	schliß.	geschliffen.
schmeißen, <i>to fling.</i>	schmiß.	geschmissen.
schneiden, <i>to cut.</i>	schnitt.	geschnitten.
schreiten, <i>to stride.</i>	schritt.	geschritten.
spießen, <i>to split.</i>	spieß.	gespiffen.
streichen, <i>to stroke.</i>	strich.	gestrichen.
streiten, <i>to contend.</i>	stritt.	gestritten.
weichen, <i>to yield.</i>	wich.	gewichen.

Second Subdivision.

247. The second subdivision contains those verbs which have in their past tense and perfect participle long i (ie).

VOWELS—ei; ie, ie.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
bleiben, <i>to remain.</i>	blieb.	geblieben.
gedeihen, <i>to prosper.</i>	gebieh.	gebiehen.
leihen, <i>to lend.</i>	lieh.	geliehen.
meiden, <i>to avoid.</i>	mied.	gemieden.
preisen, <i>to praise.</i>	pries.	gepriesen.
reiben, <i>to rub.</i>	rieb.	gerieben.
scheiden, <i>to part.</i>	schied.	geschieden.
scheinen, <i>to shine.</i>	schien.	geschienen.
schreiben, <i>to write.</i>	schrieb.	geschrieben.
schreien, <i>to scream.</i>	schrie.	geschrien.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
schweigen, <i>to be silent.</i>	schwieg.	geschwiegen.
speien, <i>to spit.</i>	spie.	gespieen.
steigen, <i>to mount, rise.</i>	stieg.	gestiegen.
treiben, <i>to drive.</i>	trieb.	getrieben.
weisen, <i>to show.</i>	wieß.	gewiesen.
zeihen, <i>to accuse.</i>	zieh.	geziehen.

NOTE.—The verb heißen, *to call, be called*, belongs to the third class (next lesson).

IDIOMS.

gleichē, *to resemble* (governs dative).
 auf schnellen Pferden, *on swift horses*, i. e. at full speed.
 an (dat.) etwas leiden, *to suffer from anything*.

EXERCISE XXIII.—A.

1. Der Knabe schliff sein Messer und schnitt Brot damit.
 2. Ein Hund hat mich gebissen. 3. Kinder gleichen ihren Eltern.
 4. Unsere Soldaten ritten auf schnellen Pferden gegen den Feind; sie stritten wie tapfre Helden. 5. Der Feind wich.
 6. Ich habe mich in den Finger geschnitten. 7. Ich habe mein Exercitium mit deinem verglichen und finde, dass ich zwei Fehler mehr gemacht habe als du. 8. Der Sturm hatte das Dach vom Hause gerissen. 9. Der Wind pfiff in den Bäumen.
 10. Die Diebe schlichen in das Haus und stahlen alles, was sie fanden. 11. Der Jäger schritt über das Feld. 12. Ich würde mit Ihnen nach der Stadt reiten, wenn ich nicht an Zahnweh litte.

1. My mother suffers from (an) toothache. 2. My sister suffered from headache. 3. She turned pale. 4. This dog had bitten that little boy. 5. Charles compared his exercise with mine and found that he had two mistakes more than I. 6. The tailor cuts the cloth. 7. Who has been whistling? 8. The thief sneaked into our house and stole all (that) he found.

9. My uncle has (*is*) ridden into the town. 10. The wind tore the leaves from the trees. 11. The son resembles the father. 12. The sledge glided over the snow and (the) ice. 13. These knives are sharp; I have ground them. 14. Nobody yielded. 15. The huntsman whistled to his dogs. 16. He tore a leaf out of the book.

B.

1. Bitte, leihen Sie mir zwei Thaler. 2. Verzeihen Sie, dass ich Sie darum bitte. 3. Der alte König war gestorben, und sein Sohn, der junge Prinz Heinrich, stieg auf den Thron. 4. Die Engländer sind oft auf die höchsten Berge der Schweiz gestiegen. 5. Die Sonne scheint bei Tage und der Mond bei Nacht. 6. Der Hirt trieb die Ochsen und die Kühe seines Herrn auf das Feld. 7. Würden Sie antworten, wenn ich Ihnen schriebe? 8. Mein Vater wünscht, dass ich ihm öfter schreibe [*subj*]. 9. Ich würde schreiben, wenn ich Papier und Tinte hätte. 10. Er hat mir seine deutsche Grammatik geliehen. 11. Er schickte mir das Buch zurück, welches ich ihm geliehen hatte. 12. Das Kind schrie; es hatte sich in den Finger geschnitten.

1. Do you remain at home? 2. My sister remained at home. 3. The moon and the stars shone brightly. 4. The boy was silent; his teacher scolded him; he had not written his exercise. 5. A lady got out of (*stieg auß*) the carriage. 6. We shall get into this carriage. 7. Who has lent you this book? 8. Pray, lend me your German dictionary. 9. The king has pardoned the prince (*dat.*) 10. Write to me more frequently. 11. I should have written to you more frequently, if I had had time for it (*hätzu*). 12. I should answer you, if you should write to me. 13. The count has shown us his pictures. 14. The old general mounted (*on*) his horse. 15. Not everything that is written is true. 16. They parted as friends.

LESSON XXIV.

THIRD CLASS OF STRONG VERBS.

248. The third class of strong verbs contains verbs which have for their root-vowel *a*, and in a few instances *au*, *o*, *u* or *ei*. It is subdivided into two groups.

The first subdivision contains verbs which change the root-vowel in the past into *ie* or *i*, but retain the vowel or diphthong of the infinitive in the perfect participle.

NOTE. — *Gehen* (earlier also *gangan*) belongs irregularly to this class. *Sauen* has irregularly *b* in the past tense (from earlier *w*).

*First Subdivision.*VOWELS—*a*; *ie* (*i*), *a*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.
blasen, <i>to blow</i> ; bläsest, bläst.	blies.	geblasen.
braten, <i>to roast</i> ; brätst, brät.	briet.	gebraten.
fallen, <i>to fall</i> ; fällst, fällt.	fiel.	gefallen.
fangen, <i>to catch</i> ; fängst, fängt.	fiug.	gefangen.
gehen, <i>to go</i> .	ging.	gegangen.
halten, <i>to hold</i> ; hältst, hält.	hielt.	gehalten.
hängen, <i>to hang</i> ; hängst, hängt.	hing.	gehängen.
hauen, <i>to hew</i> .	hie.	gehauen.
heißen, <i>to bid, be called</i> .	hieß.	geheißen.
lassen, <i>to let</i> ; lässest, läßt.	ließ.	gelassen.
laufen, <i>to run</i> ; läufst, läuft.	lief.	gelaufen.
raten, <i>to advise</i> ; rätst, rät.	riet.	geraten.
rufen, <i>to call</i> .	rief.	gerufen.
schlafen, <i>to sleep</i> ; schläfst, schläft.	schlief.	geschlafen.
stoßen, <i>to push</i> ; stößest, stößt.	stieß.	gestoßen.

Second Subdivision.

249. The verbs of this subdivision have in the infinitive and perfect participle *a*, and in the past *u*.

NOTE. — *Stehen* (formerly also *stantan*) belongs irregularly to this class. Its old past was *stund*. See alphabetical list.

VOWELS — *a*; *u*, *ä*.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART
<i>backen</i> , to bake; <i>bäckst</i> , <i>bäckt</i> .	<i>back</i> .	<i>gebacken</i> .
<i>fahren</i> , to drive; <i>fährst</i> , <i>fährt</i> .	<i>fahr</i> .	<i>gefahren</i> .
<i>graben</i> , to dig; <i>gräbst</i> , <i>gräbt</i> .	<i>grab</i> .	<i>gegraben</i> .
<i>laden</i> , to load.	<i>lad</i> .	<i>geladen</i> .
<i>schaffen</i> , to create.	<i>schuf</i> .	<i>geschaffen</i> .
<i>schlagen</i> , to strike; <i>schlägst</i> , <i>schlägt</i> .	<i>schlug</i> .	<i>geschlagen</i> .
<i>stehen</i> , to stand.	<i>stand</i> .	<i>gestanden</i> .
<i>tragen</i> , to carry; <i>trägst</i> , <i>trägt</i> .	<i>trug</i> .	<i>getragen</i> .
<i>wachsen</i> , to grow; <i>wächst</i> , <i>wächst</i> .	<i>wuchs</i> .	<i>gewachsen</i> .
<i>waschen</i> , to wash; <i>wäscht</i> , <i>wäscht</i> .	<i>wusch</i> .	<i>gewaschen</i> .

(a) Note again *e* and *a* verbs without vowel change, as § 242, *b*.

Reflexive Verbs.

250. A reflexive verb is one whose object is the pronoun corresponding to its subject — the action is *reflected*. In the third person there is a special reflexive object, *sich*, dative and accusative. Elsewhere the regular pronoun objects are used reflexively. (See § 185.)

Hence, generally, *sich* before the infinitive is used to mark a reflexive verb.

251. The conjugation offers no peculiarities. The reflexive object has the usual place, before an infinitive or participle, but elsewhere immediately after the verb-form, (169. 2) — subject, however, to inversion or transposition.

The perfect auxiliary of a reflexive verb is always *haben*.

NOTE. — The reflexive object may be accusative or dative — sometimes genitive — but is usually accusative, as in the paradigm. Those with other than accusative objects are sometimes called *false reflexives*.

CONJUGATION OF *sich waschen*, to wash (*one's self*).

INFIN.	PRES. PART.	PERF. PART.
sich waschen.	sich waschend.	sich gewaschen.*

PERFECT INFINITIVE.

sich gewaschen haben.

PRESENT.

ich wasche mich, <i>I wash myself.</i>	wir waschen uns.
du wäschest dich.	ihr wäschet euch.
er wäscht sich.	sie waschen sich.

IMPERFECT.

ich wusch mich, *I washed myself.* du wuschest dich, etc.

PERFECT.

ich habe mich gewaschen, *I have washed myself.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte mich gewaschen, *I had washed myself.*

FUTURE.

ich werde mich waschen, *I shall wash myself.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde mich gewaschen haben, *I shall have washed myself.*

IMPERATIVE.

wasche dich, *wash thyself.*wasche er sich, *let him wash himself.*waschen wir uns, *let us wash ourselves.*wäschet euch, *wash yourselves.*waschen sie sich, *let them wash themselves.*

* The perfect participle can here occur only in auxiliary forms. The *sich* which stands before the infinitive and participles will, of course, be replaced by the proper pronoun, corresponding to the subject in every instance — as in the paradigm — and often omitted in English.

With *inversion* :

ſchon habe ich mich gewaſchen, etc. als ich mich gewaſchen hatte, etc.

With *transposition* :

In like manner, with dative object :

ich ſchmeichle mir, <i>I flatter myself</i> .	wir ſchmeicheln uns.
du ſchmeichelſt dir.	ihr ſchmeichelt euch.
er ſchmeichelt ſich.	ſie ſchmeicheln ſich.

Or with genitive object :

ich ſchone meiner, <i>I spare myself</i> .	wir ſchonen uns(r)er.
du ſchonſt deiner.	ihr ſchont eu(r)er.
er ſchont ſeiner.	ſie ſchonen ihrer.

252. A reflexive plural is often used in a reciprocal sense ; as, wir ſehen uns ſelten, *we seldom see each other*. In case of possible ambiguity, the indeclinable compound einander, *one-another*, is used instead of the reflexive ; as, ſie lieben einander, *they love one another (each other)*.

REMARK.—The reflexive form is used much more largely in German than in English, and is variously translated. Some verbs are used exclusively, or with special meaning, as reflexives. The reflexive meaning must always be looked for in the dictionary.

2. Especially where in English the same form is transitive or intransitive, the latter is in German usually expressed by the reflexive ; as, *I move, he turns* : ich bewege mich ; er wendet ſich, etc.

IDIOMS.

ſpazieren, <i>to walk, exercise</i> .	ſich freuen, <i>to rejoice</i> .
ſpazieren gehen, <i>to take a walk</i> .	ſich irren, <i>to be mistaken</i> .
ſpazieren reiten, <i>to take a ride</i> .	ſich befinden, <i>to be (do)</i> .
ſpazieren fahren, <i>to take a drive</i> .	vor einem Jahre, <i>a year ago</i> .

EXERCISE XXIV.—A.

1. Der Koch hat das Fleisch nicht gut gebraten. 2. Die Köchin würde es besser gebraten haben. 3. Der Tote lag da, als ob er ſchliefe. 4. Schläfst du, mein Kind? 5. Ich habe die ganze Nacht geſchlafen. 6. Man lieſs den Narren gehen.

7. Wofür halten Sie mich? 8. Ich habe Sie immer für einen reichen Mann gehalten. 9. Der Lehrer hielt ein Buch in der Hand. 10. Ich stand auf einem Berge und sah in das tiefe Thal. 11. Lassen Sie mich gehen. 12. Wir gingen nach Hause. 13. Die Freundin meiner Schwester ist ins Konzert gegangen. 14. Wo ist die Herrin des Hauses? 15. Sie schläft noch. 16. Der Blinde fiel über einen Stein. 17. Die Königinnen Elisabeth und Marie waren einander feindlich. 18. Wie heissen Sie? 19. Ich heisse Heinrich.

1. The [man] cook is roasting the meat. 2. The [woman] cook has roasted a goose. 3. We ate a roast goose. 4. The queen and her [women] servants went to (the) church. 5. The wind blew from the North. 6. I wished that a milder wind would blow. 7. A sleeping dog does not bite. 8. What is the name of this street (say: *how is this street called*)? 9. This street is called (the) New Street. 10. In the kitchen the [man] cooks are the greatest heroes. 11. The coat hangs on the wall. 12. I shall call my man-servant. 13. We ran through the garden. 14. A prince keeps his word. 15. She has left her books at home. 16. I advised her to go home. 17. Henry pushed Charles against (an) the wall. 18. I have knocked my foot against a stone.

B.

1. Sie trägt noch dasselbe Kleid, welches sie vor zwei Jahren getragen hat. 2. Der Bäcker bäckt Brot. 3. Die Magd würde ihre Kleider gewaschen haben, wenn sie Seife gehabt hätte. 4. Man gräbt mit einem Spaten. 5. Gott schuf die Welt aus nichts. 6. Wenn dieser Baum Früchte trüge, so würden wir Ihnen gern einige davon schicken. 7. Ich stand am Fenster und sah, wie der Knabe den Hund schlug. 8. Dieser Baum trägt keine Frucht. 9. Wir fuhren gestern spazieren. 10. Meine Schwestern werden spazieren reiten. 11. Die Schüler sind mit ihrem Lehrer spazieren gegangen. 12. Ich freue

mich, Sie zu sehen, Herr Doktor; wie befinden Sie sich? 13. Danke, ich befinde mich sehr wohl, seit ich auf dem Lande wohne und die frische Luft genieße. 14. Wie befindet sich Ihr [Herr] Vater? 15. Ich danke Ihnen, [mein] Herr, er befindet sich recht wohl. 16. Wir freuen uns, Sie so wohl zu sehen. 17. Ich habe mich geirrt. 18. Er sagte mir, dass er sich geirrt habe.

1. The baker has baked bread. 2. The coachman drives too fast. 3. Who stands there? 4. We stood and waited. 5. This plant has (ift) grown very quickly. 6. He carried the letters to (auf) the post-office. 7. The children are delighted (rejoice); they will take-a-drive. 8. The heart beats. 9. How are you, dear uncle? 10. I am very well, my dear child. 11. My aunt has taken a drive with her sister. 12. I should wash (myself), if I had soap and water. 13. The rifle is loaded; the soldier loaded it. 14. We should take a ride, if the weather were fine. 15. What do you take (*hold*) me for, sir? 16. You are mistaken. 17. I beg [for] pardon, sir; I have been mistaken. 18. Our friends will rejoice that their children love one another so warmly.

LESSON XXV.

Mixed and Irregular Verbs.

253. A small number of verbs change their root-vowel in the past indicative and perfect participle, and also add the endings of the weak conjugation. These are called *mixed verbs*.

NOTE.— This change of vowel is not historically the same as the *Ablaut* of the strong verbs. These are really weak verbs, which have undergone a root-vowel change. The term *mixed* is used only for convenience.

254. In the past subjunctive most of these verbs follow the weak conjugation, without vowel-change; but bringen, denken, wissen follow the strong. Bringen and denken change ng, nt to ð in the past and perfect participle. Wissen is also irregular in the present singular.

INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.	PAST SUBJ.
brennen, to burn.	brannte.	gebrannt.	brennte.
kennen, to know.	kante.	gekannt.	kante.
nennen, to name, call.	nannte.	genannt.	nennte.
rennen, to run.	rannte.	gerannt.	rennte.
senden, to send.	sandte.	gesandt.	sendete.
wenden, to turn.	wandte.	gewandt.	wendete.
bringen, to bring.	brachte.	gebracht.	brächte.
denken, to think.	dachte.	gedacht.	dächte.
wissen, to know.	wußte.	gewußt.	wüßte.

PRESENT. — ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, etc.

NOTE. — 1. Senden and wenden are also conjugated regularly as weak verbs. (See § 212.) Sometimes also rennen.

2. With wissen compare the modal auxiliaries (next Lesson).

255. Thun, to do, is quite irregular.

It forms its past tense by reduplication and vowel change (like *di-d*); its perfect participle and past subjunctive as in strong verbs; but it drops e before consonants in the infinitive, perfect participle, and present indicative and imperative. Thus:—

INFIN.	PAST.	PERF. PART.	PAST SUBJ.
thun.	that.	gethan.	thäte.
PRESENT.	Sing.: thue, thußt, thut; plur.: thun, thut, thun.		
IMPERATIVE.	Sing.: thue; plur.: thut.		

256. The auxiliaries haben, sein, werden, are also irregular:

(a) Haben (weak) has in the present indicative hast, hat, for habst, habt; in the past, hatte for habte; but forms its past subjunctive strong: hätte.

(b) *Sein* is wholly irregular, being made up like English *am, was, been*, of different roots; and has also, in part, exceptional personal inflections. The infin. *sein* is for *seien* (§ 75, a).

(c) *Werden* has in the present *wirft* for *wirdft*; and *wird* as § 226, d; but imperative *werde*. The past *ward* (§ 232, c) was formerly more common than now, in the sense of an *aorist*.

257. The following may be conveniently grouped together for special notice:

essen (§ 243), *gehen*, *hauen*, *heissen* (§ 248), *leiden*, *schneiden* (§ 246), *nehmen* (§ 232), *stehen* (§ 241), *sitzen* (§ 243), *stehen* (§ 249), *thun* (§ 255), *ziehen* (§ 241)

with reference to special irregularities, as shown under their respective classes. Also, those which double the root-consonant after a shortened vowel (as § 246); and those which drop one consonant after a lengthened vowel (as § 248-9).

258. Some verbs have special forms, outside of their usual conjugation.

Such forms are sometimes archaic or poetic—sometimes alternative forms, strong or weak. These will be given in the alphabetical list.

259. The following table will present to the eye the several forms of the strong verbs as classed above; also the *conjugation* (§ 225) to which they may be referred according to the sequence of the vowels, and the § where they may be found.

REMARK.—The importance of these verbs—strong, mixed, and irregular—is far beyond their numerical proportion. They are the most fruitful roots of the language, and give rise to a great number of derivatives and compounds of various classes. Hence they should be learned with especial care.

The classification here given is for convenience only. A more scientific arrangement—based on historical development—might be given, but without advantage to the learner. This belongs properly to later study. The conjugation by vowel sequences (§ 225) will be found useful in impressing the forms on the memory. With the help of the table this can be applied without difficulty to the present arrangement; or it may be omitted.

Synopsis of Strong Verbs.

CLASS.	INFIN.	PAST.	PERF. PART.	CONJ.	§
I. 1.	i.	a.	u.	III.	231.
2.	e, i.	a.	o.	III.*	232.
3.	ie.	o.	o.	II.	241.
	e, etc.	o.	o.	II.	242.
4.	e, etc.	a.	e.	I.†	243.
II. 1.	ei.	i.	i.	II.	246.
2.	ei.	ie.	ie.	II.	247.
III. 1.	a, etc.	ie.	a, etc.	I.	248.
2.	a.	u.	a.	I.	249.

IDIOMS.

Unrecht thun, *to do wrong.*sein Bestes thun, *to do one's best.*an jemanden denken, *to think of one.*von (dat.) denken, *to have an opinion of.* ein Gesandter (p. p.), *an ambassador.*Jemanden kennen lernen, *to become acquainted with some one.*die erste Klasse, *the first class.*die zweite Klasse, *the second class.* } On the railroad.

NOTE. — Wissen is used when what is known becomes our mental property; kennen, when it does not. — Examples: Ich kenne den Mann, das Haus. Ich weiß, wie er heißt, wo er wohnt. Ich kenne das Lied wohl, aber ich weiß es nicht.

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Ich thue mein Bestes, die deutsche Sprache zu lernen.
 2. Ich weiss, Sie thun es. 3. Das Holz brennt nicht. 4. Die ganze Strasse brannte. 5. Der Schwefel brennt mit einer bläulichen Flamme. 6. Geben Sie mir ein Schwefelholz. 7. Jemand hat mich gerufen, aber ich weiss nicht, wer es ist. 8. Mit welcher Klasse werden Sie fahren? 9. Wir wissen noch nicht,

* Except kommen (§ 222, b).

† Except bitten, liegen, sitzen.

mit welcher Klasse wir fahren werden. 10. Wissen Sie auch, dass mein Bruder Sie kennt? 11. Er hat Sie auf (*at*) der Akademie kennen gelernt. 12. Was hat uns der Bauer gebracht? 13. Er hat uns eine fette Gans gebracht. 14. Jeder-mann weiss, was ich von der Sache dachte. 15. Wissen Sie, wo Herr Schmidt wohnt? 16. Ich weiss [*es*] nicht; ich würde es sagen, wenn ich es wüsste. 17. Er nannte mich seinen Freund. 18. Er hat Unrecht gethan. 19. Woran denken Sie? 20. Ich dachte an meine Eltern. 21. Wir werden thun, was Sie wünschen. 22. Was hat man dir, du armes Kind, gethan? 23. Ich wusste nicht, was unsere Freunde thaten.

1. He has done his best. 2. Who has brought these books? 3. The coachman of the count has brought them. 4. The whole town was—burning. 5. Do you know Mr. Miller? 6. I do not know him, but I know where he lives. 7. They called him by his name. 8. You have done wrong. 9. She thinks more than she speaks. 10. You are mistaken, if you think that I know him. 11. What would she say, if she knew it? 12. Of whom (*an, acc.*) did you think? 13. We thought of you. 14. The boy ran and fell over a stone. 15. Do you not know me? 16. I know you very well. 17. The king has sent a messenger to (*nach*) Paris. 18. I thought you would keep your word, but I have been mistaken. 19. The whole village stood in flames. 20. The coaches of the first class are better than the coaches of the second class. 21. I thought of you, but I did not know where you were then. 22. You would do wrong if you thought so of me. 23. What were you doing when (*als*) the servant brought you the ambassador's letter? 24. I did not know what you would think of (*von*) it.

The use of a Reader — outside of the Grammar — should hardly be deferred beyond this point. Indeed, in most cases, it might be begun much earlier,

LESSON XXVI.

The Auxiliary Verbs of Mood.

260. Besides the auxiliary verbs of tense (*haben*, *sein* and *werden*) there are in German six auxiliary verbs of mood. These are used with the infinitive, as in English :

<i>dürfen</i> , to be allowed (<i>dare</i>).	<i>müssen</i> , to be compelled (<i>must</i>).
<i>können</i> , to be able (<i>can</i>).	<i>sollen</i> , to be obliged (<i>shall</i>).
<i>mögen</i> , to like (<i>may</i>).	<i>wollen</i> , to be willing (<i>will</i>).

While the corresponding English verbs are defective, these verbs have in German a complete conjugation, except in the imperative, which occurs in *wollen* only.

261. Those which have the umlaut in the infinitive, drop it in the past indicative and perfect participle, but resume it in the past subjunctive. *Mögen* also changes *g* to *ch* in the past and perfect participle. In the present indicative singular, they are inflected like the past tense of the strong verbs. Other inflections are regular. Thus :—

INFIN.		PAST.		PERF. PART.		PAST SUBJ.
<i>dürfen</i> .		<i>durfte</i> .		<i>gedurft</i> .		<i>dürfte</i> .
<i>können</i> .		<i>konnte</i> .		<i>gekonnt</i> .		<i>könnte</i> .
<i>mögen</i> .		<i>mochte</i> .		<i>gemocht</i> .		<i>möchte</i> .
<i>müssen</i> .		<i>mußte</i> .		<i>gemußt</i> .		<i>müßte</i> .
<i>sollen</i> .		<i>sollte</i> .		<i>gesollt</i> .		<i>sollte</i> .
<i>wollen</i> .		<i>wollte</i> .		<i>gewollt</i> .		<i>wollte</i> .
PRESENT INDICATIVE.						
<i>ich darf</i> .	<i>ich kann</i> .	<i>ich mag</i> .	<i>ich muß</i> .	<i>ich soll</i> .	<i>ich will</i> .	
<i>du darfst</i> .	<i>du kannst</i> .	<i>du magst</i> .	<i>du mußt</i> .	<i>du sollst</i> .	<i>du willst</i> .	
<i>er darf</i> .	<i>er kann</i> .	<i>er mag</i> .	<i>er muß</i> .	<i>er soll</i> .	<i>er will</i> .	
<i>wir dürfen</i> .	<i>wir können</i> .	<i>wir mögen</i> .	<i>wir müssen</i> .	<i>wir sollen</i> .	<i>wir wollen</i> .	
<i>ihr dürft</i> .	<i>ihr könnt</i> .	<i>ihr mögt</i> .	<i>ihr müßt</i> .	<i>ihr sollt</i> .	<i>ihr wollt</i> .	
<i>sie dürfen</i> .	<i>sie können</i> .	<i>sie mögen</i> .	<i>sie müssen</i> .	<i>sie sollen</i> .	<i>sie wollen</i> .	

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE.

ich dürfe. ich könne. ich möge. ich müsse. ich solle. ich wolle.

IMPERATIVE.

— — — — — wolle.

The compound parts are formed regularly ; as :

PERFECT.	ich habe	gedurft, gekonnt, gemocht, etc.
PLUPERFECT.	ich hatte	" " " etc.
FUTURE.	ich werde	dürfen, können, mögen, etc.
CONDITIONAL.	ich würde	" " " etc.
FUTURE PERFECT.	ich werde	gedurft haben, gekonnt haben, etc.
CONDITIONAL PERFECT.	ich würde	" " " " etc.

Use of the Auxiliaries of Mood.

262. While these verbs correspond, generally, to the English modal auxiliaries *can, may, etc.*, they present many differences of use which will require special attention. These are due in part to their fuller conjugation.

263. As these verbs are defective in English, the German verb will frequently have to be expressed by a phrase, for instance : *ich hatte nicht gekonnt, I had not been able.* *Wir werden müssen, we shall be obliged.* *Er hat gedurft, he has been permitted.* *Er mußte lachen, he had to laugh.*

NOTE. — Special care must be taken to guard against ambiguity from the defect of the English forms. For example : *I could not go* may mean either : *I was not able (konnte)* — or, *I should not be able (könnte) to go ; he could not have done it, either he has not been able, or, he would not have been able — to do it.* Such forms will be clearly distinguished in German.

264. When a modal auxiliary, in the perfect or pluperfect, is construed with an infinitive, it changes its own perfect participle to the form of an infinitive. — As : *ich habe es gekonnt, but ich habe es thun können (not gekonnt), I have been able to do it.* *Er hat gewollt, he has been willing, he has wished ; but er hat schreiben wollen (not gewollt), he has been willing to write.*

265. A few other verbs have the same construction. These are: heißen, helfen, hören, lassen, sehen, sometimes lehren, lernen, machen.—Examples: ich habe sie tanzen sehen, *I have seen her dance.* Ich habe ihn sagen hören, *I have heard him say.* Er hat mich nicht gehen lassen, *he did not let me go.*

266. In such English phrases as *could have, should have, etc.*, care must be taken to see whether the perfect sense expressed by *have* belongs properly to the infinitive or to the modal verb. As, in the former case: *he could not have earned that money* — er konnte das Geld nicht verdient haben — *he was not able to have earned it*; but: er hatte das Geld nicht verdienen können — *he had not been able to earn it.* The latter is the usual form.

267. When such forms express a past contingency, or unreal condition, belonging to the auxiliary, the modal verb will be in the pluperfect subjunctive and the infinitive in the present; as, er hätte gehen können, *he could have gone* (if he had wished); er hätte es thun sollen, *he should have done it* (but did not). (See § 263.)

NOTE. — As above remarked (§ 263), the sense can always be made clear by the substitution of equivalent phrases for the defective English forms. It is also worthy of remark that the real difficulty in these idioms is usually in English, not in German.

268. The modal verbs are used, much more freely than in English, as independent verbs, or with omission of the infinitive; as: Er kann kein Englisch, *he knows no English*; man muß nicht müssen, *one must not be compelled.* — Especially where a verb of motion is implied; as: er konnte nicht hinein, *he could not (go) in.*

NOTE. — As before remarked (§ 173), *shall, will, should, would* in their proper sense as *verbs* — or modal auxiliaries — are represented by *sollen* and *wollen* respectively — by *werden* only in mere future or conditional sense. In German, therefore, *sollen, wollen, werden* are always *distinctive*; and it is only in English that, for want of a specific auxiliary of tense, any doubt can arise as to the use or meaning of *shall, will; should, would.*

269. Lassen (§ 248) is used with an infinitive, nearly like the modal verbs, as a *causative* auxiliary, in the sense of *to make do*, or *to have (cause to be) done* — and in many idiomatic phrases. As, er ließ das Pferd springen, *he made the horse jump*; er ließ einen Brief schreiben, *he had a letter written* (the agent being here omitted).

NOTE. — These verbs have many idiomatic uses, which cannot here be enumerated. Some of their leading meanings are (see § 472):—

dürfen — *dare, may* (permission, liberty, probability).

können — *can, may* (possibility, ability).

mögen — *like to, may* (preference, concession, contingency).

müssen — *must, have to* (compulsion, necessity).

sollen — *shall, is to, is said to* (duty, command, hearsay).

wollen — *will, is about to, means* (intention, assertion).

IDIOMS.

ich mag gern, *I like to.*

ich möchte gern, *I should like to.*

er soll kommen, *he is to come.*

jemanden kommen lassen, *to send for*
some one.

er will es gethan haben, *he claims to*
have done it.

ich mag lieber, *I prefer to.*

ich möchte lieber, *I had rather.*

er soll reich sein, *he is said to be rich.*

jemandem sagen lassen, *to send word to*
some one.

ich habe sagen hören, *I have heard say*
(or said).

EXERCISE XXVI.—A.

(dürfen, können, mögen.)

1. Er darf den Brief lesen. 2. Darf ich den Brief lesen?
3. Der Knabe darf in der Schule nicht spielen. 4. Mein Vater hätte gestern sein Pferd verkaufen können, aber er hat es nicht gewollt. 5. Warum haben die Knaben nicht spielen dürfen?
6. Ich darf keinen Wein trinken. 7. Ich möchte es gern thun, aber ich darf nicht. 8. Er kann es vergessen haben. 9. Ich mochte ihn nicht darum bitten. 10. Wir haben nicht spazieren gehen dürfen. 11. Der junge Graf mag nicht spazieren reiten. 12. Möchten Sie gern spazieren fahren? 13. Ich möchte [es] gern,

aber ich kann es nicht; ich habe nicht Geld genug. 14. Es möchte ihm schwerlich gelingen. 15. Sie können [es] mir glauben. 16. Der Träge mag nicht arbeiten. 17. Ich hätte mit ihm sprechen mögen. 18. Ich möchte gern mit Ihnen sprechen.

1. May I water the flowers? 2. You may, my son. 3. Can your daughter read? 4. All my children can read. 5. The sick man would like to (möchte gern) speak with the physician. 6. The good old physician cannot know everything. 7. I did not like to ask him. 8. We shall not be able to remain. 9. He may be mistaken. 10. May he read these German newspapers? 11. He may read them, if he can read German. 12. You might be right. 13. The fish can swim. 14. The poor servant-girl would have written to you, if she could write. 15. The children have not been allowed to go into the garden. 16. The baker has not been able to bake to-day. 17. You can believe me, I should (würde) come if I were able. 18. I have not been able to come.

B.

(müssen, sollen, wollen, lassen.)

1. Ich habe den Schneider kommen lassen, er soll mir einen neuen Rock machen. 2. Mein Bruder wird morgen zu Hause bleiben müssen. 3. Können Sie heute mit uns gehen? 4. Ich kann heute gehen, aber morgen werde ich weder können noch wollen. 5. Er soll hier sein; man will ihn gesehen haben. 6. Wolle nur, was du kannst, und du wirst alles können, was du willst. 7. Wir müssen unsern Feinden (dat.) verzeihen. 8. Die Kinder müssen in die Schule gehen. 9. Der Bote sollte einen Brief auf die Post tragen. 10. Er wollte [es] uns nicht glauben. 11. Habt ihr diesen Abend nicht singen sollen? 12. Wir haben gesollt, aber wir haben nicht gemocht. 13. Man muss mit Lust arbeiten, wenn das Werk gelingen soll. 14. Wollen Sie so gut sein und mir einen Thaler leihen? 15. Ich möchte es sehr gern

thun, aber ich habe kein Geld bei mir. 16. Sie haben Recht, ich hätte es thun sollen. 17. Wir haben ihn sagen hören, dass der berühmte Arzt morgen kommen werde. 18. Ich habe ihm arbeiten helfen.

1. He has not been willing to do it. 2. He was wrong, he ought to have done it. 3. I have been compelled to read the book. 4. All men must die. 5. The boys are to learn German. 6. We have seen the children dance. 7. They have been obliged to work the whole day. 8. I am to stay at home. 9. She did not like to work. 10. Do you know why Henry was not allowed to visit us? 11. I shall send for the tailor; he is to make me a new coat. 12. I have been willing, but I have not been able. 13. Thou shalt not steal. 14. I have heard him speak. 15. We have been obliged to pay two dollars. 16. You should carry the letter to (auf) the post-office. 17. Why could you not come? 18. I was unwell and was obliged to stay at home.

LESSON XXVII.

The Passive Voice.

270. The passive voice is formed by the auxiliary verb *werden* in combination with the perfect participle of a transitive verb. In the compound tenses, the participle *geworden* loses the augment *ge-*, as: *ich bin gelobt worden*, *I have been praised*.

(a) Each part of the passive is formed by the corresponding part of *werden* combined with the perfect participle, under the usual rules of position; viz.: that the participle will follow the simple forms, but precede the infinitive or participle of the auxiliary, as may be seen in the paradigm.

(b) But for the convenience of the learner, the passive may be regarded as a *compound intransitive* verb (*to be - loved*). Its compound parts may then be formed with the usual auxiliaries from the following *principal parts*, as in any other intransitive verb :

INFINITIVE — gelobt werden ;

— whence future and conditional with auxiliary werden.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE — gelobt worden ;

— whence perfect and pluperfect with auxiliary sein.

PERFECT INFINITIVE — gelobt worden sein ;

— whence perfect future and conditional with auxiliary werden.

271. Conjugation of the Passive Verb.

gelobt werden, *to be praised.*

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I am praised, etc.

I (may) be praised, etc.

ich werde gelobt.

ich werde gelobt.

du wirst gelobt.

du werdest gelobt.

er wird gelobt.

er werde gelobt.

wir werden gelobt.

wir werden gelobt.

ihr werdet gelobt.

ihr werdet gelobt.

sie werden gelobt.

sie werden gelobt.

PAST.

ich wurde gelobt.

ich würde gelobt.

du wurdest gelobt.

du würdest gelobt.

er wurde gelobt.

er würde gelobt.

etc.

etc.

PERFECT.

ich bin gelobt worden.

ich sei gelobt worden.

du bist gelobt worden.

du seiest gelobt worden.

er ist gelobt worden.

er sei gelobt worden.

etc.

etc.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich war gelobt worden.
 du warst gelobt worden.
 er war gelobt worden.
 etc.

ich wäre gelobt worden.
 du wärest gelobt worden.
 er wäre gelobt worden.
 etc.

FUTURE.

ich werde gelobt werden.
 du wirst gelobt werden.
 er wird gelobt werden.
 etc.

ich werde gelobt werden.
 du werdest gelobt werden.
 er werde gelobt werden.
 etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gelobt worden sein.
 du wirst gelobt worden sein.
 etc.

ich werde gelobt worden sein.
 du werdest gelobt worden sein.
 etc.

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde gelobt werden.
 du würdest gelobt werden.
 er würde gelobt werden.
 etc.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gelobt worden sein.
 du würdest gelobt worden sein.
 er würde gelobt worden sein.
 etc.

IMPERATIVE.

werde gelobt.

werdet gelobt.

Inflect, as heretofore, for *inversion* :

heute bin ich gelobt worden.
 etc.

morgen werde ich gelobt werden.
 etc.

For *transposition* :

daß ich gelobt werden würde.
 etc.

wenn ich gelobt worden wäre.
 etc.

And note the infinitive forms: gelobt zu werden; gelobt worden zu sein. (§ 176, 2.)

Use of the Passive.

272. German has no special forms for the English *the house is building*—*is being built*, etc. These are translated by the simple, *das Haus wird gebaut* (or as § 274, 1).

273. It must be remembered that *werden* is combined with the perfect participle only to express the true passive—that is the passive *action*. In English the perfect participle with *be* often expresses only a state or result of the action. In this case the German uses *sein*, not *werden*. Thus: *die Thüre wurde um acht Uhr geschlossen*, *the door was closed at 8 o'clock* (the closing took place at that hour); *die Thüre war um acht Uhr geschlossen*—*it was (found) closed*—(had been closed earlier). This distinction requires careful attention.

NOTE 1.—Practically the test may be made by turning the verb into the active form: *if the tense remains the same, use werden*.

NOTE 2.—It will be seen that here again, for want of a specific passive auxiliary, there is a possible ambiguity in English which cannot occur in German. (See § 268, note.) Sometimes, however, apparent ambiguity may occur by the idiomatic omission of *worden*, as: *als er zu Grabe getragen* (*worden*) *war*, *had been carried*, etc.

274. The passive is less used in German than in English. Unless the agent (*von* with *dat.*) is definitely expressed, other idioms are frequently employed:

1. Most frequently *man* (§ 244) with the active verb, as: *man stellte den Stuhl ans Ufer*, *the chair was placed*, etc.; *er bat man möchte ihn gehen lassen*, *he begged that he might be allowed to go*.

2. The reflexive verb, as: *Der Schlüssel hat sich gefunden*, *has been found*. Especially, the reflexive use of *lassen* with active infinitive (§ 269). As: *Das läßt sich erklären*, *that can be explained*.

3. An impersonal idiom, as: *es bedarf keiner Hülfe*, *no help is needed*.

275. In German only a direct (accusative) object can become the subject of a passive verb. Other verbs are, however, sometimes made passive with an impersonal subject (es or was), retaining their indirect object (if any); as, es ist mir geraten worden, *I have been advised* (= man hat mir geraten); es wurde darüber beratschlagt, *consultation was held about it*. Or, without es: darüber wurde beratschlagt; as § 453, note.

- 276. Sometimes to preserve the emphasis of position, the German active will be rendered by the English passive; as, den König ergözte dieses Schauspiel, *the king was delighted with this spectacle*.

REMARK.—It thus appears that the passive in English is widely extended, beyond its use in German. Careful attention should be given to the various equivalents in translating.

EXERCISE XXVII.

1. Der Schüler ist von dem Lehrer gelobt worden. 2. Das Kind wird von seinen Eltern geliebt. 3. Die Knaben, welche fleissig sind, werden gelobt werden. 4. Ein guter Arbeiter wird immer gut bezahlt. 5. Würde jener alte Feldherr nicht von dem Könige gelobt worden sein? 6. Was würden Sie sagen, wenn Sie gefragt würden? 7. Man sagt, dass die Stadt von dem Feinde geplündert worden sei. 8. Wird das Werk diesen Sommer gedruckt werden? 9. Es würde schon gedruckt worden sein, wenn der Verfasser nicht krank gewesen wäre. 10. Die verlorene Börse ist von einem Schulknaben gefunden worden. 11. Das Mädchen wurde von seiner Mutter getadelt. 12. Das arme Häschen wurde von dem Jäger geschossen. 13. Ein junges Bäumlein lässt sich leicht biegen, ein alter Baum wird nicht so leicht gebogen. 14. Diese Frage beantwortet sich leicht. 15. Es wird auf Sie gewartet. 16. Man wartet auf Sie. 17. Was ist Ihnen versprochen worden? 18. Was hat man Ihnen versprochen? 19. Das Haus ist mit frischen Blumen geziert. 20. Die Stadtmauer war schon zerstört. 21. Ein Brief wurde geschrieben.

22. Das Buch wird gedruckt. 23. Es ist mir ein schönes Federmesser gegeben worden. 24. Den Kaiser rührte dieses Schauspiel so, dass er vor (*for*) Freude weinte.

1. The author of this book will be rewarded by (*von*) the king. 2. I should not be able to answer if I were asked. 3. The town was ransacked by the enemy. 4. The knives have been ground. 5. A messenger has been sent to the queen. 6. The house will be bought by my uncle. 7. I have not been asked. 8. The rooms of the prince are not shown to strangers. 9. The sheep are being shorn by the shepherds. 10. The girl has been bitten by a dog. 11. He was feared and respected by all. 12. The gates of the town will be opened. 13. The apples fall when the tree is shaken. 14. This book has been printed for the author. 15. A hare is roasting (*being roasted*). 16. He would not have been named. 17. It cannot (*läßt*) be believed. 18. The books which were lost have been found. 19. The whole town was adorned with green boughs. 20. A physician must be sent for (*man*). 21. That is easily understood (*reflex.*). 22. I have been advised (*say: to me [it] has been advised—and: one has, etc.*) to go to Carlsbad. 23. The door was opened. 24. We allowed (*lassen*) ourselves *to be* persuaded.

LESSON XXVIII.

Compound Verbs.—Inseparable.

277. In verbs compounded with the unaccented inseparable prefixes *be-*, *emp-*, *ent-*, *er-*, *ge-*, *ver-*, *zer-* (§ 216), the prefix is always written in one word with the verb. The preposition *zu* stands as a separate word before the infinitive.—Examples: *betrügen*, *to deceive*, p. p. *betrögen*; *erschrecken*, *to be frightened*, p. p. *erschrocken*; *empfehlen*, *to recommend*, p. p. *empfohlen*; *entspringen*, *to escape*, p. p.

entſprungen; gefallen, *to please*, p. p. gefallen; infin. with *zu*: *zu betrügen, zu erſchrecken*, etc.

278. Except for the omission of *ge-* in the perfect participle, these compounds are conjugated like their primitive verbs. The few exceptions will be given in the alphabetical list. Sometimes the compound is used when the primitive is obsolete — as in English *be-gin*, etc. (§ 232.)

NOTE. — Observe that unless there is vowel change, the perfect participle of these verbs, if strong, will be just like the infinitive; as, *gefallen, erhalten, vergeben*, etc. Also, that verbs in *ge-*, as *gebieten, gefallen*, etc., will have the same p. p. as their primitives, *bieten, fallen*, etc.

279. The inseparable prefixes form a large number of compound verbs — as well as other derivatives — especially from the verb roots of the strong conjugation, as will be more fully shown in Part II. *They never take the accent.*

Spurious Prepositions.

280. Lists of the most important prepositions and of the cases they govern have been given §§ 164, 178, 179. A number of other words, originally adverbs, nouns, adjectives or participles — sometimes compounds or phrases — are used as prepositions.

These are sometimes called *spurious* prepositions. A list of the most important of these is here given : —

(a) SPURIOUS PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

anstatt or statt, <i>instead of</i> .	längs, <i>along</i> (sometimes governs a dative).
außerhalb, <i>without, on the outside of</i> .	laut, <i>conformably to</i> (also dat.).
innerhalb, <i>within</i> .	ob (rarely), <i>on account of</i> (see <i>b</i>).
oberhalb, <i>above</i> .	troß, <i>in spite of</i> (sometimes governs a dative).
unterhalb, <i>below</i> .	um — willen, <i>for the sake of</i> (the case being inserted between).
halben or halber, <i>on account of</i> (always follows case; in comp. halb).	ungeachtet, <i>notwithstanding</i> (or with a preceding dative).
diesseit or diesseits, <i>on this side of</i> .	
jenseit or jenseits, <i>on the other side of</i> .	
kraft, <i>by virtue of</i> .	

unweit, unfern, *not far from*.

vermittelft (mittels, mittelft), *by means of*.

vermöge, *by dint of*.

während, *during* (very rarely governs

a dative).

wegen, *on account of* (precedes or follows the case).

zufolge, *according to* (sometimes follows

the noun and takes a dative).

NOTE. — For the special forms *meinethalben*, *meinetwegen*, *um meinetwillen*, etc., see § 452, *b*.

(b) SPURIOUS PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

außer, *outside of, besides*.

innen, *within* (used only with regard to time) — rarely genitive.

entgegen, *against, towards* (usually follows the case).

gegenüber, *opposite to* (stands usually after the case).

gemäß, *according to* (usually follows the case).

gleich, *like*.

nächst, *next to*.

nebst, *along with*.

ob, *over* (local) — see *a*.

sammt, *together with*.

seit, *since*.

zufolge, *according to* (after the case).

zuwider, *contrary to* (after the case).

(c) SPURIOUS PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

bis, *till, as far as*.

entlang, *along* (usually follows the case).
sonder, *without*.

NOTE. — *Bis* is frequently used in combination with another preposition. Examples: *Bis an das Thor*, *as far as the gate*. *Bis zum Ende*, *down to, as far as the end*. *Bis auf diesen Tag*, *up to this day*.

um — zu WITH INFINITIVE.

281. The use of *zu* with the infinitive has been already mentioned (§ 176.)

To express purpose, *in order to*, the combination *um zu* — *um* at the head of the clause, *zu* in its usual position with the infinitive — is generally used; as, *ich thue mein Bestes, um die deutsche Sprache zu lernen*, *I do my best to learn the German language*.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. Es ist verboten in diesem Flusse zu baden. 2. Ich hoffe, die Rechnung binnen sechs Monaten bezahlen zu können. 3. Ein Haus, der neuen Kirche gegenüber gelegen, ist zu verkaufen.

4. Es ist nebst dem Garten schon verkauft worden. 5. Ich habe einige Freunde in Bonn besucht. 6. Der Regen hat die Blumen erfrischt. 7. Haben Sie meinen Brief erhalten? 8. Er hat uns seit langer Zeit nicht benachrichtigt. 9. Die Stadt war belagert. 10. Man muss nicht dem Verbote zuwider handeln. 11. Wer hat das Pulver erfunden? 12. Gehen Sie den Fluss entlang, und binnen einer Stunde werde ich nebst meinem Bruder Sie auf dem Platze, der Kirche gegenüber, treffen und bis an das Thor begleiten. 13. Würden Sie uns benachrichtigt haben? 14. Wir wollen es um des Friedens willen thun. 15. Er wohnt in einem neuen Hause jenseits des Flusses, oberhalb der Brücke. 16. Die Schule steht unweit der Kirche. 17. Wir werden des Regens ungeachtet spazieren gehen. 18. Längs der Strasse hat man Bäume gepflanzt. 19. Man ehrt ihn seines Alters wegen. 20. Er ist des kranken Kindes halber zu Hause geblieben. 21. Wir erreichten das Ufer mittelst eines Bootes. 22. Es ist nicht leicht zu sagen, was das Beste ist. 23. Ich habe jenes Haus verkauft, um ein besseres zu kaufen. 24. Ich that es, um Ihnen zu gefallen.

1. The boy has watered the flowers. 2. He has promised to visit us in Berlin. 3. We have received his letter. 4. A German monk (has) invented (the) gun-powder. 5. The snow has covered the mountains and the valleys. 6. The gardener has forgotten to water the flowers. 7. He has sold his house along with the garden. 8. You will receive it within an hour. 9. Will you accompany me as far as the old bridge? 10. He is despised by (von) everybody. 11. I have forgotten my watch; what am I to (für) do? 12. The shepherd seated himself beside (acc.) the shepherdess. 13. Between him and my brother [there] is no friendship. 14. The child has (is) come without its mother. 15. He has not understood what you say. 16. After we had reached the shore by means of a boat, we went to an inn in order to dry our clothes. 17. He has forgotten to inform you. 18. We shall do nothing contrary to this prohibition. 19. I

shall come instead of my brother. 20. The ladies have gone for a walk on the other side of the river; you will find them below the bridge. 21. One part of the town lies on this side, the other on the other side of the river. 22. The garden lies outside the gate. 23. In spite of my prohibition you (*du*) have gone upon the ice. 24. For your mother's sake you should not have done that (§ 267).

LESSON XXIX.

Compound Verbs. — Separable.

282. Prepositions and adverbs, when forming the first part of a compound verb, are separable.

283. The words most usually occurring in this connection are: *ab, off; an, on; auf, up; aus, out; bei, by; da or dar, there; ein (instead of in) in; empor, up; fort, away; entgegen, against; her, hither; hin, thither; mit, with; nach, after; nieder, down; ob, over; vor, before; weg, away; wieder, again, back; zu, to; zurück, back; zusammen, together.*

284. (a) In principal clauses, in the simple tenses of the verb, the prefix is separated from the verb and stands at the end of the clause. (See Rem. p. 195.)

(b) But the prefix is written in one word before the infinitive and participles — hence, also, in all the compound tenses.

(c) The augment *ge-* of the perfect participle, and *zu* when used with the infinitive, are written in one word between the prefix and the verb.

Thus: *aufstehen, to rise; ich stehe auf, I rise; ich stand auf, I rose; ich bin aufgestanden, I have risen; ich wünsche aufzustehen, I wish to rise.* Or, with intervening words: *ich stand heute morgen sehr früh auf, I rose very early this morning. Stehen Sie nicht zu spät auf, do not rise too late.*

285. But whenever the verb is removed to the end of the sentence, that is, in dependent clauses (§ 177, 4), the prefix is written in one word before the verb. For instance: Als ich heute Morgen aufstand, *when I rose this morning*. Wenn er zu spät aufstünde, *if he were to rise too late*.

NOTE. — A separable prefix always has the principal accent. (§ 54.)

286. CONJUGATION OF A SEPARABLE VERB.

Anfangen, to begin.

Principal Parts.

anfangen. fing an, angefangen.

PRES. PART.

PERF. INFIN.

anfangend. angefangen haben.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT.

PAST.

ich fange an, *I begin.*

ich fing an, *I began.*

du fängst an, *thou beginnest.*

du fingst an, *thou beganest.*

er fängt an, *he begins.*

er fing an, *he began.*

wir fangen an, *we begin.*

wir fingen an, *we began.*

ihr fangt an, *you begin.*

ihr fingt an, *you began.*

sie fangen an, *they begin.*

sie fingen an, *they began.*

PERFECT.

ich habe angefangen.

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte angefangen.

FUTURE.

ich werde anfangen.

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde angefangen haben.

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde anfangen.

CONDITIONAL PERF.

ich würde angefangen haben.

IMPERATIVE.

fange an.

INF. with zu.

anzufangen, angefangen zu haben.

The subjunctive presents no new peculiarity.

Inflect for *inversion*:

heute fange ich an, etc. morgen werde ich anfangen, etc.

For *transposition* :

daß ich heute anfangen werde. wenn ich schon angefangen habe.
etc. etc.

With *infinitive* :

heute wünsche ich anzufangen. da ich heute anzufangen wünsche.
etc. etc.

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. Die Sonne geht im Osten auf, und geht im Westen unter.
2. Als die Sonne aufging, reisten wir ab. 3. Wir haben eine grosse Geldsumme ausgegeben. 4. Er sieht aus, als ob er krank wäre. 5. Die Kinder sahen nach diesem langen Spaziergange müde aus. 6. Um welche Zeit fängt die Schule an? 7. Sie wird um zwei Uhr anfangen. 8. Ziehe deinen Rock aus, Karlchen. 9. Heinrich hat seinen neuen Rock angezogen. 10. Ziehen Sie sich schnell an. 11. Ist Ihr Freund angekommen? 12. Er wird morgen früh ankommen. 13. Um welche Zeit kommt der Zug von Boston an? 14. Er kommt um sechs Uhr an. 15. Mit welchem Zuge ist Ihr Bruder abgereist? 16. Um welche Zeit fährt der Schnellzug ab? 17. Er wird um zwei Uhr abfahren. 18. Der arme Reisende verirrte sich und kam im Schnee um. 19. Ich stand heute morgen sehr früh auf, um mit dem Schnellzuge abzufahren. 20. Kommen Sie nicht zu spät an; wir haben viele Briefe abzuschreiben.

1. At what time does the sun rise? 2. The sun rises at six o'clock. 3. The sun was setting. 4. It grows dark when the sun sets. 5. I should have put on my new coat, if the weather had been fine. 6. The express leaves at three o'clock. 7. The scholars have copied their exercises. 8. This flower looks (aussehen) very beautiful. 9. The king has accepted the work which the celebrated writer had offered him. 10. We dressed ourselves very quickly; we wished to start by (mit) the express. 11. I copy all my letters. 12. Put on your shoes. 13. Take off your coat.

14. The boys lost their way in the wood; they began to cry. 15. When (wann) will you begin to copy your letters? 16. I began yesterday and copied several. 17. The sun will soon rise; let us dress ourselves. 18. She *has* gone out in order to begin her work. 19. You have forgotten what you had promised me. 20. The prince spent (ausgeben) a large sum of money.

LESSON XXX.

Verbs Separable or Inseparable.

287. The prepositions *durch*, *hinter*, *über*, *unter*, *um* are separable or inseparable, but with a difference of meaning. When separable the compound has a primitive or literal sense; when inseparable, a derived or figurative sense. The usual rules of accent and of conjugation are observed in either case. As:—

SEPARABLE.

durch'ziehen, to pull through.
durch'laufen, to run through.
hin'tergehen, to go behind.
ü'berstehen, to project.
ü'bersetzen, to put over, ferry over.
ü'berlegen, to lay over.
um'schreiben, to write over again.
um'gehen, to go round.
un'terhalten, to hold under.

INSEPARABLE.

durchzieh'en, to roam through.
durchlauf'en, to peruse hastily.
hintergeh'en, to deceive.
übersteh'en, to overcome.
übersetz'en, to translate.
überleg'en, to consider.
umschreib'en, to express by circumlocution.
umgeh'en, to evade.
unterhalt'en, to entertain.

288. (a) The prefix *wieder* or *wider* is sometimes added to this list. But properly, by the present orthography, *wieder* is separable, in sense of *again*, *back*; *wider*, inseparable, in sense of *against*. As: *wie'derkehren*, to return; *widerste'h'en*, to withstand.

NOTE.—Except *wiederholen*, to repeat, and sometimes *wiederhallen*, to resound.

(b) The prefix *miß* is properly inseparable, but sometimes takes the augment *ge-* in the past participle. The practice as to the position of the augment varies. In some verbs it is placed before the prefix, in others between the prefix and the verb; as, *gemißbraucht*, abused; *gemißbilligt*, disapproved; *gemißhandelt*, ill-used; *mißgeachtet*, despised; *mißgeartet*, degenerate; *mißlungen*, miscarried. Details must be found in the dictionary.

(c) *Voll* (full) forms a few inseparable verbs; as, *vollbringen*, to accomplish, p. p. *vollbraucht*; and some occasional separables; as, *vollstopfen*, to stuff full, p. p. *vollgestopft*.

Verbs with Compound Prefixes.

289. Many verbs have a compound prefix. Such are:—

1. Those whose prefix is a compound adverb, especially such as are formed with *da* (bar), there; *her*, hither; *hin*, hence. All these are separable; as:—

<i>bevorstehen</i> , to impend.	p. p. <i>bevorgestanden</i> .
<i>vorangehen</i> , to precede.	“ <i>vorangegangen</i> .
<i>voraussetzen</i> , to suppose.	“ <i>vorausgesetzt</i> .
<i>davonlaufen</i> , to run off.	“ <i>davongelaufen</i> .
<i>herbeirufen</i> , to summon.	“ <i>herbeigerufen</i> .
<i>hinaustragen</i> , to carry out.	“ <i>hinausgetragen</i> .
<i>umhergehen</i> , to go about.	“ <i>umhergegangen</i> .

NOTE.—For accents of prefixes see § 53. Note also distinction between forms like *hinzu-setzen*, to add, and *hin'-zu-setzen*, etc.

2. A few verbs whose prefix consists of two parts, the first separable, the second inseparable. These are not uniform. Some separate the first element, admitting *zu* but yet excluding *ge-*. Others never use the separated forms. As, *anerkennen*, to acknowledge; *ich erkenne an*; *an'-zuerkennen*; p. p. *anerkannt*; *vor-*

behalten, *to reserve*; ich behalte vor; vorzubehalten; but p. p. vor-behalten. But auferstehen, *to arise*; p. p. auferstanden; auswählen, *to select*, p. p. auswählt—the separated forms never being used. (See also Less. XXXIX).

REMARK. — Practically it is important to remember the few inseparable and doubtful prefixes (§§ 277, 287). Then only those cases will need special attention in which the latter are not determined, as usual, by form or position; viz., in pres. part., infin. without zu, or transposed verb.

EXERCISE XXX.

1. Wer hat dieses Buch aus dem Deutschen in's Englische übersetzt? 2. Er übersetzte Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. 3. Setzen Sie uns schnell über, guter Mann. 4. Übersetzen Sie diese Seite. 5. Er hielt das Glas unter. 6. Sie unterhielt die Gesellschaft. 7. Sie gingen zum Feinde über. 8. Wir übergangen die Sache. 9. Er umging das Gesetz. 10. Man hat mich hintergangen. 11. Die Feinde durchzogen das ganze Land. 12. Der Verfasser hat das Buch von Anfang bis Ende umgeschrieben. 13. Was sich mit *einem* (*one*) Worte nicht sagen lässt, muss man umschreiben. 14. Wir traten während des Regens unter ein überstehendes Dach. 15. Gott (*dat.*) sei Dank, wir haben diese Versuchung überstanden. 16. Der Plan ist misslungen. 17. Der Herr ist auferstanden. 18. Ich erkenne meine Schuld an.

1. A man set us across in a little boat. 2. I have translated a whole page. 3. The roof projects. 4. He has overcome this temptation. 5. If you will have [some] water, hold your glass under. 6. He was wrong to evade the law. 7. This young man is the degenerate son of a good father. 8. We shall not abuse your kindness. 9. Consider the matter. 10. The physician entertained the patient with old stories. 11. We went round the town. 12. The prince has abused his power. 13. The plan has been disapproved. 14. He has deceived you. 15. The servant has (*is*) run off. 16. The maid-servant carried the dishes out. 17. The ambassador has accomplished his work. 18. It is the duty of every one to acknowledge his faults.

LESSON XXXI.

Impersonal Verbs.

290. (a) Verbs which express phenomena of nature have always the impersonal subject *es, it*. As :

es regnet, it rains.

es schneit, it snows.

es hagelt, it hails.

es friert, it freezes.

es blüht, it lightens.

es donnert, it thunders, etc.

(b) Some other verbs are construed impersonally, to express action without definite agent. As :

es klopft, there is a knock.

es läutet, there is a ring.

es giebt (it gives), there is.

wie geht es, how goes it ?

And in the passive, § 275; or reflexive, § 274, 3.

291. (a) Some verbs expressing states of body or mind are used as impersonal, with the person as object. As :

es hungert mich, I am hungry.

es durftet, or

es dürftet mich, } I am thirsty.

es friert mich, I am cold.

es schwindelt mir, I am giddy.

es bangt mir, I feel afraid, etc.

NOTE. — When the personal object precedes the verb, the impersonal subject — which would then follow the verb (§ 177, 3) — is usually omitted; as, *mich hungert; mir träumt, etc.*

(b) Often the impersonal form is used when the logical subject follows. As : *es freut mich Sie zu sehen, or, daß Sie kommen, I am glad, etc; es scheint — es dünkt mich — daß er nicht kommen wird, it seems — methinks — that etc. (or mich dünkt, etc.).*

292. The impersonal form is much more usual in German than in English. Some impersonal idioms are : —

es thut mir leid, I am sorry.

es ist mir leid, I am sorry.

es versteht sich, that is of course.

es fragt sich, it is a question.

es ist mir wohl, I feel well.

es geht mir gut, I am doing well.

es fehlt mir etwas, something ails me.

es gelingt mir, I succeed, etc.

293. Weather and time are expressed with the impersonal *sein* : *es ist kalt, it is cold; es ist zehn Uhr, it is ten o'clock.*

294. The English phrases, *there is, there are*, are expressed by the impersonal *es* with *sein* or with *geben*, *to give*. With *sein* the verb agrees, as in English, with the following predicate noun. With *geben*, this noun is object, and the verb remains always singular. As: *es war ein Mann; es waren Männer*. But, *es gab einen Mann; es gab Männer*—*there was a man; there were men*—more usually with plural nouns only.

In sense *sein* is more definite; *geben* more vague and indefinite; as, *es ist ein Gott, there is a God*. In der Mythologie der Griechen giebt es viele Götter, *there are many gods in the mythology of the Greeks*.

295. Almost all impersonal verbs form their perfect tenses with the auxiliary *haben*.

USE OF THE AUXILIARIES *haben* AND *sein*.

The distinction indicated in Lesson XIII. will here be stated more fully:

296. *haben* is used with all transitive verbs—with all reflexive verbs—with the modal verbs—with most impersonals—and with most intransitives which express simple action, with or without indirect object.

NOTE.—By transitive verbs are meant strictly those which take an accusative object—not always the same in German as, apparently, in English. (See § 437).

297. *sein* is used with the following intransitives:—

1. Verbs which express a change of condition; as, *sterben, to die; wachsen, to grow; erkranken, to fall ill; genesen, to recover*, etc.
2. Verbs which denote motion to or from a place, of which the most usual are (see also § 298):—

fahren, to go in a carriage.

fallen, to fall.

fliegen, to fly.

fliehen, to flee.

fließen, to flow.

gehen, to go.

kommen, to come.

landen, to land.

laufen, *to run.*

reisen, *to travel.*

reiten, *to ride.*

segeln, *to sail.*

sinken, *to sink.*

springen, *to spring.*

steigen, *to mount.*

ziehen, *to move.*

3. A few other verbs, some of which may have a dative object : —

bleiben, *to remain.*

weichen, *to yield (dat.).*

begegnen, *to meet (dat.).*

sein, *to be.*

folgen, *to follow (dat.).*

werden, *to become.*

4. The following impersonal verbs : —

geschehen, *to happen.*

gelingen, glücken, geraten, *to succeed.*

mißlingen, mißglücken, mißraten, *to succeed ill.*

NOTE. — Observe that many compounds of sein verbs take haben — the sense being transitive.

298. Some intransitive verbs of motion are conjugated with sein when the starting-point, direction, or extent of motion is mentioned. But when only the action or motion is stated, without reference to place, these same verbs are conjugated with haben. — Examples: Mein Bruder ist nach Leipzig gereist, *my brother is gone to Leipzig.* Er hat viel gereist, *he has been a great traveller.* Sie sind nach dem nächsten Dorfe geritten, *they are gone on horseback to the nearest village.* Sie haben den ganzen Tag geritten, *they have been riding the whole day.*

NOTE. — Some of these verbs are, besides the most of those in § 297, 2: eilen, klettern, kriechen, quellen, rinnen, schiffen, schwimmen, wandern.

299. A few verbs are used with either auxiliary, but in a different sense; and a few are doubtful. The use of sein as auxiliary is generally indicated in the dictionary.

NOTE. — It has already been remarked that the use of *be* in English was formerly more common than at present — approaching more nearly to the German use of sein. It may also be added that the use of haben has increased in German.

For the frequent omission of haben or sein at the end of a transposed clause, see § 350, 4.

EXERCISE XXXI.—A.

1. Es freut mich, Sie wieder zu sehen. 2. Wie geht es Ihnen, alter Freund? 3. Regnet es? Nein, es schneit. 4. Hat es gestern gedonnert? 5. Nein, aber es hat gehagelt und geregnet. 6. Es versteht sich, dass wir nicht ausgehen, sondern zu Hause bleiben, wenn es regnet. 7. Was fehlt Ihnen? 8. Es fehlt mir nichts, ich befinde mich ganz wohl. 9. Was ärgert Sie? 10. Es ärgert mich, von diesem Menschen betrogen worden zu sein. 11. Es gab bessere Zeiten. 12. Es giebt kein Brot im Hause. 13. Es giebt Brot für Alle. 14. Es ist ein Mann an der Thüre, der mit Ihnen zu sprechen wünscht. 15. Es jammerte den Feldherrn, in die geplünderte Stadt einzuziehen. 16. Es träumte mir, dass ich auf einem hohen Berge stände; es schwindelte mir, und mir bangte herunterzufallen.

1. Is it cold? No, it is hot. 2. Has it been freezing this morning? 3. Yes, it has been freezing. 4. It was snowing; the children rejoiced to see the snow. 5. Will he succeed? Yes, he will succeed. 6. We were thirsty and hungry when we arrived at the end of our journey. 7. What is the matter with you? I feel giddy. 8. We were delighted to find you at home. 9. It has been raining the whole day. 10. Is (giebt) there anything new to-day? 11. No, there is no news (nothing new.) 12. There were giants in ancient times. 13. We are sorry that you have not succeeded. 14. Has it been warm to-day? 15. No, it has been hot. 16. He denied that he had felt afraid.

B.

1. Der Soldat ist an seinen Wunden gestorben. 2. Die Mädchen sind in den Garten gegangen. 3. Der Schiffer ist in den Fluss gefallen. 4. Wir waren alle erschrocken. 5. Der Feind ist geflohen. 6. Diese Äpfel sind von dem Baume gefallen. 7. Das Schiff ist gesunken. 8. Was geschehen ist, ist geschehen. 9. Der alte Feldherr ist gestern angekommen. 10. Mein Vetter ist

während des Sommers auf das Land gezogen. 11. Die Fremden sind auf den Berg gestiegen. 12. Der Diener ist seinem Herrn gefolgt. 13. Wir sind zu Hause geblieben. 14. Meine Schwestern sind spazieren gefahren. 15. Die Schiffer sind mit den Reisenden nach Danzig gesegelt. 16. Der Knabe ist von der Bank gefallen.

1. The master has ridden with his servant to (the) town. 2. They are gone to (the) church. 3. The boatmen have landed in the harbour. 4. The ladies have taken a drive. 5. They have landed in Dresden. 6. My friend has moved to the next street. 7. The bird has flown upon a tree. 8. I *have met* your friend yesterday. 9. The old physician would have remained at home, if the patient had not sent for (nach) him. 10. We should have come, if we had been invited. 11. The leaves have fallen from the trees. 12. The teacher has taken a walk with his pupil. 13. I was frightened. 14. This gentleman has been a great traveller (*has travelled much*). 15. The boy is tired, he has been running and jumping the whole day. 16. He has recovered from a severe illness.



LESSON XXXII.

Numerals.

300.

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

1	eins (ein, eine, ein), <i>one</i> .	10	zehn, <i>ten</i> .
2	zwei, <i>two</i> .	11	elf, <i>eleven</i> .
3	drei, <i>three</i> .	12	zwölf, <i>twelve</i> .
4	vier, <i>four</i> .	13	dreizehn, <i>thirteen</i> .
5	fünf, <i>five</i> .	14	vierzehn, <i>fourteen</i> .
6	sechs, <i>six</i> .	15	fünfzehn, <i>fifteen</i> .
7	sieben, <i>seven</i> .	16	sechzehn, <i>sixteen</i> .
8	acht, <i>eight</i> .	17	siebzehn, <i>seventeen</i> .
9	neun, <i>nine</i> .	18	achtzehn, <i>eighteen</i> .

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

19	neunzehn, <i>nineteen.</i>	80	achtzig, <i>eighty.</i>
20	zwanzig, <i>twenty.</i>	90	neunzig, <i>ninety.</i>
21	ein und zwanzig, <i>twenty-one.</i>	100	hundert, <i>a hundred.</i>
22	zwei und zwanzig, <i>twenty-two.</i>	101	hundert (und) eins.
23	drei und zwanzig, <i>twenty-three.</i>	102	hundert (und) zwei.
30	dreißig, <i>thirty.</i>	120	hundert (und) zwanzig.
31	ein und dreißig, <i>thirty-one.</i>	125	hundert fünf und zwanzig.
32	zwei und dreißig, <i>thirty-two.</i>	200	zwei hundert. [zig.
40	vierzig, <i>forty.</i>	300	drei hundert.
50	fünfzig, <i>fifty.</i>	1000	tausend.
60	sechzig, <i>sixty.</i>	2000	zwei tausend.
70	siebzig, <i>seventy.</i>	100,000	hundert tausend.
		1,000,000	eine Million'.
		2,000,000	zwei Millionen.

NOTE. — The old form *elf* for *elf* is still occasionally met with. Often, the forms *funfzehn*, *funfzig*; *sechszehn*, *sechszig*; *siebenzehn*, *siebenzig*. Rarely — poetic — the old forms *zween*, *zwo*, *two*.

301. *Ein* is regularly inflected — *ein*, *eine*, *ein* — when before a noun; when without a noun, *einer*, *eine*, *eines*; or with the article, *der Eine*, *die Eine*, *das Eine*, etc. The neuter form *eins* (for *eines*) is used abstractly in counting. In compound numbers, like *ein und zwanzig*, *ein* is not inflected; nor, frequently, in the phrase *ein und derselbe*. (In other phrases (§ 245, note) *ein* is the indef. art.)

NOTE. — *Ein*, *one*, is pronounced with more stress than *ein*, *an*, *a*; and, for distinction, is often printed with spaced letters; as, *ein Wort*, *a word*; *ein Wort*, *one word*.

302. *Zwei*, *drei* have a genitive *zweier*, *dreier*, and a dative *zweien*, *dreien*, which may be used when the case is not otherwise indicated; as, *das Urtheil zweier Freunde*, *the judgment of two friends*; *ich habe es nur zweien gesagt*, *I have told it only to two*.

NOTE. — By ellipsis, the names of the numerals are construed as feminines, and of the weak declension; as, *diese (Zahl) Acht*, *diese Einsen*; *this (figure) 8*, *these 1's*.

303. Other simple numerals sometimes take *-en* in the dative plural, when used without a noun — more rarely a plural form *-e*; as, *der König fährt mit sechs*, *the king drives with six (horses)*; *alle Viere*, *all fours*. But they usually remain unaltered.

304. *Hundert*, *tausend*, take a plural *-e* when used alone as plural nouns: *hunderte*, *ja tausende waren zugegen*, *hundreds, yes thousands, were present*. *Ein* is used before *hundert* and *tausend* only in the numeral sense; as, *hundert*, *a hundred*; but *ein tausend acht hundert*, *one thousand eight hundred*, etc.

Expressions of Time.

305. (a) For the hours of the day the cardinal number is used with *Uhr* (as indeclinable), and the fractions are counted on the next hour; as: *Wie viel Uhr ist es?* *What o'clock is it?*

Es ist vier Uhr, *it is four o'clock*.

Es ist ein Viertel auf fünf, *it is a quarter past four* (literally: *one quarter on five*).

Es ist halb fünf, *it is half past four* (*half five*).

Es ist drei Viertel auf fünf, *it is a quarter to five*. But also: *ein Viertel vor fünf*; or, *drei Viertel nach vier*.

(b) The minutes are expressed by the prepositions *in*, *vor*, and *über*, *nach*, respectively. — Examples: *Es ist in zehn Minuten elf*; *es ist zehn Minuten vor elf*, *it is ten minutes to eleven*. *Es ist neun Minuten nach vier*, or *über vier*, *it is nine minutes past four*.

Numeral Compounds.

306. Various compounds are formed with cardinals:

1. With the suffix *lei*, appended to the ending *er*, indeclinable numeral adjectives are formed, sometimes called *variatives*; as, *einerlei*, *zweierlei*, *dreierlei*, etc., *of one kind, two kinds, three kinds*; *es ist mir einerlei*, *it is all one (the same) to me*; *vielerlei*, *of many kinds, or many kinds of*; *wie vielerlei*, *of how many kinds, or how many kinds of?*

2. With *mal*, *time*, *times*, sometimes called *iteratives*; as, *einmal*, *once*; *zweimal*, *twice*; *hundertmal*, *a hundred times*; *vielmals*, *many times*, etc.

NOTE. — *Einmal* is distinguished in meaning by accent: *ein'mal*, *once* (definite), *one time*; *einmal'*, *once* (indefinite), *once on a time*.

3. *Multiplicatives* are formed with *fach*, or *fältig*; as, *einfach*, *einfältig*, *simple*; *zweifach*, *zweifältig*, *double*, *twofold*, etc.

EXERCISE XXXII.

1. Das Jahr hat zwölf Monate. 2. Wie viele Tage sind in einem Jahre? 3. Ein Jahr hat 365 Tage. 4. Ein Tag hat 24 Stunden. 5. Zweimal neun ist achtzehn. 6. 17 und 19 macht 36. 7. Wie spät ist es? 8. Es hat sieben eins geschlagen. 9. Multiplizieren Sie 24 mit 5; wieviel ist (macht) das? 10. Es macht 120. 11. Dividiere 363 mit 11; was kommt heraus? 12. Addiere (zähle zusammen) 5, 8, 7 und 10; wieviel macht das? 30. 13. Das Resultat ist 30. 14. Es ist zehn Uhr. 15. Es wird bald halb elf sein. 16. Der nächste Zug nach Boston geht um drei Viertel auf zwölf ab. 17. Um welche Zeit wird der Zug von Baltimore ankommen? 18. Um ein Viertel auf sieben. 19. Wieviele Minuten sind in einer Stunde? 20. 60 Minuten. 21. Die Schlacht bei Leipzig wurde im Jahre 1813 geschlagen. 22. Wie weit ist es von hier nach Richmond? 23. Es ist noch 67 Meilen. 24. Es ist uns einerlei.

1. The book has 253 pages. 2. How many miles is it from here to Springfield? 3. It is 56 miles. 4. At what time will the express leave for Hartford? 5. The express will leave at a quarter past five. 6. At what time will the train from New York arrive? 7. It will arrive at a quarter to eleven. 8. 14 multiplied by 3 is 42. 9. How many kinds of wine have you in your cellar? 10. We have three kinds of wine in our cellar. 11. How many kinds of apples grow in your orchard? 12. Five kinds of apples. 13. That is tenfold profit. 14. We

have been twice in London. 15. Three times three is nine. 16. Seven times seven is forty-nine. 17. Schiller was born in the year 1759, and died in the year 1805. 18. How old was he, at the (jur) time of his death? 19. He was 46 years old. 20. How old is your youngest sister? 21. She is seven years old. 22. Thousands were present. 23. That is all the same to me. 24. We rise (aufstehen) every morning at half past six.
(Continue oral practice, until the numerals are familiar.)

LESSON XXXIII.

ORDINAL NUMERALS.

307. The ordinal numerals from 2 to 19 are derived from the cardinal numerals by adding the suffix *t*, and from 20 upwards, *st*. They are declined like adjectives and are usually preceded by the definite article. Erst, *first*, is the superlative of *ehe*, *before*, *eher*, *sooner*; dritt, *third*, shortens the radical vowel; acht, *eighth*, drops one *t*. In compound numbers only the last takes the ordinal ending.

1st	der, die, das erste, the first.
2nd	" " " zweite, the second.
3rd	" " " dritte, the third.
4th	" " " vierte, the fourth.
5th	" " " fünfte, the fifth.
6th	" " " sechste (sechste), the sixth.
7th	" " " siebente, the seventh.
8th	" " " achte, the eighth.
19th	" " " neunzehnte, the nineteenth.
20th	" " " zwanzigste, the twentieth.
21st	" " " ein und zwanzigste, the twenty-first.
22d	" " " zwei und zwanzigste, the twenty-second.
30th	" " " dreißigste, the thirtieth.

31st	der, die, daß ein und dreißigste, <i>the thirty-first.</i>
50th	" " " fünfzigste (funfzigste), <i>the fiftieth.</i>
100th	" " " hundertste, <i>the hundredth.</i>
101st	" " " hundert und erste, <i>the hundred-and-first.</i>
200th	" " " zweihundertste, <i>the two-hundredth.</i>
1000th	" " " tausendste, <i>the thousandth.</i>
"	" " " letzte, <i>the last.</i>

NOTE.—Der, die, daß andere, *the other*, is sometimes used for *the second*.

308. From *wie viel*, *how many*, is formed an interrogative ordinal, *der, die, daß wievielfte*, or *wievielte*; as, *der wievielfte ist daß, how many is that? den wievielften (Tag) haben wir heute, what day of the month is it to-day?*

Expressions of Date.

309. (a) In giving the day of the month, the ordinal is used elliptically, without preposition [*Tag von* being implied]; as, *es ist der fünfte August, it is the fifth (day) of August.*

(b) In naming a date, the dative ordinal with *an* (an *dem* contracted to *am*) is used, or—especially in dating a letter—the simple accusative; as, *er starb am zehnten Mai*,—or *den zehnten Mai*—*he died (on) the tenth of May*; *Boston, den zehnten Mai*.

NOTE.—When figures are used, the endings *-(l)te*, *-(l)ten* are sometimes written, but often omitted; as *der 10te* or *der 10. Mai*; *am 20sten* or *am 20. Mai*—the period marking the abbreviated ordinal.

310. The date of the year is given by the cardinal number, usually preceded by *im* (in *dem*) *Jahr(e)*, *in the year*; as, *Napoleon starb (im Jahre) achtzehn hundert ein und zwanzig; Napoleon died in (the year) 1821.*

311. From the ordinal numerals are formed:

1. *The fractionals*, by the ending *-tel*—originally the noun *Teil*, *part*—except *the half*, *die Hälfte*; as, *ein Drittel, a third*; *ein Viertel, a fourth*, etc.

2. *The dimidiatives*, by adding *halb, half*, to the ordinal, denoting half a unit less than the corresponding number; as, *anderthalb, one and a half*; *dritt(e)halb, two and a half* (i. e. *the third a half*) — etc. These are indeclinable.

3. Ordinal adverbs, ending in *-ens* (see § 399); as, *erstens, firstly*; *zweitens, secondly*, etc.

Expressions of Weight and Measure.

312. Nouns expressing weight or measure, except feminines in *e*, are used in the singular after a numeral. The English 'of' is not expressed. Thus: *drei Pfund Thee, three pounds of tea*; *zehn Fuß lang, ten feet long*. But *drei Tassen Thee, three cups of tea*; *zwei Ellen lang, two yards long*, etc.

313. The names of the days and months are (for accents see § 53, 60; for the article, § 416, 2): —

Sonn'tag, <i>Sunday</i> .	Januar', <i>January</i> .	Ju'li, <i>July</i> .
Mon'tag, <i>Monday</i> .	Februar', <i>February</i> .	August', <i>August</i> .
Diens'tag, <i>Tuesday</i> .	März, <i>March</i> .	Septem'ber, <i>September</i> .
Mitt'woch, <i>Wednesday</i> .	April', <i>April</i> .	Okt'o'ber, <i>October</i> .
Don'nerstag, <i>Thursday</i> .	Mai, <i>May</i> .	Novem'ber, <i>November</i> .
Frei'tag, <i>Friday</i> .	Ju'ni, <i>June</i> .	Dezem'ber, <i>December</i> .
Sonn'abend, or Sam's'tag, <i>Saturday</i> .		

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Die großen Soldaten Friedrichs des Ersten, Königs von Preußen, dienten in den Kriegen seines Onkels Friedrich des Zweiten. 2. Ludwig Uhland wurde am 26. April 1787 in Tübingen geboren, und starb daselbst am 13. November 1862. 3. Das Haus, in welchem ich wohne, ist drei Stock hoch; ich wohne im dritten Stocke. 4. Heinrich der Achte, König von England, war sechsmal verheiratet. 5. Drei Achtel sind die Hälfte von drei Viertel. 6. Jeder Soldat erhielt zwei Paar Stiefel(n). 7. Er wohnt im vierten Hause um die Ecke. 8. Der neunte Monat des Jahres heißt September. 9. Wie heißt

der letzte Tag der Woche? 10. Man nennt ihn Sonnabend oder Samstag. 11. Der Zug wird in anderthalb Stunden ankommen. 12. Das Landhaus des Grafen ist drittehalb Meilen von hier. 13. Das Dampfboot wird am 21sten nächsten Monats abfahren. 14. Nächsten Freitag werden wir den 25sten dieses Monats haben. 15. Den wievielften haben wir heute? 16. Wir haben heute den 25. August achtzehn (or tausend acht) hundert sechs und achtzig.

1. Sunday is the first day of the week, Monday the second, and Tuesday the third. 2. The last days of (the) January were very cold. 3. He has bought a dozen bottles of wine. 4. She drank two cups of tea. 5. Give me eight quires of paper. 6. Three is a fifth of fifteen. 7. The king will arrive on the 22d of May, at half past three. 8. He has bought five pairs of boots. 9. Send me ten pounds of tea. 10. A third and a sixth are three sixths. 11. The train will arrive in three hours and a half. 12. Last Saturday we had (*were*) gone to Dresden. 13. I have read the first twenty pages. 14. The bridge is 153 feet long, and 30 feet broad. 15. What day [of the month] is it to-day? 16. It is Thursday, the 15th of February, 1885.



LESSON XXXIV.

Adverbs.

314. Most adjectives are used in their predicate form as adverbs, not only in the positive, but also in the comparative and superlative degrees. Karl schreibt schön, Heinrich schreibt schöner, aber Luise schreibt am schönsten. Wer kann am schnellsten laufen?

NOTE. — Thus the adverb is often distinguished from the adjective only by absence of inflection, or by the context. (See § 449, 2, d.)

315. In the superlative the form with *am* is used when actual comparison is expressed. But in the *absolute* superlative, which expresses simply a very high degree without comparison, the accusative neuter with *auf* (*auf* *daß* contracted to *aufß*) is used. As, *er bedankt sich aufß beste, he returns his best thanks. Er grüßte mich aufß höflichste, he greeted me most politely.*

316. A few superlatives use as adverbs the uninflected form in *-st*. And of these, the superlatives *höchst*, *äußerst*, *möglichst*, are frequently used to form a periphrastic superlative of adjectives or other adverbs. — As, *thun Sie es gefälligst, do it, please; höchst angenehm, most agreeable; äußerst schön, extremely beautiful; möglichst schnell, as quick (or quickly) as possible.*

317. The following adverbs form their comparative and superlative from other stems:—

wohl or *gut, well.*

besser, better; am besten, best.

balb, soon.

eher, sooner; am ehesten, soonest.

gern, willingly, gladly.

lieber, more willingly, rather; am liebsten, most willingly.

318. Adverbs are often formed from adjectives by means of suffixes; as *bitterlich, bitterly* (from *bitter*); *blindlings, blindly*, (from *blind*). Such forms will be more fully given in Less. XLIII.

NOTE.—Euphonic forms in *-e* occur, as § 147, note; as, *lange, gerne, borne, for lang, gern, born, etc.*

319. (a) Some adverbs derived from nouns or adjectives take the sign of the genitive, *s* (§ 399):—

abends, in the evening.

links, to the left.

morgens, in the morning.

schönstens, in the best manner.

anfangs, in the beginning.

spätestens, at the latest.

teils, partly.

allerdings, certainly.

rechts, to the right.

anders, otherwise.

(b) Such forms are sometimes phrases, written as compounds; as, *größtenteils*, *for the most part*; *unterwegß*, *on the way*; *keineswegß*, *by no means*, etc.

320. (a) Many adverbial phrases are formed by combination with a preposition; as, *von oben*, *from above*; *von unten*, *from below*; *gerade auß*, *straight on*. Many adverbs are pure compounds, as, *vorbei*, *past*; *überall*, *everywhere*; *vielleicht*, *perhaps*, etc. For accent, see § 53. For compounds of *da*, *wo*, see §§ 209, 237.

(b) The compounds with *her*, *hither*; *hin*, *thither*, are often separable; as, *woher kommen Sie?* or, *wo kommen Sie her?* *where do you come from?* etc. *Her* and *hin* are used in many idiomatic phrases. (§ 484).

321. There are also many simple adverbs, or adverbs proper; such as, *hier*, *here*; *dort*, *there*; *her*, *hither*; *hin*, *thither*; *dann*, *then*; *wann*, *when*; *so*, *so*; *nur*, *only*, etc.

NOTE. — Adverbs are classed, according to their meaning, as in English, into adverbs *of place*, *of time*, *of manner*, *of degree*, *of predication* (or *mood*), etc. But such classification does not need to be explained here.

322. Position of Adverbs.

1. The adverb stands immediately before the adjective or adverb it modifies. Except *genug*, *enough*; as, *stark genug*, *strong enough*.

2. The adverb cannot stand, as it so often does in English, between the subject and verb. For instance: *We generally dine at six o'clock*, *wir speisen gewöhnlich um sechs Uhr*. *He always speaks the truth*, *er sagt immer die Wahrheit*. Except in the *transposed order* (§ 177, 4.)

3. The English "only" may either precede or follow the noun; the German *nur* must always precede it: *My sister only*, or *only my sister was present*, *nur meine Schwester war zugegen*.

4. When several adverbs or adverbial expressions occur in the same sentence, the adverb of time is usually first, the adverb of place second, and the adverb of manner last. Examples: *Es hat heute hier stark geregnet, it has been raining hard here to-day.* *Er arbeitet immer fleißig, he always works diligently.* (See also § 202.)

NOTE.—The same rule applies to the corresponding adverbial phrases; as, *Es hat heute morgen in dieser Gegend sehr stark geregnet, it has been raining very hard in this neighborhood this morning.*

5. The adverb *nicht, not*, when it negatives the verb, stands after all objects or other adverbs. But when it negatives some adjunct of the verb, it is placed before that adjunct. Examples: *Ich sehe ihn nicht, I do not see him.* *Ich habe ihn heute nicht gesehen, I have not seen him to-day.* *Wir haben ihn nicht heute, sondern gestern gesehen, we have not seen him to-day, but yesterday.*

323. When an adverb, or adverbial phrase, begins the sentence, an *inversion* occurs (see § 177, 3); as, *heute hat es hier stark geregnet; or hier hat es heute stark geregnet; or stark hat es heute hier geregnet.* For fuller statements, see § 344.

NOTE.—Only one such adverb or adverbial phrase can precede the verb. The others will occupy their usual places, as in the examples.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

1. Wo ist der Bahnhof? 2. Links um die Ecke. 3. Wo ist der Gasthof zu (of) den drei Königen? 4. In der dritten Straße rechts, das vierte Haus auf der linken Seite. 5. Bitte, zeigen Sie mir den Weg nach dem Dom. 6. Gehen Sie gerade aus, bis Sie an das Rathaus kommen; dort biegen Sie links um die Ecke und nehmen darauf die erste Straße rechts, welche Sie direct auf den Münsterplatz führt. 7. Wo wollen Sie hin? 8. Ich laufe auf den Bahnhof; ich werde bald wieder zurück kommen. 9. Die Schlafzimmer sind oben, der Speisesaal und die Wohnzimmer sind unten. 10. Sind Sie je in Genf gewesen, und kennen Sie die dortigen Gasthöfe?

11. Zwar bin ich da gewesen, aber es ist schon lange her (*ago*).
 12. Wir sind vorgestern hier angekommen, und werden übermorgen wieder abreisen. 13. Wir haben bereits die ganze Stadt gesehen.
 14. Dann sind Sie wahrscheinlich auch schon im Dom gewesen?
 15. Freilich sind wir da gewesen, und haben ihn von vorne und von hinten, von oben und von unten gesehen. 16. Das ist ja recht schön; Sie scheinen überall gewesen zu sein. 17. Woher kommen Sie heute? Wohin wollen Sie morgen? 18. Ich komme heute von Basel und will morgen nach Bern.

1. He entirely forgot the names. 2. Which of the sisters works most diligently? 3. The air is cool in—the—morning and in—the—evening. 4. We have waited [a] long [time]. 5. She cried bitterly. 6. Which of these boys sings most beautifully? 7. I expect him every hour (hourly). 8. He fell backwards over the stairs. 9. He can hardly have heard it. 10. The book is written partly in the English and partly in the German language. 11. It rained yesterday and [the] day—before—yesterday. 12. When did it happen? 13. It happened lately. 14. It is very probable that it will rain to-morrow. 15. I had almost forgotten it. 16. He is by no means so industrious as you think. 17. Is your brother at present (*jetzt*) in Basle? 18. No sir, at present he is in Strassburg.



LESSON XXXV.

Conjunctions.

324. Conjunctions which connect sentences of like kind are called co-ordinating conjunctions. Conjunctions which introduce dependent clauses are called subordinating conjunctions. Conjunctions are important chiefly from their influence on the order of words. (See Lesson xxxvi.)

325. Co-ordinating conjunctions are either pure conjunctions (the simple connectives) or adverbial conjunctions.

Pure Conjunctions.

326. The *pure conjunctions* cause neither *inversion* nor *transposition* of the verb. These are [English, *and*, *but*, *or*, *for*]:

und, <i>and</i> .	sondern, <i>but</i> .
aber, <i>but</i> , <i>however</i> .	oder, <i>or</i> .
allein, <i>but</i> , <i>yet</i> .	denn, <i>for</i> .

(a) *Sondern* is used only after a negative, and introduces an opposite statement. *Aber* is used both after affirmative and negative clauses, and merely qualifies, but does not contradict, the preceding statement. As: *Er ist nicht reich, sondern arm. Er hat das Haus gekauft, aber nicht bezahlt. Ich komme nicht von der Stelle, aber es ist auch schwer; I do not make any progress, but then it is difficult.*

(b) *Sondern*, *allein*, stand at the head of the clause; *aber*, in the sense of *however*, frequently after the introductory words. As: *Er ist wohl sehr reich; er ist aber sehr geizig; he is indeed very rich; he is however very avaricious.*

(c) *Allein* (literally *alone*, *only*) admits, but excepts from, a preceding statement, either affirmative or negative; and is of less frequent use than *aber*. As: *Er war ein großer Feldherr, allein er besaß nicht die Gabe umfassender Berechnung, — but (yet) he did not possess the gift of comprehensive calculation, etc.*

Adverbial Conjunctions.

327. The *adverbial conjunctions*, or co-ordinating conjunctions which partake of the nature of adverbs, when they stand at the head of the sentence, influence the order of words like adverbs — that is, they cause *inversion* of the verb (§ 323). Examples: *Ich bin krank; deshalb kann ich*

nicht ausgehen; *I am ill; on that account I cannot go out.* Er kam gestern Abend sehr spät an, und dennoch ist er sehr früh auf; *he arrived very late last night, and, nevertheless, he is up very early.* But these same words do not change the order of words when they stand as adverbs within the sentence: Ich bin krank, ich kann deshalb nicht ausgehen.

328. The principal adverbial conjunctions are :

also, *accordingly.*

außerdem, *besides.*

da, *there, then.*

dann, *then.*

daher, } *therefore.*

darum, }

deshalb, } *on that account.*

deswegen, }

doch,

dennoch,

jedoch,

folglich, *consequently.*

indessen, *meanwhile, however.*

noch, *still, yet (time).*

so, *so, then.*

sonst, *else, otherwise.*

} *yet, still, nevertheless.*

NOTE. — So is frequently used to introduce a principal clause, preceded by a dependent clause, when no connective is expressed in English, — especially after adverbial clauses of *cause* or *condition* — not of *time* (§ 486).

329. In the correlative or double connectives, *entweder* — *oder*, *either* — *or*; *weder* — *noch*, *neither* — *nor*, inversion occurs after *weder* and *noch* — and usually, but not always, after *entweder*; as: *Entweder kommt er (or er kommt), oder er wird bald schreiben, either he will come or he will soon write. Weder wird er kommen, noch wird er schreiben, neither will he come nor will he write. But: er wird weder kommen noch schreiben, he will neither come nor write.*

NOTE. — The phrases *sowohl* — *als auch*, *both* — *and*; *nicht nur* — *sondern auch*, *not only* — *but also*, are also used as correlative connectives.

Subordinating Conjunctions.

330. Subordinating conjunctions *transpose* the verb to the end of the clause which they introduce. Examples: Nachdem ich meinen Brief geschrieben hatte, trug ich ihn auf die

Post; *after I had written my letter, I carried it to the post-office.* Die Sonne ging soeben auf, als wir auf dem Gipfel des Berges ankamen; *the sun was just rising as we reached the summit of the mountain.*

331. When a dependent clause precedes the principal clause, the latter is inverted. The dependent clause here has the effect of an adverbial modifier preceding the principal verb (§ 323). As: Nachdem er seine Rechnung bezahlt hatte, reiste er ab; *after he had paid his bill, he left.* Obgleich er sehr reich ist, (so) ist er dennoch geizig; *although he is very rich, he is nevertheless miserly.*

332. The most important subordinating conjunctions are: —

als, *when, as.*

als ob, } *as if.*

als wenn, }

bevor, *before.*

bis, *until.*

da, *as, since (cause).*

daß, *that.*

damit, *in order that.*

ehe, *before.*

indem, } *while, as.*

indessen, }

nachdem, *after.*

ob, *whether, if.*

obgleich, } *although.*

obwohl, }

seit, } *since (time).*

seitdem, }

sobald, *as soon as.*

während, *while.*

wann, *when.*

wenn, *when, if.*

weßhalb, *wherefore.*

wie, *how, as.*

weil, *because.*

NOTE. — Some of these words have other uses; as, da, *there, then*; als, *than*; bis, *up to*, etc. But the use as subordinating conjunction will always be shown by the position of the verb at the end of the clause.

333. For the distinction between als, *when* (definite past), wenn, *when* (future or contingent), and wann, *when* (interrogative); also for the separable compounds wenn — auch, ob — gleich, *although*, etc., see Lesson LXI.

334. The correlative comparison, *the (more) — the (less)* is expressed by *je — desto* (or *je — je*), the leading, or dependent, clause being transposed, the second inverted; as, *je reicher der Mann wird, desto stolzer wird er, the richer the man becomes, the prouder he grows. Je eher, je lieber, the sooner the better.*

Interjections.

335. The simple or natural interjections do not admit of grammatical treatment. They are more or less the same in all languages.

336. Sometimes words or phrases are used elliptically, in an exclamatory way, as interjections:

1. Such are: *weh! o weh! woe is me! leiber! alas! Gut heil! hail! Gottlob! God be praised! wohlauf! cheer up! Bewahre! God forbid! weg! fort! away! herein! come in! weiter! go on!*

2. Here may be mentioned the frequent use of the infinitive and perfect participle in German, instead of the English imperative: *Einsteigen! eingestiegen!* (on starting a train, etc.) *get in! all aboard! aussteigen! ausgestiegen! get out! all out!* And the exclamatory infinitive: *Ich dich verlassen! unmöglich! I forsake you! impossible!*

3. Occasionally an interjection is brought into a kind of connection with the structure of the sentence. For instance: *O des Thoren! oh the fool! Pfui über den Feigen! fie on the coward! Ach, daß du da liegst! Alas! that thou liest there!*

EXERCISE XXXV.

1. Frau (*Mrs.*) Braun hat uns zu einer Gesellschaft eingeladen, aber wir haben ihre Einladung nicht annehmen können. 2. Diese Soldaten haben in der Infanterie, und nicht in der Kavallerie gebient. 3. Ich will gerne kommen, aber mein Bruder kann nicht kommen. 4. Gehen Sie jetzt nicht aus, denn es regnet. 5. Mein Arzt hat mir geraten, mich ruhig zu verhalten; deshalb kann ich heute nicht

ausgehen. 6. Er ist theils in Deutschland, theils in Frankreich erzogen worden; deshalb spricht er sowohl Deutsch wie Französisch mit großer Fertigkeit. 7. Es regnet; deshalb bleibe ich zu Hause. 8. Als mein Diener in das Zimmer trat, schlief ich noch. 9. Je länger die Tage sind, desto kürzer sind die Nächte. 10. Die wilden Gänse sind schwer zu schießen, weil sie schnell und sehr hoch fliegen. 11. Je fleißiger man arbeitet, desto leichter wird die Arbeit. 12. Sowohl meine Eltern als auch viele meiner besten Freunde waren auf dem Bahnhof, als ich von meiner Reise zurückkam. 13. Entweder werden Sie bald einen Brief von mir erhalten, oder ich werde jemanden zu Ihnen schicken. 14. Wahrhaftig, schnell gefahren! 15. Gestern Abend fuhr ich von London ab, und heute Nachmittag um vier Uhr bin ich schon in dem kleinen Selters, das durch sein Mineralwasser so berühmt ist. 16. Was habe ich nicht in dieser kurzen Zeit gesehen! 17. Gottlob! endlich sind wir da, und wollen uns ein wenig ausruhen. 18. Je früher, desto besser.

1. When I arrived yesterday, it was quite dark. 2. Wait a minute, till I have written my exercise. 3. It is raining, therefore I shall stay quietly at home. 4. After I had taken my ticket, I went into the waiting-room. 5. I sent the porter for a cab, because I have so much baggage that I cannot carry it myself. 6. He speaks as he thinks. 7. After it has lightened, it thunders. 8. He slept, whilst I was reading. 9. It struck twelve, when we arrived at Brandenburg. 10. The sun had set before we arrived at our journey's end. 11. You will find the gentleman either in the dining-room or in the sitting-room. 12. He can neither read nor write. 13. We could neither hear nor see. 14. All aboard! the train starts in a moment. 15. Not only my books, but also my clothes, were burned. 16. Alas! all that (was) I had is lost. 17. As he could not come, (so) he wrote me a long letter. 18. The more diligently I study the German language, the more clearly I see that it is very much (sehr) like the English [language].

LESSON XXXVI.

Order of Words.—Summary.

Some of the rules on the order of words have already been incidentally given (§§ 177, 202). It is now necessary to give a more complete summary of this subject.

337. The principal point in the construction of the German sentence is:

I. The Position of the Verb.

338. There are three forms of verb-position: —

- I. NORMAL order — the verb follows the subject.
- II. INVERTED order — the verb precedes the subject.
- III. TRANSPOSED order — the verb stands at the end.

The first two of these belong, usually, to independent or principal sentences; the last only to dependent or subordinate sentences (clauses).

NOTE 1. — If we denote the subject by S.; the verb by V.; the adjuncts of the verb by A., the forms will be as follows: —

- I. Normal — N. = S. V. A.
- II. Inverted — I. = V. S. A.
- III. Transposed — T. = S. A. V.

Observe that it is the verb that changes its position. Thus the position of the verb indicates the character of the construction.

2. By the *verb* is meant always the affirming, or finite (*personal*) verb. This in all compound forms (§ 169) is the auxiliary, or inflected word. By the *subject* is meant not only the nominative noun or pronoun, but the *entire subject*, with all its modifiers. By *adjunct* is meant all the rest of the predicate, except the adjunct which precedes the verb in II. (§ 323).

1. The Normal Order.

339. The *normal* (S. V. A.) is the natural and usual order of the independent declarative sentence.

340. None of the adjuncts of the predicate can stand between the subject and the verb (as often in English). Thus: *he always wears a black coat*, er trägt immer einen schwarzen Rod. (See also § 343).

NOTE. — Only seeming exceptions are such words as *aber, however*; *doch, jedoch, yet*; *nämlich, namely*; *gar, indeed*, which are really parenthetical.

341. The infinitive and participle of compound tenses stand at the end, preceded by whatever qualifies them. When both occur, the infinitive stands last (§ 163) — as in many examples already.

342. The prefix of a separable verb stands at the end in simple tenses. In compound, it is written in one word before the participle or infinitive (§ 284) — as in many examples already.

NOTE. — These three, — the subject, the verb (proper), and the non-personal part of the verb (if any), are the cardinal points in the order of words. Other words are less rigidly fixed.

343. (a) The subject itself may be complex — consisting of several words, or including an adjective clause or clauses (§ 348). In all cases the rule stands that the principal verb *immediately* follows the subject. Thus: Friedrich der Zweite, König von Preußen (subject), war der größte Feldherr seiner Zeit. Ein Herr, der einem Manne, dem er nicht recht traute, eine Guinee geliehen hatte (subject), war (verb) erstaunt zu finden, etc.

NOTE. — Observe that in the latter case the final verb of the dependent adjective clause is brought *immediately before the principal verb*. This position will often, in a complex sentence, usefully show where the dependent construction ends, and the principal sentence is resumed.

(b) But if the clause modify the predicate, it should not (§ 340) stand between the subject and the verb, as often in English. Thus: *The Romans, after they had conquered the world, fell into luxury*; Die Römer verfielen, nachdem sie die Welt erobert hatten, in Üppigkeit (not die Römer, nachdem, etc.).

NOTE. — This rule is sometimes violated, but not in strict correctness. Rather, to avoid crowding, let the dependent clause precede; as, Nachdem die Römer, etc. . . verfielen sie, etc. (§ 344).

For special case of normal order in dependent clause, see § 350, 1.

2. The Inverted Order.

344. The *inverted* order (V. S. A.) is assumed in independent declarative sentences when introduced by any adjunct of the verb: —

(a) Only one such adjunct may precede the verb; but this may consist of several words, forming, however, logically only one element of the sentence. As: Damals half uns ein Freund aus unsrer Not. Uns half damals ein guter Freund aus der Not. Aus unserer Not half uns damals ein guter Freund.

(b) A dependent clause preceding the principal, will have the value of an introductory adjunct, and cause the inversion of the principal verb. As: Als wir ankamen, war es schon Tag. Wenn ich Alexander wäre, so würde ich es annehmen. (§ 331.)

NOTE. — Observe that here again, as § 343, the two verbs will be brought together; or, in this case, will be separated only by so (§ 328, note).

(c) For the same reason, expressions like *I think, said he*, etc., when preceded by any of the words referred to, will be inverted, those phrases being logically the principal sentence, of which the words quoted form the object. As: Das, denke ich, ist meine Pflicht (but ich denke, das ist, etc.).

(*d'*) Rarely the participle or infinitive of a compound tense, or even the verb itself, may stand first, in case of special emphasis. As: *Geflohen war alles; Schweigen will ich nicht; Ermorden lassen kann er mich, nicht richten; Kommt doch das Ärgernis von oben; Hatten wir es ja alle gehört.*

345. (*a*) The "pure conjunctions" (*and, but, or, for*, § 326) do not cause inversion. They will, therefore, usually restore the *normal order*, after a preceding inversion, unless the *cause of inversion* is repeated. Thus: *Da kam er zu mir, und ich fragte ihn sogleich; but und sogleich fragte ich ihn.*

(*b*) Conjunctive words belonging to the subject alone will not cause inversion; as, *Auch mein Bruder war zugegen.* And sometimes an adverb may be allowed to stand, parenthetically, in the same way; as, *Freilich (indeed), ich kann es nicht sagen.*

346. The *inverted* is the regular order, without introductory adjunct:

(*a*) In direct questions, unless the interrogative word is *subject*; as, *Ist der Herr zu Hause? Wann wird er zu Hause sein? But, Wer ist der Herr? Wer bringt diese Nachricht (normal).*

NOTE. — Indirect questions are construed like other dependent sentences, § 348.

(*b*) In imperative and optative (wish) sentences; except, sometimes, in the third person; as, *setzen wir uns; schweige (du); wäre es doch Tag, would it were day; gebe Gott, or Gott gebe, God grant, etc.*

(*c*) Often also in exclamation (§ 344, *d'*); as, *ist doch das Leben schwer!*

Hence inversion, without introductory adjunct, indicates one of these forms.

NOTE. — Yet sometimes, colloquially, inversion occurs without introductory word, for emphasis; as, *kam ein Knabe, for es kam —; es war ganz ruhig und rührte sich nichts.* (§ 429.)

For special case of inversion in dependent clause, see § 350, 2.

3. The Transposed Order.

347. The *transposed* order (S. A. V.) is used only in subordinate or dependent sentences (clauses).

NOTE. — The transposed order can therefore occur only in *complex sentences*. Simple sentences will be either *normal* or *inverted*.

348. A dependent clause stands to its principal clause in the relation of a noun, or of an adjective, or of an adverb. Hence dependent clauses are called noun clauses, adjective clauses, or adverbial clauses.

(*a*) A dependent *noun* clause is usually introduced by the conjunction *dass, that*; as: *Er schrieb uns, dass er es thun würde; — or, in a dependent question, by ob, whether, if; or was, what, or its equivalent (§ 222).* As: *Wir fragten den Bedienten, ob sein Herr zu Hause wäre; ich wusste nicht, was er mir sagen wollte.* (For exception, see § 350, 1).

(b) A dependent *adjective* (relative) clause is introduced by a relative pronoun or its equivalent (§ 237). Example: Das Haus, welches vorige Nacht abgebrannt ist, gehörte einem Schuhmacher; alles, worüber ich mich gefreut hatte, ist verloren.

(c) Dependent *adverbial* clauses are usually introduced by subordinating conjunctions (§ 332), expressing a relation of time, place, cause, manner, purpose, condition or concession. Example: Es war noch Tag, als wir in dem Gasthose ankamen. Abel war ein Schärer, während Rain ein Adersmann war. (For exception see § 350, 2.)

NOTE.—The same sentence may include several dependent clauses. For the effect of a dependent clause preceding the principal, see § 344, b. In other cases, no effect is produced on the order of the principal sentence.

349. The pure conjunctions, *und*, etc. (§ 345) produce no effect on the dependent construction. Thus a series of connected clauses, dependent on the same subordinating word, will continue the transposed order to the end of the series, each dependent verb standing at the end of its own clause. As: Ein alter Mann, der in seiner Jugend nach Amerika reiste, sich dort verheiratete und eine große Familie erzog und als Greis nach Deutschland zurückkam, ist neulich hier gestorben.

II. Special Cases in Verb-Position.

350. The following special cases are of frequent occurrence in dependent clauses:

1. In a *noun* clause, if the conjunction *daß*, *that*, is omitted (as often in English), the order will be *normal*. As: Ich glaube, er wird bald kommen (for *daß* er bald kommen wird). Der Bediente sagte, sein Herr sei nicht zu Hause; *the servant said (that) his master was not at home.* (§ 467.)

2. In a conditional (*adverb*) clause, if the conjunction *wenn*, *if*, is omitted, the order will be *inverted*. As: Ist der Herr zu Hause, so werde ich ihn bald sehen (for *wenn* er zu Hause ist, etc.). Wären Sie gestern gekommen, so hätten Sie uns zu Hause getroffen, *had you come* (for, *if you had come*), etc. (§ 470.)

This form is especially usual after *als*, for *als wenn*, *as if*. As: Er that, als wäre er verrückt, *he acted as if he were crazy* (for: *als wenn* er verrückt wäre).

NOTE.—But in the *adjective* clause, the connective (*relative*) is never omitted (§ 239).

3. The transposed verb will stand before other verb-forms:—

(a) When two infinitives stand together, the auxiliary verb will stand immediately before them, the governing infinitive last (see also § 264). As: Ich weiß, daß ich es nicht werde thun können. Wenn er es hätte thun können,

so hätte er es gern gethan, *if he could have done it, he would have done it gladly.* Wenn du wirst betteln gehen müssen, *shall have to go a-begging.*

(b) The concurrence of *werden* in two different auxiliary uses will likewise be avoided. As: Ich verspreche, daß deine Schulden werden bezahlt werden (for bezahlt werden werden).

(c) Sometimes also a transposed auxiliary will be inserted before two participles or a participle and infinitive. As: Ich weiß, daß nicht alle sind bestraft worden (for bestraft worden sind). Sobald ich ihn werde gesehen haben.

4. Often the transposed clause ends in the participle of a compound tense, the auxiliary being omitted, when the meaning is already clear. As: Nachdem er die Bitte angehört (hatte), sagte der König. Sobald er in das Zimmer eingetreten (war), fing er an zu sprechen. Als das Urteil gesprochen worden (war).

351. The following cases may also be noticed:—

1. When the sentence consists of only subject and verb, the normal order (S. V. A.) and the transposed (S. A. V.), will be identical (S. V.). In this case the construction is distinguished only by the connective, or by the context. As: ich kann jetzt nicht spielen, denn (for) ich arbeite (*normal*); or, weil (*because*) ich arbeite (*transposed*). Nur wer euch ähnlich ist, versteht und fühlt (nur der allein kann richten und beschützen).

2. Certain words are used both in demonstrative (independent) and relative (dependent) meaning; such as, *der, he or who; da, there, then; or when, as; indeß, meanwhile, or while, etc.* In such cases the position of the verb will show the meaning. As: ein Mann hatte drei Söhne, die (*they*) liebten ihn gleich—or, die (*them*) liebte er gleich; but, die (*who*) ihn gleich liebten—or, die (*whom*) er gleich liebte.

3. The use of *es* as introductory subject causes inversion of the true or logical subject; as, *es ist nichts beschlossen; es zogen drei Burgen über den Rhein.*

But without *es*, unless introductory; as, *beschlossen ist nichts.*

See Synopsis at end of this Lesson.

III. Order of Words not Verbs.

NOTE.—The arrangement of other words is not, generally, so rigidly fixed as the position of the verb, and is more largely influenced by emphasis, etc. The leading rules will here be given. These may be reserved for later study, or for reference.

Adjuncts of the Noun.

352. 1. The adjective will usually precede the noun, but may follow for emphasis, or in special phrases. Pronominal precede qualifying adjectives; as, *der gute Freund; der Freund, der gute; Friedrich der Große; der Held, edel und treu* (see Lesson VIII.).

2. Adjective phrases with prepositions follow the noun; as, *Frankfurt am Main*; *das Haus auf der Höhe*.

3. (a) A limiting genitive usually follows the noun; as, *der Anfang des Krieges*; *das Glück des Menschen*.

(b) But a personal (*subjective*) genitive will often precede, taking the place of the article: *des Vaters Haus*; *Schillers Werke*; *des Jünglings Stimme*.

(c) This usage is widely extended in poetry, or elevated prose, to genitives not personal; as, *Frankreichs Erde*; *in der Abendwolken Glut*; *des Meeres Wallen*; *ohne der Kronen Licht*.

Adjuncts of the Adjective (or Participle).

353. An adjective, or a participle, will be preceded by its adjuncts:—

1. An adverb: *ein sehr guter Mann*; an object: *sei mir gnädig*. But an object with preposition may follow; as, *sei nicht böse auf mich*, *be not angry with me*.

2. Other dependent words, which, in English, will often require to follow, or to be expressed by an adjective (*relative*) clause; as, *Friedrich der Große, von seinem Volke der „Alte Fritz“ genannt*; *in einem von meinem Vater neu-lich erhaltenen Briefe*, *in a letter (which has been) lately received by my father*; *auf eine der Ehre eines Fürsten würdige Weise*; *ein über 20 Fuß hoher Baum*. This construction—often extended to great length—requires particular attention; but is not to be commended for imitation. (See § 483.)

Adjuncts of the Verb.

NOTE.—The infinitives and participles of compound tenses, and the separable prefixes, are, strictly speaking, adjuncts of the verb; but these have been treated elsewhere (§ 341—2).

1. Objects.

354. 1. Pronoun objects precede noun objects; as, *er erzählte es seinem Freunde*; *er hat mir ein Buch gegeben*.

2. The cases stand: 1. dative; 2. accusative; 3. genitive. But if the accusative is personal, or a pronoun, it will usually precede the dative; as, *ich habe dem Knaben ein Buch geliehen*; *der Vater hat den Sohn einer schweren Sünde beschuldigt*. But: *wir müssen den Mann seinem Schicksale überlassen*; *er hat es mir gesagt*.

3. Objects with prepositions follow simple objects; as, *er schickte seinen Freund zu mir*; *er schrieb mir einen Brief über seine Reise*.

4. The reflexive *sich* usually precedes all other pronouns, and personals precede demonstratives; as, *er empfiehlt sich Ihnen*; *er hat sich es gefallen lassen*, *he has put up with it*; *sagen Sie mir das nicht*. But also *es sich* (§ 202, 3).

5. *Especially*, in the inverted and in the transposed order, a pronoun object will often precede the subject, unless the latter is a personal pronoun; as, *da reichte ihm der Fremde die Hand*; *als ihn der Vater sah, weinte er vor Freude*. Rarely, also, a noun; as, *übrigens gehört Gott meine Seele*.

With this exception, the order of adjuncts is usually the same in all constructions.

2. Adverbs.

355. 1. Adverbs will stand: 1. time; 2. place; 3. manner.

2. Adverbs of time usually precede objects, except pronouns; as, *er hat mir gestern einen Brief geschrieben*.

3. Adverbs of place follow simple objects, but precede objects with prepositions; as, *wir konnten das Buch nirgends im Hause finden*.

4. Adverbs of manner usually precede, but may follow, objects with prepositions. — The rules for adverbs apply generally to the corresponding adverb phrases; but, in all cases, the position may be largely influenced by emphasis. (For *nicht*, see § 322, 5).

5. Of two adverbs of like kind, the more general usually precedes the more specific; as, *heute früh*; *morgen um 10 Uhr*.

6. (For adverbs modifying adjectives, see § 353.) Generally, an adverb will stand just before any word (not the verb) which it modifies; as, *nur mein Bruder war zugegen*; *kaum eine Stunde war vergangen*. (See § 345 *b*).

Prepositions usually precede objects (Exceptions § 280, and Appendix).

3. Predicates.

356. A noun or adjective standing as predicate (complement) will usually follow all other adjuncts; as, *Morgen wird wahrscheinlich wegen der Hochzeit ein Feiertag sein*; *viel Zeit war nach zehn Uhr nicht mehr übrig*; *sie stand plötzlich auf der Schwelle still*.

357. Words, or phrases, which, by idiomatic usage, have come to be regarded as part of a verb-phrasal (§ 379) — including also predicate or factitive objects — will take the same position as a predicate complement. Such are: *Rede stehen*, *to answer*; *fest halten*, *to hold fast*; *stehen bleiben*, *to stop*; *zu Mittag essen*, *to dine*, etc., etc.; as, *wir aßen gestern bei einem Freunde zu Mittag*; *da er den Verbrecher nicht festhalten konnte, so schlug er ihn tot*.

4. The Infinitive.

358. 1. For the infinitive in compound tenses, see § 341.

2. The same position will be held by a simple infinitive (without *zu*) dependent on the verb; as, *ich will mich gerne hier bis übermorgen verhalten*; *ich sage Ihnen, daß ich mich hier bis übermorgen verhalten will*.

3. The same position may be held by an infinitive with *zu*, dependent on a verb in a simple tense; as, *ich wünsche mich hier bis übermorgen zu verhalten*; *ich sage Ihnen, daß ich mich hier bis übermorgen zu verhalten wünsche*; *er fing zu singen an*.

4. But generally, to avoid too great complexity of construction, an infinitive with *zu*, especially if accompanied by adjuncts of its own, will be treated as a distinct clause; that is, it will stand outside of the limits of the principal construction (§ 342, note), with the infinitive at the end:

(a) After the non-personal part of a verb, or after a transposed verb: *Er fing an zu singen*; *sogleich fing er an, von seinem Unglücke zu reden*; *ich habe lange gewünscht, meinem alten Freunde einen Besuch zu machen*; *ich sage Ihnen, daß ich lange gewünscht habe, Ihnen einen Besuch zu machen*; *er behauptete, daß er eine Methode lehre, Gold zu machen*.

(b) Or before the main sentence, which it will then invert (§ 344, b); as, *um seinen Vater zu sehen, ist der Sohn zehn Meilen gegangen*.

5. In a series of infinitives, the governing one regularly stands last, reversing the English order. As: *Ihr habt mich ermorden lassen wollen*, *you have sought to have me murdered*; *er wird es nicht thun können*, etc. Yet not always if more than two infinitives: *Man wird mich wollen laufen lassen*.

IV. Position of Dependent Clauses.

359. (a) For the same reason — to avoid too great complexity of construction — a dependent clause will often be thrown outside of the usual limits; as, *ich gebe freiwillig die Ansprüche auf, welche ich auf das Buch habe*; *ich habe den Preis angenommen, welchen der Herr mir anbot*.

(b) Especially, in subordinate sentences, to avoid collision of dependent verbs; as, *er warf ihm einen Beutel zu, indem er sich wegen der geringen Summe entschuldigte, die er enthielt*.

(c) Also in comparison — elliptical: *Er hat mehr Fehler gemacht als ich (gemacht habe)*.

360. Generally, it may be remarked, that dependent clauses will occupy their natural position, logically; but that ambiguity, or excessive involution of structure, must always be avoided. This, however, is in large degree prevented by the free use of the comma (§ 70), as well as by the distinctive position of the verb. Thus German can often sustain periods which would be intolerable in English — a power which, however, may be abused.

REMARK. — The foregoing rules of position are naturally subject to exceptions, depending on emphasis, euphony, or individual style, and especially in poetry, with the freedom of poetic license. Still, they should be thor-

oroughly mastered and strictly observed by the student, who should be required, whenever possible, to account for exceptions, real or apparent. Once mastered, they become the key to almost all difficulties of construction.

NOTE. — No special Exercises are here added, because every German sentence is an exercise in the order of words.

Synopsis of Verb-Position.

The following condensed view may be helpful in remembering the chief rules of verb-position:

PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

When	introduced by subject	— <i>Normal</i> .
“ not “ “ “		— <i>Inverted</i> .

DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

When introduced by subordinating word	— <i>Transposed</i> .
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Special Cases.

PRINCIPAL SENTENCES.

Interrogative, Imperative, Optative sentences — *Inverted*.

DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

Noun	clause — daß (<i>that</i>) omitted	— <i>Normal</i> .
Conditional “	— wenn (<i>if</i>) “	— <i>Inverted</i> .

The verb precedes two infinitives.

NOTE. — The “pure conjunctions” (*and, but, or, for*) are not included.

See also Note at end of the Appendix. p. 378.

It is presumed that at this point — or even earlier — the pupil will begin the reading of an easy German text, outside of the grammar. In the following Lessons, therefore, the German-English Exercises will be omitted.

PART II.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

INTRODUCTORY REMARK. — The German vocabulary is much more homogeneous than the English. The introduction of foreign elements — mainly French and Latin — from an early date, into the English language, has not only added a large admixture of words not native in origin, but, by supplying foreign terms ready made, it arrested the development of the native speech. Hence the processes of derivation and composition, from native roots, have been much more largely extended in German than in English. These processes are, therefore, in German of much greater practical importance for the acquisition of a vocabulary, and for the exposition of the relation and meaning of words. A brief sketch of the most important classes of derivatives and compounds will be given in the following Lessons.

NOTE. — Foreign words of course exist largely in German also; but there they are distinctly marked, while in English they are fully assimilated. In this respect, on the other hand, the English vocabulary is more homogeneous than the German.

LESSON XXXVII.

Derivation of Verbs.

361. Most verbs of the strong conjugation, and many weak verbs of monosyllabic roots, are primitive verbs. There are many other verbs, obviously derivative, in which the origin and the process of derivation are unknown.

Almost all derivative verbs are weak. (See § 199.)

362. (a) An important class of verbs are derived from other verbs by modification or change of root-vowel. The primitive is usually strong and intransitive; * the derivative is weak and

* See List of Irregular Verbs.

transitive. These are known as *causative* verbs; as also in English, *to fell* from *to fall*; *to set* from *to sit*, etc. As:—

STRONG.

fahren, *to go, drive*.
fallen, *to fall*.
liegen, *to lie*.
sitzen, *to sit*.
springen, *to spring*.
trinken, *to drink*.

WEAK.

führen, *to guide, drive*.
fällen, *to fell*.
legen, *to lay*.
setzen, *to seat, set*.
sprengen, *to burst, blow up*.
tränken, *to drench, make drink*.

(b) In some cases there is no change of root-vowel, but only a change from strong to weak inflection; as:—

STRONG.

schwellen, *to swell*.
erlöschen, *to go out*.
erschrecken, *to be frightened*.

WEAK.

schwollen, *to puff up*.
auslöschten, *to put out (lights)*.
erschreckten, *to frighten*.

(c) Sometimes other variations of meaning are marked by the change from strong to weak inflection; as:—

STRONG.

bewegen, *to move (figuratively), induce*.
schaffen, *to create*.

WEAK.

bewogen, *to move (literally)*.
schaffen, *to do*.

363. Some verbs are derived from other verbs by hardening or strengthening the final consonant of the root, usually with intensive meaning:—

biegen (strong), *to bend*.
hören, *to hear*.
schnarren, *to creak, snarl*.
schwingen (str.), *to swing*.

(sich) bücken, *to bow, stoop down*.
hörchen, *to listen, hearken*.
schnarchen, *to snore*.
schwenken, *to wave*.

364. The verbal suffixes -eln and -ern frequently convey the sense of diminution or contempt—sometimes of repetition:—

klappen, *to flap*.
klingen (str.), *to sound, ring*.
lachen, *to laugh*.
schlafen (str.), *to sleep*.

klappern, *to rattle*.
klingeln, *to ring the bell*.
lächeln, *to smile*.
schlöffeln, *to feel drowsy*.

NOTE.—In both the preceding cases, there is also, usually, vowel modification or change.

365. Verbs in *-ieren* (*-iren*) are properly derivatives of French verbs in *-er* and *-ir*. They retain their foreign accent, and omit *ge-* in the perfect participle. (See § 215, *a*.) As:—

fallieren, to fail.

regieren, to reign.

marschieren, to march.

studieren, to study.

and, by analogy with these, from German stems, *buchstabieren, to spell; stolzieren, hantieren, etc.*

366. Many verbs are derived from nouns, with or without root-vowel modification:—

das Alter, the age.

altern, to grow old, age.

die Farbe, the color.

färben, to dye.

der Pflug, the plough.

pflügen, to plough.

der Sattel, the saddle.

satteln, to saddle.

das Siegel, the seal.

siegeln, versiegeln, to seal.

der Trost, the comfort.

trösten, to comfort.

367. Other verbs are derived from adjectives, usually with root-vowel modification:—

rot, red.

röten, to redden.

stark, strong.

stärken, to strengthen.

tot, dead.

töten, to kill.

würdig, worthy.

würbigen, to hold worthy.

rein(ig), clean.

reinigen, to clean.

fromm, pious.

frömmeln, to affect piety (§ 364).

(*a*) Or, with loss of *e*, from adjectives in *-en*; as:—

offen, open.

öffnen, to open.

trocken, dry.

trocknen, to dry.

(*b*) And from comparatives; as:—

minder, less.

mindern, to lessen.

näher, nearer.

nähern, to bring nearer.

368. A few verbs are derived from adverbs; as:—

außer, outside.

äußern, to utter.

empor, up.

empören, to arouse.

All these classes of derivative verbs are weak.

REMARK.—As is seen from the foregoing examples, the modification of the root-vowel (Umlaut), though by no means constant, is a common process in derivation. As a rule, it may be stated that the modified vowels do not occur in primitive roots, but arise by the processes of derivation or of inflection. Hence, in dealing with derivatives that present a modified vowel, the Umlaut must be eliminated to find the root. See examples in foregoing lists and hereafter.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

1. Who has put-out the light? 2. No one has put-out the light; it *has* gone-out. 3. The woodman has felled this tree. 4. A child has (*is*) fallen into the river. 5. My dictionary lies on the table. 6. The boy jumped over the ditch. 7. The old tower was blown up. 8. She has sealed the letter. 9. He rang the bell several times. 10. We will seat ourselves upon this bench. 11. The old man sat on this chair. 12. The sinking sun reddened the clouds. 13. The king held-him-worthy of the highest honors. 14. The peasant ploughed the field. 15. The autumn dyes the leaves yellow. 16. He has aged very much. 17. A strong man can easily walk himself tired in a ploughed field. 18. He stooped-down and picked-up the key. 19. The tailor has cleaned and dried the clothes. 20. (The) Queen Victoria has already reigned fifty years. 21. The smiling girl rang the bell, and opened the door. 22. His strong faith in (*zu*) God comforted and strengthened his last hours. 23. The children listened and smiled, while the father snored aloud. 24. The noble sentiment which the king then uttered, has not lessened the devotion of his faithful people.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Composition of Verbs. — Inseparable.

Compound verbs have been already considered, so far as was necessary to explain peculiarities of conjugation. (Less. XXVIII., etc.) Their number is almost unlimited.

369. Very important is the large number of verbs compounded with the inseparable prefixes *be-*, *ent-* (*emp-*), *er-*, *ver-*, *zer-*, *ge-*. These prefixes, though once probably independent words, now occur only in composition. They modify variously the meaning of the primitive.

NOTE. — Strictly speaking, these prefixes, being always unaccented, and having now no independent existence, form rather derivatives than compounds. But, in accordance with usage, the verbs formed with them from verbs are given as compounds; those formed from other than verb-roots as derivatives. As will be seen hereafter, they are largely used also in forming other derivatives besides verbs.

370. (a) *Be-* (related to *bei* and to the English *be-*, as: *to take*, *to betake*; *to wail*, *to bewail*) changes an intransitive into a transitive verb. Prefixed to a transitive verb, it gives to it a direction towards another object. Sometimes it is only intensive. Examples: —

bauen, *to build*.

graben, *to dig*.

greifen, *to seize*.

halten, *to hold*.

schreiben, *to write*.

sitzen, *to sit*.

bebauen, *to build upon*, *to cultivate*.

begraben, *to bury*.

begreifen, *to comprehend*.

behalten, *to keep*.

beschreiben, *to describe*.

befitzen, *to possess*.

(b) *Be-* is also used for deriving verbs from nouns and adjectives, generally with active sense: —

der Freund, *the friend*.

der Geist, *the spirit*.

befreunden, *to befriend*.

begeistern, *to inspire*.

frei, *free.*sanft, *gentle.*taub, *deaf.*befreien, *to liberate.*besänft(ig)en, *to appease.*betäuben, *to deafen.*

371. (a) Ent- (related to ant- in Antwort) chiefly denotes privation or separation : —

lassen, *to let.*laufen, *to run.*ziehen, *to draw.*entlassen, *to dismiss.*entlaufen, *to escape.*entziehen, *to withdraw.*

(b) And sometimes origin or beginning, as : —

brennen, *to burn.*stehen, *to stand.*entbrennen, *to take fire.*entstehen, *to originate.*

(c) Ent- is also used in forming derivative verbs, as : —

die Kraft, *the strength.*die Schuld, *the guilt.*das Volk, *the people.*entkräften, *to weaken.*entschuldigen, *to excuse.*entvölkern, *to depopulate.*

NOTE. — The primitive sense of ent- (ant-) is clearly seen in a few verbs, as entgelten, *to pay back*, entsprechen, *to correspond*. In some adverbs, ent is from in; as, entgegen, *against*, entzwei, *in two*.

(d) Before f, -nt is assimilated to -mp in the three verbs : empfehlen, *to recommend*; empfangen, *to receive*; empfinden, *to feel*.

372. (a) Er- (related to the prefix ur- [§ 387, 4] and probably to the preposition aus) generally expresses accomplishment or acquisition by means of the action expressed by the simple verb; or growing, passing into a condition : —

halten, *to hold.*jagen, *to hunt.*kaufen, *to buy.*wachsen, *to grow.*erhalten, *to obtain, receive.*erjagen, *to obtain by hunting.*erkaufen, *to obtain by purchase.*erwachsen, *to grow up.*

(b) And in derivative verbs, as : —

frisch, *fresh.*klar, *clear.*rot, *red.*weiter, *wider.*erfrischen, *to refresh.*erklären, *to explain.*erröten, *to blush.*erweitern, *to extend.*

373. (a) *Ver-*, originally the same as *vor-* (English *for-* in *forgive*, *for(e)go*, etc.), denotes removal, turning away; often with the idea of perversion or loss; sometimes only the accomplishment of an action or result:—

bieten, to bid.	verbieten, to forbid.
blühen, to bloom.	verblühen, to fade.
brennen, to burn.	verbrennen, to burn up.
führen, to guide.	verführen, to lead astray, seduce.
kennen, to know.	verkennen, to mistake.
spielen, to play.	verspielen, to lose by playing.

(b) And in derivatives; as:—

das Gold, the gold.	vergolden, to gild.
der Stein, the stone.	versteinern, to petrify.
alt, old.	veralten, to become antiquated.
jung, young.	verjüngen, to make young.
größer, greater.	vergrößern, to enlarge.
schöner, more beautiful.	verschönern, to embellish.

374. (a) *zer-* expresses destruction, dissolution:—

brechen, to break.	zerbrechen, to break to pieces.
fallen, to fall.	zerfallen, to crumble to pieces.
reißen, to tear.	zerreißen, to tear to pieces.
treten, to tread.	zertreten, to crush, to trample.

(b) And in a few derivatives; as:—

das Fleisch, flesh.	zerfleischen, to lacerate.
die Glieder, the limbs.	zergliedern, to dismember.

375. (a) *Ge-* (probably the same prefix as the augment used with the past participle, but of doubtful origin), has in some cases no perceptible influence on the meaning of a verb; as, *brauchen* or *gebrauchen*, to use. But in other cases various meanings, mostly intensive; as:—

denken, to think.	gedenken, to remember.
fallen, to fall.	gefallen, to please.
hören, to hear,	gehören, to belong.
hören, to listen.	gehören, to obey.

loben, *to praise.*stehen, *to stand.*geloben, *to promise.*gestehen, *to confess.*

(b) Many participial adjectives are derived by means of the prefix *ge-* from nouns without corresponding verb (as Eng. *gifted*, etc.):

die Blume, *the flower.*die Feder, *the feather.*der Flügel, *the wing.*der Stern, *the star.*geblümt, *flowery.*gesiedert, *feathered.*geflügelt, *winged.*gestirnt, *starry.*

376. Miß- (§ 288, b.) has the same force as the English prefix *mis*: glücken, *to succeed*; mißglücken, *to succeed ill*; brauchen, *to use*; mißbrauchen, *to abuse, misuse.*

REMARK. — 1. In some cases the compounds are in use, where the primitives do not occur; as: —

-bären.

-fehlen.

-ginnen.

-geffen.

-füren, *rare.*

-lieren.

-lingen.

gebären, *to bear (a child).*empfehlen, *to recommend.*beginnen, *to begin.*vergeffen, *to forget.*erfüren, *to choose.*verlieren, *to lose.*gelingen, *to succeed.*mißlingen, *to fail,*

— and some others. See alphabetical list.

2. These prefixes are widely used with all kinds of verbs, but especially with the primitive roots of the strong conjugation. A great variety of compounds are thus often formed from a single verb, with widely various meanings; as: —

Gehehen, *to go*; begehen, *to celebrate*; entgehen, *to escape*; ergehen, *to happen*; sich ergehen, *to move about for pleasure*; vergehen, *to pass away*; zergehen, *to pass away entirely, to melt.*

Schlagen, *to strike*; beschlagen, *to fasten on by striking, to stud, to shoe a horse*; sich einer Sache entschlagen, *to cast off a matter*; erschlagen, *to slay*; verschlagen, *to drive out of one's course*; zer schlagen, *to knock to pieces.*

Stehen, *to stand*; bestehen, *to persist, insist*; entstehen, *to arise, to come into existence*; erstehen, *to arise, to buy at an auction*; verstehen, *to understand*; gestehen, *to confess.*

Other examples are : —

befehen, *to inspect.*

betragen, *to amount to.*

sich betragen, *to behave.*

sich benehmen, *to conduct one's self.*

bepsprechen, *to talk of.*

entscheiden, *to decide.*

entsprechen, *to answer (dat.).*

entnehmen, *to infer.*

sich ergeben, *to surrender.*

erlassen, *to remit.*

vergeben, *to forgive, (dat.).*

sich verlaufen, *to lose one's way.*

sich vertragen, *to agree.*

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. I have lost my way. 2. We have inspected the new church.
3. They have ascended the highest mountains of Switzerland.
4. The town surrendered to the enemy. 5. All good children, who agree with each — other, and conduct themselves well, shall have (bekommen) a reward. 6. The bill amounts — to twenty francs. 7. The thief has (*is*) escaped. 8. They behaved themselves quietly. 9. We shall decide the matter before we part.
10. He has lost his money in playing. 11. The wicked boy has torn his book to pieces. 12. The teacher has pardoned the naughty boy, and remitted the punishment. 13. The drunken porter did not agree with the other servants, and he was dismissed from (aus dem) service. 14. I shall keep these flowers until they fade. 15. The old castle has (*is*) crumbled to pieces. 16. We were as if (wie) petrified. 17. A glass of water suffices to refresh me. 18. He spoke winged words. 19. This promising writer has not answered our expectations. 20. He has talked — of things that no one can understand. 21. I infer from (aus) your letter that your ship was driven upon a deserted island. 22. We can seize with the hand many things which we cannot comprehend. 23. The old soldier showed his torn clothes and his lacerated limbs. 24. That (Das) is the curse of (the) kings, that they, divided, tear the world to pieces.

LESSON XXXIX.

Composition of Verbs. — Continued.

SEPARABLE COMPOUNDS.

377. The separable prefixes (Lesson XXIX) form loose compounds, which have no exact analogy in English. They are, also, practically unlimited in number.

(a) In the separable compounds, the meaning of the prefix is often clearly seen in the compound ; as, *aufstehen*, to stand up, rise ; *einlassen*, to let in, admit ; *abwenden*, to turn away, avert ; *mitgehen*, to go with, or along, etc.

(b) In many cases, however, the meaning is not so obvious, the compound having often acquired a distinct secondary or figurative use ; as, *auffallen*, to strike (the attention) ; *einfallen*, to occur (to the mind) ; *mittheilen*, to communicate ; *vorgehen*, to happen ; *zubringen*, to pass (time) ; *ausziehen*, to pull off (clothing) ; *sich ausziehen*, to undress, etc.

(c) In many such cases, the literal meaning will be expressed by the prefixes compounded with *her*, *hither* ; *hin*, *thither* ; as, *herausziehen*, to draw out ; *hineinfallen*, to fall into ; *hervorgehen*, to go forth, etc. (§ 289.)

§ 378. For the different sense of certain prefixes as separable and as inseparable, see §§ 287—8.

REMARK. — The so-called separable prefixes are usually adverbs (§ 447, a) which, by habit of use, have come to be written in one word with those verb-forms that usually stand last — the infin., the parts., and the transposed verb ; and which elsewhere occupy the emphatic position of a verb-modifier at the end. As the verb is named from its infinitive, they are habitually called prefixes ; and hence the terms separable prefixes, separable compounds, etc. The intimate relation to the verb is shown by the accent — which is, moreover, always retained by the prefix, even when separated.

Special Forms.**I. SEPARABLE.**

379. (a) After the analogy of the separable compounds, are formed many verbs compounded with nouns or adjectives; as: *haushalten*, to keep house; *teilnehmen*, to participate, to sympathize; *stattfinden*, to take place; *freisprechen*, to acquit; *gleichkommen*, to equal.

(b) These follow in all respects the accent, conjugation, and construction of the separable compounds; as, participle: *stattgefunden*, *freigesprochen*; infin.: *stattzufinden*, *freizusprechen*; or with prefix at end, as: *der Richter sprach ihn von aller Schuld frei*; *die Verlobung findet morgen statt*, etc.

NOTE. — These are, however, often written as separate words, as *Statt finden*, *Teil nehmen*, *frei sprechen*, etc. Analogous to these are other verb phrases which are never written together as one word, but are construed as compounds. As: *Rede stehen*, to answer; *zu Mittag essen*, to dine, etc. (See § 357.)

(c) Many participial adjectives, without corresponding verbs, are formed on this principle. Thus: *friedebringend*, bringing peace; *halßbrechend*, neck-breaking; *allwissend*, all-knowing; *hochgeehrt*, highly honored; *blutbefleckt*, stained with blood. These are called *incomplete compounds*.

2. INSEPARABLE.

380. (a) With these compounds must not be confounded the small number of verbs derived from compound nouns, such as: *frühstücken*, to breakfast; *ratschlagen*, to deliberate; *argwöhnen*, to suspect; *handhaben*, to handle; *wetteifern*, to emulate; which are derived from *das Frühstück*, the breakfast; *der Ratsschlag*, the advice; *der Argwohn*, the suspicion; *die Handhabe*, the handle; *der Wetteifer*, emulation; etc. These are conjugated and construed like simple verbs; as, p. p. *gefrühstückt*; infin., *zu frühstücken*.

(b) Like these are a few verb-compounds, which are also treated as simple verbs; as: *weisſagen*, *to prophesy*; *luſtwandeln*, *to walk for pleasure*; *rechtfertigen*, *to justify*; *willfahren*, *to comply*; *liebſoſen*, *to caress*. Past, *geliebſoſt*; infin., *zu liebſoſen*, etc.

NOTE. — These, however, like the preceding class, are more properly derivatives than compounds. They are all weak, even when formed from strong verbs; *handhabte*, *ratſchlagte*, *willfahrte*, etc. And in both classes the principal accent is usually on the first component.

3. MIXED COMPOUNDS.

381. (a) A few inseparable compounds take also a separable prefix; as, *anerkennen*, *to acknowledge*; *iſch erkenne an*; *anzuerkennen*; but *anerkannt*, without *ge-*, in participle. (See § 289, 2.)

(b) A few verbs which seem to take an inseparable before a separable prefix are derivatives, as in § 380 above; as, *verabſcheuen*, from the noun *Abſcheu*, etc.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. The accused was acquitted and immediately liberated.
2. He was accused of having (*to have*) stolen a watch.
3. Waiter, bring me [some] tea, bread and butter, and two eggs; I wish to breakfast.
4. We shall go into the garden; will you go with [us]?
5. Where is the book which I brought with [me] yesterday from the library?
6. Your brother took it with [him].
7. Your trousers are torn; the tailor must mend them.
8. I shall tell the tailor to measure me for (*mir anzumeſſen*) a new pair.
9. What o'clock is it?
10. My watch is not wound up; I have forgotten to wind it up.
11. The thief has run away.
12. Had I not foretold it?
13. We have spent a large sum; I acknowledge our improvidence.
14. He has invited us to dinner.
15. The messenger brought the letter back.
16. At what time does the concert begin?
17. It begins at eight o'clock.
18. Porter, carry my portmanteau up.
19. He shall carry it up immediately.
20. As (*da*) it did not occur to him

how near to the edge of the stream he was, (so) he suddenly fell in. 21. The parade will take place at 10 o'clock; we thought it had (*subj.*) already taken place. 22. Please (*Bitte*) shut the door and open the windows. 23. This writer has translated the greatest part of Schiller's works. 24. He undressed himself hastily, sprang into the water, and drew the sinking boy out (*heraus*).

LESSON XL.

Derivation of Nouns.

NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS. — I. WITHOUT SUFFIX.

382. Some nouns are simply the stems of verbs — usually of strong verbs — sometimes an earlier form of such stems. Such nouns are nearly all masculine: —

der Fall (fallen), *the fall.*

der Gang (gehen), *the walk, gait.*

das Grab (graben), *the grave.*

der Lauf (laufen), *the course, run.*

der Rat (raten), *the advice.*

der Ruf (rufen), *the call, reputation.*

der Schein (scheinen), *the semblance.*

der Schlag (schlagen), *the blow.*

der Sitz (sitzen), *the seat.*

der Stand (stehen), *the position.*

der Streit (streiten), *the contest.*

das Opfer (opfern), *the sacrifice.*

383. Many nouns are related to strong verbs by a change of root-vowel (*Umlaut*) — sometimes also by modification of the final consonant of the root. In some cases more than one such noun is formed from the same root. Such nouns are also usually of the masculine gender: —

der Band (binden), *the volume.*

das Band (binden), *the ribbon.*

der Bund (binden), *the union.*

der Klang (klingen), *the sound.*

der Schuß (schießen), *the shot.*

der Spruch (sprechen), *proverb.*

der Staub (stieben), *the dust.*

der Trank, der Trunk (trinken), *the drink.*

der Tritt (treten), *the step.*

der Tropf (triefen), *the drip.*

der Wuchs (wachsen), *the growth.*

der Zug (ziehen), *the draft, train, feature.*

NOTE.—In the foregoing cases the nouns are, doubtless, equally primitive with the verbs, or rather, both are derived from a common root. It is usual, however, to speak of such roots as *verbal roots*, and hence to count the nouns as derivative.

2. DERIVATIVES WITH SUFFIX.

384. Many nouns are derived from verbs—mostly strong verbs—by change of the root-vowel (Umlaut)—sometimes also with modification of the final consonant—and the addition of suffixes, which variously modify the meaning of the word.

1. The suffixes *-b*, *-be*, *-t*, *-ft*, and frequently *-e*, form nouns, mostly abstract in meaning, and usually feminine:—

der Brand (brennen), <i>the burning.</i>	die Kunde (kennen), <i>the news.</i>
die Bucht (biegen), <i>the bay.</i>	die Kunst (können), <i>the art.</i>
die Gabe (geben), <i>the gift.</i>	die Schrift (schreiben), <i>the writing.</i>
die Grube (graben), <i>the pit.</i>	die Sprache (sprechen), <i>the speech.</i>

2. The suffix *-er* (English *-er*) is used to form nouns denoting an agent or instrument. They are all masculine:—

der Bäcker (backen), <i>the baker.</i>	der Schneider (schneiden), <i>the tailor.</i>
der Bohrer (bohren), <i>the gimlet.</i>	der Schnitter (schneiden), <i>the reaper.</i>
der Reiter (reiten), <i>the rider.</i>	der Tänzer (tanzen), <i>the dancer.</i>
der Sänger (singen), <i>the singer.</i>	der Zeiger (zeigen), <i>the hand of a clock.</i>

Note the irregular *n* in Redner (reden), *the speaker.*

3. The suffix *-el* (English *-el*, *-le*) is used to form nouns denoting an instrument. Nouns in *-el* are masculine with rare exception. A few are neuter diminutives:—

der Deckel (decken), <i>the cover.</i>	der Würfel (werfen), <i>the die</i> (pl. <i>dice</i>).
der Flügel (fliegen), <i>the wing.</i>	der Zügel (ziehen), <i>the bridle.</i>
der Schlüssel (schließen), <i>the key.</i>	das Bündel (binden), <i>the bundle.</i>

4. *-niß* (related to the English *-ness*) is used to form abstract nouns from verbs. Nouns in *-niß* are, to a great extent, neuter, but some are feminine:—

die Bedrängnis (dringen), *the tribulation.*

die Erlaubnis (erlauben), *the permission.*

die Kenntnis (kennen), *the knowledge.*

das Geständnis (gestehen), *the confession.*

das Verhältnis (verhalten), *the relation.*

das Zeugnis (zeugen), *the testimonial.*

5. -ung (related to the English verbal-noun ending -ing) is used for forming a large number of nouns from verbs, most of which are abstracts. All of these are of the feminine gender:—

die Ausstellung (ausstellen), *the exhibition.*

die Bemerkung (bemerken), *the observation.*

die Bewegung (bewegen), *the motion.*

die Erfindung (erfinden), *the invention.*

die Erziehung (erziehen), *the education.*

die Stellung (stellen), *the position.*

die Verbindung (verbinden), *the connection.*

die Zeichnung (zeichnen), *the drawing.*

6. (a) The suffix -en forms a number of masculine derivatives, some of which are also written without -n (see § 99):—

der Bissen (beißen), *the bit.*

der Graben (graben), *the ditch.*

der Gedanke[n] (denken), *the thought.*

der Glaube[n] (glauben), *the faith.*

(b) -en is also the ending of infinitives (except § 214, sein, thun). Infinitives may be used as nouns, and are then neuter; as, das Reisen, *travelling*; das Singen, *singing*, etc. Most nouns in -en, not infinitives, are masculine; a few are neuter. (§ 75.)

7. A small number of nouns are derived from verbs by the suffix -sal or -sel. They are of the neuter gender, with the exceptions given in the following examples:—

das Lab[sal] (laben), *the comfort.*

das Schicksal (schicken), *the fate.*

das Rätsel (raten), *the riddle.*

das Überbleibsel (bleiben), *the remnant.*

die Drangsal (dringen), *the oppression.*

die Mühsal (mühen), *the trouble.*

die Trübsal (trüben), *the tribulation.*

8. The suffixes -ling and -ei' are rarely used for forming derivatives from verbs. They are mostly used for deriving nouns from adjectives and other nouns. (Less. XLI.)

(a) -ling (English -ling) forms a few masculines:—

der Lehrling (lehren), *the apprentice.*

der Findling (finden), *the foundling.*

(b) *-ei* (French *-ie*; for accent, see § 51) forms a few feminine abstracts (§ 386, 3.):—

die *Plauderei* (plaudern), the *chit-chat*. die *Schmeichelei* (schmeicheln), the *flattery*.

EXERCISE XL.

1. He killed two flies with one blow. 2. He awoke from his (auß dem) sleep with a scream. 3. What can I do? I must bear this blow of fate. 4. Horses and riders kept step (Schritt) with the music. 5. He fell into the pit which he had dug for others. 6. We saw a drawing of the new invention at the exhibition. 7. The deeds of this general will live in the memory of the people. 8. A short sleep will refresh you more than food or drink. 9. The education of this boy has been neglected. 10. The testimonials of this clerk are very good. 11. This professor teaches not only the German language, but he teaches also (the) singing and (the) dancing (*infin.*). 12. It is a riddle to me, how he has learned all these arts. 13. The course of this river is from north to south. 14. What you tell me is (a) flattery. 15. Your clerk wrote [to] me that my letters had (*were*) not yet arrived. 16. The matter had entirely vanished from my memory. 17. With the permission of the judge I visited the prisoner in his prison. 18. Talking and laughing (*infin.*) are forbidden in (the) school. 19. The apprentice has received (the) permission to send his work to the exhibition. 20. The drawing of the features in this picture is very good; but the expression of the face is not so easy to hit (treffen). 21. The knowledge of the fine arts is an important part of (the) education. 22. The art of (the) swimming is easy to learn and of (von) highest value. 23. Two volumes of Schiller's Works are in this bundle. 24. Speech is older than writing.

LESSON XLI.

Derivation of Nouns.—Continued.

NOUNS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES OR NOUNS.

385. (a) It has been seen (§ 140) that adjectives may be used as nouns, retaining their declension as adjectives.

(b) More rarely the root of the adjective is used without addition, as a neuter noun; as, *das Grün der Felder*, *the verdure of the fields*; *etwas Rot auf den Backen*, *some red on the cheeks*; but *etwas Rotes*, *something red*.

386. Many nouns are derived from adjectives, or from other nouns, by means of suffixes:

1. -e forms feminine abstracts from adjectives, modifying the root-vowel:—

die Breite (breit), *the breadth*.
die Größe (groß), *the greatness*.
die Güte (gut), *the goodness*.

die Höhe (hoch), *the height*.
die Länge (lang), *the length*.
die Stärke (stark), *the strength*.

2. -er (§ 384, 2) forms, from nouns, masculine names of agents, and other appellatives, usually modifying the root-vowel:—

der Gärtner (Garten), *the gardener*.
der Mörder (Mord), *the murderer*.
der Schäfer (Schaf), *the shepherd*.

der Pariser (Paris), *the Parisian*.
der Schweizer (Schweiz), *the Swiss*.
der Witwer (Witwe), *the widower*.

A few have irregular n, as Glöckner (Glocke), etc. (See § 384, 2.)

3. -ei' (§ 384, 8) forms feminine abstracts or collectives, from nouns—chiefly nouns in -er. Thus arises, also, a secondary suffix -erei', of like meaning:—

die Abtei (Abt), *the abbacy*.
die Druckerei (Drucker), *the printing-office*.
die Fischerei (Fischer), *the fishery*.

die Reiterei (Reiter), *the cavalry*.
die Quälerei (Qual), *the torment*.
die Sklaverei (Sklave), *the slavery*.

4. (a) *-heit* (related to English *-head, -hood*) forms feminine abstracts from nouns — more rarely from adjectives : —

die Gottheit (Gott), <i>the Godhead.</i>	die Freiheit (frei), <i>freedom.</i>
die Kindheit (Kind), <i>childhood.</i>	die Schönheit (schön), <i>beauty.</i>

NOTE. — Stems in *-h* drop one *h*; as, *Hoheit, Koheit*, etc.

(b) *-feit* (related to *-heit*) forms like feminine abstracts from adjectives — often with the ending *-ig* : —

die Bitterkeit (bitter), <i>bitterness.</i>	die Kleinigkeit (klein), <i>the trifle.</i>
die Eitelkeit (eitel), <i>vanity.</i>	die Süßigkeit (süß), <i>sweetness.</i>

NOTE. — *-feit* is formed from old *-ic* (*-ig* § 395) and *-heit*. It is thus used with adjectives only — mostly those ending in *-el, -er, -bar, -ig, -lich, -sam*.

5. *-in* forms feminines from masculine nouns, usually modifying the root-vowel (see § 95) : —

die Gräfin (Graf), <i>the countess.</i>	die Köchin (Koch), <i>the woman-cook.</i>
die Hirtin (Hirt), <i>the shepherdess.</i>	die Löwin (Löwe), <i>the lioness.</i>

6. *-lein* (akin to English *-ling*), and *-chen* (akin to English *-kin*), form neuter diminutives from nouns, usually modifying the root-vowel — often with sense of affection or of contempt : —

das Bäumchen (Baum), <i>the little tree.</i>	das Mädchen (Magd), <i>the girl.</i>
das Fräulein (Frau), <i>the Miss.</i>	das Männchen (Mann), <i>the mannikin.</i>
das Kirchlein (Kirche), <i>the little church.</i>	das Söhnlein (Sohn), <i>the little son.</i>

NOTE. — With *lein*, in *-l* stems, one *l* is dropped; as, *Beutelein*, etc.

7. *-ling* (akin to *-lein, -ling*) forms a few personal masculines from adjectives, or nouns — as from verbs (§ 384, 8) : —

der Flüchtling (Flucht), <i>the fugitive.</i>	der Jährling (Jahr), <i>the yearling.</i>
der Günstling (Gunst), <i>the favorite.</i>	der Jüngling (jung), <i>the youth.</i>

8. *-niß* (§ 384, 4) — used chiefly with verbs — forms a few abstracts from adjectives : —

das Geheimniß (geheim), <i>the secret.</i>	die Finsterniß (finster), <i>the darkness.</i>
das Gleichniß (gleich), <i>the parable.</i>	die Wildniß (wild), <i>the wilderness.</i>

9. *-schaft* (English *-scape, -ship*) forms feminine abstracts or collectives : —

(a) From a few adjectives or participles : —

die Gefangenschaft (p. p. gefangen), die Gemeinschaft (gemein), *the community.*
the imprisonment.

(b) Usually from nouns : —

die Dienerschaft, *the body of servants.* die Feindschaft (Feind), *enmity.*
 die Dorfschaft (Dorf), *the village-* die Freundschaft (Freund), *friendship.*
community. die Landschaft (Land), *the landscape.*

10. -tum (old spelling -thum, English -dom) forms from nouns, and from a few adjectives, collectives or abstracts — all neuters, except der Irrtum, *the error*, der Reichtum, *riches* : —

das Christentum, *Christianity.* das Fürstentum, *the principality.*
 das Eigentum (eigen), *the property.* das Königtum, *the kingship.*

A few other noun-suffixes are of isolated occurrence; as, der Kran-ich, *the crane*; der Ente-ich, *the drake*; die Heim-at, *the home*, etc. For -tel, see § 311.

NOUNS FORMED BY PREFIXES.

387. Some nouns are derived by means of prefixes : —

1. Ge- (the same as the unaccented verb-prefix, § 375) forms chiefly collectives — sometimes intensives — most of which are neuter : —

(a) Usually from nouns : —

das Gebirge (Berg), *the mountain-* das Geflügel (Flügel), *the poultry.*
range. die Gebrüder (pl.), *the brothers.*
 das Gebüsch (Busch), *the bushes.* die Geschwister (pl.), *brothers and sis-*
 das Gewölk (Wolke), *the clouds, welkin.* *ters.*

(b) Some from verbs : —

das Gebet (beten), *the prayer.* der Gefährte (fahren), *the companion.*
 das Geläut (läuten), *the ringing of bells.* der Gehülfe (helfen), *the assistant.*
 das Gespräch (sprechen), *the conversation.* die Geduld (dulden), *the patience.*

NOTE.—These derivatives — besides great variety of meaning — present also various vowel-changes, besides umlaut. Some have also a suffix, usually -e. Before l, n, Ge- is sometimes contracted, as : Glaube, Gled, Gnade.

2. Miß- (here always accented) is the same as the verb-prefix miß- (§ 376) : —

der Mißgriff, *the mistake.*

die Mißethat, *the misdeed.*

die Mißgunst, *the disfavor.*

NOTE. — Many other nouns, apparently derived by means of verb-prefixes — separable or inseparable — are really formed (as § 382—3) from the compound verbs; as, der Anschlag, from anschlagen; der Verrat, from verraten; das Gebiet, from gebieten; der Mißbrauch, from mißbrauchen, etc. (See note, § 383).

3. Un- (see § 51) has the same force as the English prefix un- (Latin *in-*) : —

der Undank, *the unthankfulness.*

der Unsinn, *the nonsense.*

das Unrecht, *the wrong (unright).*

die Unsterblichkeit, *the immortality.*

4. The prefix ur- (see § 51), akin to the unaccented er- (§ 372), expresses origin : —

das Urbild, *the prototype.*

die Ursache, *the cause.*

der Urquell, *the fountain-head.*

die Urwelt, *the primitive world.*

5. Erz- (see § 51) is the same as the English *arch-* : —

der Erzherzog, *the archduke.*

der Erzengel, *the archangel.*

NOTE. — Nouns formed with miß-, un-, ur-, erz-, have the same gender as the primitive nouns.

6. Ant-, akin to the unaccented ent-, forms die Antwort, *the answer* (see § 122), das Antlitz, *the face.*

EXERCISE XLI.

1. Will you measure the height of this tower? 2. We have measured the length and breadth of this field. 3. The author has sent his book to the printing-office. 4. This mountain-range is covered with bushes. 5. He read us the parable of (von) the good shepherd. 6. Who converted Germany from (the) heathenism to Christianity? 7. It was the Englishman Boniface. 8. The Swiss died for their liberty. 9. The king and the princes were received with (a) ringing of bells. 10. The brothers Grimm have written a very learned German grammar. 11. He lost his way in the wilderness of the mountains. 12. The en-

mity of the count was the cause of his misfortune. 13. It is a folly to plough the fields in winter. 14. The conversation of the stranger was tiresome. 15. You should not talk such nonsense. 16. On the summit (*Höhe*) of the mountain stands an image of the archangel Michael. 17. The poorest village-communities are found along the Rhine (*find themselves*). 18. The years of our childhood are the happiest years of our life. 19. It is nonsense to think of it. 20. You are wrong, sir, to give me such an (*a such*) answer. 21. The countess considered it (*held it for*) a folly to travel with so large [*a*] body of servants. 22. The length or (the) shortness of the days and of the nights depends (*abhängen*) on (*von*) the nearness or the distance of the sun. 23. The conversation of my companion concerned (*betreff*) the vanity of (the) human wishes and the immortality of the soul. 24. The archduke and the archbishop entered (*eintreten*) together into the little church.

LESSON XLII.

Composition of Nouns.

388. Compound nouns usually consist of two components. The last is regularly a noun; the first may be noun, verb, adjective, adverb or preposition.

(a) The first component takes the principal accent; the last has a distinct secondary accent. (See § 49.)

(b) The gender and declension of the compound follow the last component. For exceptions, see § 122. To these may be added:—

das Gegenteil (*der Teil*), *the opposite* (but also, *das Teil*).

der Mittwoch (*die Woche*), *Wednesday* (like other names of days, § 125)

die Ohnmacht (pl. *Ohnmachten*), *the swoon*.

die Vollmacht (pl. *Vollmachten*), *the authority*,

— and perhaps a few others.

NOTE. — The last part of some compound nouns has been gradually shortened into a mere suffix; as, das Drittel, *the third part*; das Viertel, *the fourth part*; where -tel was originally -teil. (See § 311.) It is also probable that the common suffixes of noun derivation (Less. XLI.) were originally distinct words.

389. The relation between the components will be various. Generally the first will in some way limit, or *determine*, the second, and be syntactically dependent upon it. Hence this is called the *determining component*. The grammatical relation is sometimes indicated by the form *; but is usually only implied by simple juxtaposition: —

1. (a) Simple juxtaposition of two nouns: —

die Baumwolle, *the cotton*.

die Schulstube, *the school-room*.

der Briefträger, *the letter-carrier*.

das Weinglas, *the wine-glass*.

der Ölbaum, *the olive tree*.

der Wetterhahn, *the weather-cock*.

(b) Rarely, with a connecting vowel: —

das Tagewerk, *the day's work*.

die Badetur, *the water-cure*.

2. (a) Frequently the first component takes the termination of the genitive case: —

das Glücksrad, *the wheel of fortune*.

die Willensfreiheit, *the freedom of will*.

das Tageslicht, *the light of day*.

das Wirtshaus, *the inn*.

(b) Sometimes a false, or apparent, genitive is exhibited, or an earlier inflection is retained, even with feminine nouns: —

der Geburtstag (die Geburt), *the birth-day*.

der Sonnenschein (die Sonne), *the sunshine*.

3. The first component is sometimes in the plural: —

das Bilderbuch, *the picture-book*.

das Kindermärchen, *the fairy-tale for children*.

der Blumenkorb, *the flower-basket*.

das Wörterbuch, *the dictionary*.

4. When a compound is formed of a verb and a noun, the root of the verb is simply prefixed. Occasionally the vowel *e* is inserted: —

* These might properly be distinguished as *grammatical compounds*.

der Fahrplan, *the time-table.*
 der Laufbursche, *the errand-boy.*
 das Lesebuch, *the reading-book.*

das Reitpferd, *the saddle-horse.*
 die Schreibfeder, *the writing-pen.*
 der Zeigefinger, *the forefinger.*

5. (a) A compound of an adjective and a noun is formed by prefixing the adjective-root : —

der Edelstein, *the gem.*
 der Gleichmut, *the equanimity.*
 der Großvater, *the grandfather.*

die Kurzweil, *the pastime.*
 der Vollmond, *the full moon.*
 der Weißdorn, *the hawthorn.*

(b) Rarely with inflection of the adjective : —

der Hohepriester, *the high-priest.*

die Langeweile, *the tedium.*

6. A few words are compounds of nouns and adverbs or prepositions, among them some grammatical terms : —

die Außenseite, *the outside.*
 das Ausland, *the exterior, foreign*
 parts.

der Anlaut, *the first sound of a word.*
 der Inlaut, *the sound in the middle of*
 a word.

das Inland, *the interior, home-country.*
 der Mitmenschen, *the fellow-creature.*
 das Vorrecht, *the privilege.*

der Auslaut, *the last sound of a word.*
 der Ablaut, *the change of sound.*
 der Umlaut, *the modification of sound.*

7. A few compounds are really complete phrases : —

das Stelldichein, *the rendezvous.*

das Vergißmeinnicht, *the forget-me-not.*

390. Frequently the components of a compound noun — one or both — will themselves be compound. In such cases the relation of the component elements must be borne in mind. The principal accent falls on the accented syllable of the first chief component; the secondary accent on the accented syllable of the second : —

die Feuerversicherungsgeſellschaft, *the fire-insurance company.*

der General'lieutenant, *the lieutenant-general.*

der Hand'schuhmacher, *the glove-maker.*

die Rechnungsablage, *the rendering of accounts.*

NOTE. — In some cases, a different relation, and hence a difference of meaning, will be indicated by a change of accent. As : —

der Ober-schul-lehrer, *the principal teacher.*

der Ober-schul-lehrer, *the high-school teacher, etc.*

391. (a) There are also many occasional compounds — chiefly nouns — made only for the nonce — such as will not be found in any dictionary. In such cases, the meaning will be known from the components.

(b) Compound nouns are sometimes extended to absurd length; as, Oberpolizei-gerichtspräsident; Staatsschulbentilungsfunktionärsbureau. But such forms are chiefly official or technical, and are not to be approved or imitated.* (See § 69.)

392. When the same component is common to two or more compounds in succession, it will be written once only, its relation to the others being indicated by the hyphen. This will occur not only in nouns, but also in verbs and adjectives; as, Fest- und Sonntage, *holidays and Sundays*; Nord- und Süddeutschland, *North and South Germany*; Nachmittags sieht man die Menschen auf- und abströmen, *streaming up and down*; Vokal-länge und -kurze, etc.

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Have you read the fairy-tales-for-children of the brothers Grimm? 2. Hang up your coat in the wardrobe. 3. He has sent the errand-boy to (um — zu) fetch a time-table of the Rhenish Railway. 4. The full-moon shone on (*acc.*) the castle on (*dat.*) the hill. 5. Put the wine-glasses upon the

* But BRANDT, from whom we take these examples — and to whose German Grammar we owe many obligations — adds in a note (§ 521): “The capacity of German for forming such compounds is generally exaggerated, and that of English generally underrated. We might just as well write them so in English = *Fireinsurancecompany's office*; and we should have the same compound.” This remark is particularly suggestive, as showing how much, in our view of language, depends upon the eye. English, with its syntax of word-position, is full of such actual, but unwritten, compounds.

table. 6. He has lived long in foreign-parts. 7. We ought not to sell the bear's skin before we have killed the bear. 8. The grandfather has given the children a beautiful picture-book. 9. Where shall I find the dictionary? 10. You will find it in the school-room. 11. The weather-cock on the church-tower shows whence (*woher*) the wind blows. 12. Apple-trees and cherry-trees grow in Germany; olive-trees in southern countries. 13. The hawthorn blossoms in (the) spring. 14. He brought these gems with [him] from foreign parts. 15. The little girl carried a flower-basket. 16. When a misfortune befalls our fellowmen, we should assist them. 17. The letter-carrier will bring the letters at five o'clock. 18. I have neither gold nor precious stones. 19. The student should distinguish (the) vowel-modification from (the) vowel-change, in the study of (the) German grammar. 20. (The) Wednesday has its German name because this day is in the middle of the week. 21. The evening-sun-shine shone on the gilded weather-cock. 22. The freedom of will is the greatest privilege of humanity. 23. The forget-me-not is one of the loveliest flowers. 24. The life and fire-insurance companies of London are the richest in the world.



LESSON XLIII.

Derivation of Adjectives.

393. Some adjectives whose derivation cannot be traced, may be regarded as primitives. Such are: *gut*, *grün*, *lang*, *alt*, *jung*, etc.

394. Some adjectives are derived, like nouns (§ 382), from verb-roots by vowel-change (*Ablaut*) without suffix. Such are: *blanz* (from *blinten*, *to glitter*), *bright*; *treu* (from *trauen*, *to trust*), *faithful*; *glatt* (from *gleiten*), *smooth*, *slippery*, etc. (See § 383, note.)

395. But by far the greater number of adjectives are derived by means of suffixes :

1. *-bar* (akin to the old *bāren*, *to bear* — as in *fruchtbar*, *fruitful*) usually forms adjectives from verbs, with passive sense of English *-able*, *-ible* : —

denkbar, *imaginable*.

sichtbar, *visible*.

essbar, *eatable*.

trinkbar, *drinkable*.

2. *-en*, *-ern* form adjectives denoting material, the latter with vowel-modification, as if formed from a plural in *-er* : —

golden, *golden*.

hölzern (Holz), *wooden*.

silbern, *silver(n)*.

stählern (Stahl), *of steel*.

irden (Erde), *earthen*.

steinern, *of stone*.

3. *-er*, added to names of places (§ 143) is properly a noun-suffix (probably genitive plural), and forms indeclinable adjectives; as, *Erlanger Bier*, *Berliner Wurst*, etc.

4. *-haft* (perhaps akin to *haben*, *have*) forms a few adjectives : —

boshaft, *malicious*.

schülerhaft, *like a school-boy*.

frankhaft, *sickly*.

tugendhaft, *virtuous*.

NOTE. — To *-haft* is sometimes added *-ig*; as, *leibhaftig*, *bodily*.

5. *-ig*, the most usual adjective suffix (English *-y*), forms derivatives — usually with vowel-modification : —

(a) From nouns : —

günstig (Gunft), *favorable*.

walbig (Walb), *woody*.

mächtig (Macht), *mighty*.

zornig (Zorn), *angry*.

NOTE. — Unaccented *e* may be dropped in *-l* or *-r* stems; as, *busch(e)lig*, *wässh(e)rig* (§ 139).

(b) From compound stems (§ 400, 9) : —

breitschultrig, *broad-shouldered*.

kahlköpfig, *bald-headed*.

dreieckig, *triangular*.

vierfüßig, *four-footed*.

(c) From adjectives, and adjective pronouns : —

meinig, *mine*.

gütig, *kind*.

beinig, *ihine*, etc. (§ 194).

jenig (jen-er), *that* (§ 208).

einige (ein), *pl. some*.

völlig, *complete*.

(d) From verbs, rarely : —

ergiebig, *productive.*gefällig, *obliging.*

(e) From adverbs and prepositions : —

bishe'rig, *previous.*heutig, *of to-day.*da'malig, *of that time.*hiefig (hier), *of or from here.*dortig, *of or from there.*jetzig, *present.*eh'emalig, *former.*vorig, *former.*übrig (über), *remaining.*

6. -icht is an occasional form, instead of -ig : —

steinicht, *stony.*thöricht, *foolish.*

7. The enlarged suffix -elig arose from the suffix -ig in connection with the noun-suffix -sal (see § 384, 7) : —

mühselig (Mühsal), *toilsome.*feindselig (Feind), *hostile.*trübselig (Trübsal), *woeful.*glückselig (Glück), *happy, blessed.*8. (a) The suffix -isch (English -ish) denotes *relating to, similar to, belonging to* : —berlinisch, *of Berlin.*himmlisch, *heavenly.*englisch, *English.*irdisch (Erde), *earthly.*spanisch, *Spanish.*politisch, *political.*

(b) Sometimes, as in English, with a depreciatory sense : —

kindisch, *childish.*weibisch, *womanish.*

9. -lei (§ 306), added to numerals, probably represents a feminine noun in the genitive singular : —

einerlei, *of one kind.*mancherlei, *of many kinds.*10. -lich (English -like, -ly), usually with umlaut — next to -ig the most frequent suffix — denotes *resemblance, character* — sometimes also with diminutive sense :

(a) From nouns or adjectives : —

ältlich, *oldish.*röthlich, *reddish.*fürstlich, *princely.*süßlich, *sweetish.*männlich, *manly.*weiblich, *feminine, womanly.*

(b) Also sometimes from verbs; as, *ſchädlich*, *harmful*; *nützlich*, *useful*; but more usually with passive sense of *possibility*:—

begreiflich, *conceivable*.

möglich, *possible*.

unbegreiflich, *inconceivable*.

unmöglich, *impossible*.

11. *-ſam* (English *-some*) forms derivatives of both active and passive sense:—

arbeitsſam, *industrious*.

lenkſam, *manageable*.

furchtſam, *timid*.

ſparſam, *saving*.

396. The prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, *miß-*, *un-*, *ur-* and *erz-* are used for forming derivative adjectives, their force being the same as in derivative verbs and nouns. — Examples: *bereit*, *ready*; *gewiß*, *certain*; *mißvergnügt*, *displeased*; *unglücklich*, *unhappy*; *uralt*, *very old*; *erzdumm*, *exceedingly stupid*. (See § 387.)

Derivation of Adverbs.

397. As already stated (§ 314) almost any qualifying adjective may be used as an adverb without change of form; as, *er ſchreibt gut und ſchnell*, *he writes well and rapidly*. Hence there is no general adverb suffix like English *-ly*. (For the distinction, see § 449, 2.)

398. A few adverbs are, however, formed by suffixes:

(a) The adjective suffix *-lich* forms a number of derivatives which are used only — or chiefly — as adverbs:—

bitterlich, *bitterly*.

neulich, *recently*.

freilich, *indeed*.

ſchwerlich, *hardly*.

gänzlich, *entirely*.

wahrlich, *truly*.

(b) Some of these insert an irregular *t*:—

eigentlich, *properly*.

hoffentlich, *as is hoped*.

namentlich, *by name*.

wiſſentlich, *wilfully*.

399. Other adverb-endings are originally oblique cases of nouns or adjectives. Such are:

1. (a) Genitives: -lings: —

blindlings, *blindly*.rücklings, *backwards*.

(b) -wärts (-wards): —

aufwärts, *upwards*.südwärts, *southward*.

(c) -weise (-wise); with genitive adjective prefix (properly compounds): —

zufälligerweise, *accidentally*.möglichsterweise, *possibly*.

— and sometimes with uninflected prefix: —

stückweise, *piecemeal*.ruckweise, *by starts*.

(d) Often the genitive-ending -s, from nouns: —

abends, *in the evening*.anfangs, *in the beginning*.morgens, *in the morning*.teils, *partly*.

(e) Also from adjectives or participles: —

links, *left* (hand).eilends, *in haste*.rechts, *right* “vergebens, *in vain*.

(f) Sometimes -ens, as a kind of double adjective-genitive: —

erstens, *firstly*.höchstens, *at most*.zweitens, *secondly*.spätestens, *at latest*.

2. (a) Other adverbs are old datives: —

mitten, *in the midst*.unten, *below*.

(b) Or a dative with prepositions: —

anstatt, *instead (of)*.zufolge, *in consequence (of)*.

3. Others are old accusatives: —

heim, *home*.(ein)mal, *(time) once*.

4. Other adverbs are from pronominal roots:

(a) Demonstrative: —

da, *then, there*.dann, *then*.

(b) Interrogative and relative: —

wo, *where*.wann, *when*.

EXERCISE XLIII.

1. (The) to-day's political news is not favorable. 2. We await his speedy return. 3. The elderly gentleman bought several English and Spanish books. 4. The water of the Rhine is of a greenish color. 5. The princes of that time lived in houses which were not better than the cottages of the laborers of the present day. 6. A virtuous man does not fear the mightiest king. 7. Horses, sheep, cats, and dogs are four-footed animals. 8. The old general wore a three-cornered hat. 9. Expect me at latest before midnight. 10. We returned at 10 o'clock in the evening. 11. The letter was accidentally burned-up. 12. Berlin sausage is very famous. 13. Turn (*reflex.*) first to the right, and then southwards around the corner. 14. We could *not* find *anything* eatable or drinkable in this inn. 15. A broad-shouldered hotel-porter carried my portmanteau upstairs. 16. We thanked the prince in the most humble manner. 17. Will you change your foolish and childish conduct, and become virtuous, industrious and saving? 18. He is an unmanageable, malicious boy. 19. I am glad to hear that the news *from there* is favorable. 20. The timid girl feared her angry mother. 21. After I have read the former chapter once more, I will read the remaining chapters also. 22. Instead of the old wooden bridge, a new stone [one] will be built over (*acc.*) this river. 23. He has made the assertion on-oath and in-writing. 24. The news has (*is*) recently arrived that the city is entirely destroyed.

LESSON XLIV.

Composition of Adjectives.

400. In compound adjectives, the last component will be an adjective (or participle)*. The first, which will always take the chief accent, may be :

1. An adjective : —

dunkelgrün, *dark-green.*

hellblau, *light-blue.*

taubstumm, *deaf and dumb.*

tobfrank, *dangerously ill.*

2. An adverb or preposition : —

eingeboren, *native.*

erstgeboren, *first-born.*
wohlgeboren, *well-born.*

3. A noun — sometimes with inflection : —

grasgrün, *green as grass.*

himmelblau, *sky-blue.*

seefrank, *seasick.*

vollreich, *populous.*

gedankenreich, *thoughtful.*

liebeskrank, *lovesick.*

4. Especially frequent are the compounds with *los* and *voll*, which have become almost mere suffixes : —

freudenlos, *joyless.*

kopflos, *headless.*

ausdrucksvoll, *expressive.*

hoffnungsvoll, *hopeful.*

5. Of the same sort are derivatives with the suffixes *-artig* (from *Art*, *kind*); *-fach* (§ 306, 3), or *-fältig* (from *Falt*, *fold*); *-reich* (*rich*); *-mäßig* (from *Maaß*, *measure*), and others : —

• großartig, *grand.*

dreifach, *threefold.*

einfältig, *simple.*

vollreich, *populous.*

gesetzmäßig, *lawful* (see Remark p. 218).

6. Composition of adjectives with roots of verbs is rare : —

merkwürdig, *remarkable.*

glaubwürdig, *credible.*

* A special exception is *zufrieden*, lit. *at peace*.

7. More frequent is the composition of an adjective with the infinitive of verbs used substantively in the genitive :—

lebensfroh, <i>enjoying life, happy.</i>	sterbenskrank, <i>dangerously ill.</i>
liebenswert, <i>amiable.</i>	tadelnswert, <i>blamable.</i>

8. Many compound adjectives are made up of a participle and a dependent word, especially in poetry :—

heilbringend, <i>salutary.</i>	gottergeben, <i>resigned to God's will.</i>
unheilspinnend, <i>mischievous.</i>	weidgewöhnt, <i>tenderly reared.</i>

9. Some adjectives, apparently compounds, are derivatives of compound nouns ; as, vieredig, *square*, etc. (see § 395, 5). Others are formed by analogy to these, where the compound noun does not exist :—

einäugig, <i>one-eyed.</i>	hochherzig, <i>magnanimous.</i>
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10. Compound adjectives are rarely extended beyond two components, and then only apparently (see § 390) ; as :—

hochachtungsvoll, <i>most respectfully.</i>	hochwohlgeboren, <i>high-well-born.</i>
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Composition of Adverbs.

401. Compound adverbs are usually only adjectives used as adverbs (§ 314).

1. In other cases they are grammatical phrases, with more or less complete inflection.

(a) In such cases, where the first component is limiting, or "determining," or an inflected word, it takes the accent :—

dem'nach, <i>accordingly.</i>	mein'erteils, <i>for my part.</i>
eh'mals, <i>formerly.</i>	meist'enteils, <i>for the most part.</i>

(b) The second member takes the accent when it is dependent on the first, or when a preposition :—

überhaupt', <i>especially.</i>	zuweil'en, <i>at times.</i>
vorhand'en, <i>at hand.</i>	bergab', <i>down hill.</i>
zuletzt', <i>at last.</i>	bergan', <i>up hill.</i>

2. Many compound adverbs are made up of prepositions and other indeclinable particles, especially *da* (*dar*), *there*; *hier*, *here*; *wo* (*wor*), *where*; *her*, *hither*; *hin*, *thither*:—

babel', *therewith*.

hingur', *besides*.

daher', *therefore*.

vorauß', *before (place)*.

darin', *therein*.

vorüb'er, *past, over*.

hiermit', *herewith*.

wobel', *wherewith*.

hervor', *forth*; *vorher'*, *before, ago (time)*.

worin', *wherein*.

(a) The accent is usually on the last component; but sometimes varies with meaning or emphasis:—

dar'um or *darum'*;

war'um or *warum'*.

(b) So in a few other words; as, *ein'mal*, *once, one time*; *ein-mal'*, *once upon a time, only*, etc.

3. Some of the compound adverbs are also used as adverbial conjunctions (see § 328); and some are used as separable verb-prefixes (see § 289).

402. (a) Compound conjunctions are such as: *also*, *den(n)=noch*, *jedoch*, *sobald*, *sowohl*, *obgleich*, *obwohl*, etc.

(b) Compound prepositions such as: *innen*, *gegenüber*, *gegenüber*, etc. (See § 280.)

REMARK.—1. It is not always easy to draw the line between composition and derivation, or between derivation and inflection. These terms are at best relative, and indicate only different stages of the same process. Habitual juxtaposition leads to composition. So, habitual composition, with loss of accent and, generally, abbreviation of form, changes a component to an affix; and, finally, when the distinct form or meaning is lost with habitual use, the most constant of these are called inflections. Thus: *Go'd-li'ke*, *Go'd-like*, *godly*; *ho'pe-fu'll*, *ho'peful*; *pla'nt-di'd*, *pla'nted*, etc.

It is probable that all the affixes of derivation, as well as of inflection, were once independent words—whose original form and meaning have, however, in many cases been lost. Much depends—as has been seen (§ 391, foot-note)—on the habit of writing words; still more, however, on the *accent*, which marks the relation of parts, and thus the essential unity of the word. In German, compounds are freely written together; in English, many words written apart are, in fact, true compounds; as, *at all*, *in vain*, etc.

2. Let it be remembered that the view here given of Derivation and Composition does not pretend to be a full treatment of these subjects, but only such as may usefully guide the earliest attention of the student. Their more complete study belongs to a later stage of progress; meantime, the student may be directed to such help as may be found in Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, or in the more elaborate grammars, such as Whitney's or Brandt's—both of which have given useful help in the revision of these Lessons.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. She wore a sky-blue dress. 2. Deaf people often become deaf-and-dumb. 3. He is just gone by. 4. After I have walked five hours up-hill, I am tired-to-death. 5. The physician is very hopeful; the patient can by no means be dangerously ill. 6. The bishop preached with an expressive voice. 7. I have ordered our dinner beforehand. 8. Yesterday was one of the most remarkable days of my life. 9. I am sea-sick even during the shortest passage. 10. I am sorry to hear that. 11. It is an illness which is soon over. 12. Yes, but it is most disagreeable. 13. The weather is unfortunately to-day very unfavorable. 14. He has missed the mark. 15. Have you seen him pass by? (§ 265). 16. He went by an hour ago. 17. The war is unhappily not yet over; but at last we can foresee the end of it. 18. Only once have I received a letter from him; he was then quite hopeless. 19. That magnanimous action of the amiable young queen delighted her faithful people. 20. Allow us one prayer, said the geese, that (damit) we die not in our sins; afterwards we will stand in a row, that you may pick out the fattest. 21. Go straight on (voraus); you will soon see a four-cornered square (Platz); then turn to the right. 22. It is easier to go down-hill than up-hill. 23. For my part, I have nothing against it. 24. There (es) was once a king, whose first-born son lay dangerously-ill.

LESSON XLV.

Relation of German and English.—Summary.

In every department of the grammar thus far—even without suggestion from the text or the teacher—the student must have observed the close resemblance between German and English. A brief summary of this subject will now be made.

403. This resemblance is, of course, not accidental, but rests upon historical kinship. The Angles and the Saxons, who conquered Britain before A. D. 500—whence the united name *Anglo-Saxon*, applied to the people and the language—and, from the Angles, the names *England* (Angle-land) and *English*—were German peoples. These brought with them, of course, their own German tongues, which, with some other admixture, formed the Anglo-Saxon—sometimes called Old English—the basis of the English language.

404. But, though of the same Germanic stock, these peoples were of a different branch from those whose language has given rise to the modern literary German. The Angles and Saxons were Low-Germans—dwellers on the low, or coast, lands, as distinguished from those who dwelt in the high, or central, lands of the continent, whose language, known as High-German, is the basis of the modern German. The nearest kinship of English is thus with the Low-German tongues, as the modern Dutch, and the dialects of common speech in North Germany, called *Platt-Deutsch*—but all are included in the general term Germanic, or Teutonic.

405. There were thus already considerable diversities of speech between the High-German and the earliest English, as will be more fully shown below (§ 407, etc.). These diversities have been still further increased by historical causes subsequently (§ 414, etc.), so that the kinship of English to German is not always so obvious as its relation to other languages (as French or Latin). Still, this kinship is of fundamental importance—the more so, as it shows itself especially in the most essential and important elements of our own language—implying *cognate* origin, not mere *derivation*.

NOTE.—This subject, which is of capital importance for the study of English, will be treated here only so far as may be helpful to the English student in learning German.

406. Of Germanic origin in English are: *—

1. All grammatical inflections, and all auxiliary words used as substitutes for inflection.

2. The most important grammatical words: almost all numerals; all pronouns and pronominals; most simple adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions; all nouns, adjectives, verbs, inflected or derived by vowel-change, and almost all other irregular verbs: in a word, the most important primitive elements of form, construction and idiom.

3. The most familiar affixes of derivation, both prefixes and suffixes, as seen in foregoing Lessons (XL., XLI., etc.).

4. And, generally, the great majority of simple monosyllables, expressing the objects, ideas and feelings of common life and of universal experience.

These comprehend, as was said above, the most essential and important elements of our language—its entire grammatical machinery and the most indispensable part of its vocabulary; so that, in spite of all changes and additions, English is still properly ranked as a Germanic language.

A great number of such forms and words are the same, or nearly the same, in both languages, so as to be readily recognized. Many others present differences which require attention and explanation.

407. One most important set of changes follows a general law, based on the relation of sounds, which, from its first great expounder, JACOB GRIMM, is known as "Grimm's Law." This law comprehends other languages—including Greek and Latin—of the same family with German and English; but it will be here stated only with reference to these, and in the simplest terms.

GRIMM'S LAW.

408. The mute consonants, as is well known, are classed:—

(a) By the *organs* of their utterance into 1. *labials* (lip sounds), 2. *linguals* or *dentals* (tongue or tooth sounds), and 3. *gutturals* or *palatals* (throat or palate sounds); and these respectively:—

(b) According to the *mode* or *degree* of utterance into 1. *hard*, or *surds*; 2. *soft*, or *sonants*; 3. *aspirate*;—as shown in the following table (to which are added the *sibilants*, *s*, *z*):—

	<i>Hard.</i>	<i>Soft.</i>	<i>Aspirate.</i>
LABIAL.	p	b	f, (pf), v.
LINGUAL.	t (th)	d	th, s, z.
GUTTURAL.	k →	g →	q. —

Now it is found that consonant changes regularly occur:—

(a) Within the same organ; as labial to labial, etc.

(b) In the same direction, between any two languages; that is, between German and English, thus:—

GERMAN — *hard* — *soft* — *aspirate* — correspond to

ENGLISH — *soft* — *aspirate* — *hard* respectively,—

as if by a circular permutation, in the direction of the arrows.

NOTE.—Letting H represent Hard; S, Soft; A, Aspirate; and—as a guide to the first letters—letting H stand for High-German, and S for Saxon-English; these changes may be easily remembered by the following mnemonic words—the corresponding symbols, up or down, marking the regular changes:*

High-German = H. A. S.

Saxon-English = S. H. A.

409. There are many exceptions which cannot be here discussed. Especially in the guttural series, and in other letters when initial, the change often does not occur. Frequently also a guttural has degenerated into a semi-vowel or vowel, or is lost entirely; as g becomes y (*z*), w; g or *ch* becomes silent *gh*, or is lost—English showing aversion to all aspirate gutturals. Such examples are, of course, outside of Grimm's law. Also the lingual sibilants *f*, *z*, usually represent English *t*, the German *th* being hard.

The following examples will exhibit the most usual interchanges—including exceptions, as above noted. Examples where change has not taken place need not be specially given, though some of them are included—and some of the examples illustrate more than one change (see Remark, p. 228).

NOTE.—1. In some of the examples, the change has occurred in English itself; but this need not affect the present discussion, which has reference only to the relation of German to modern English.

2. The student must bear in mind always purely orthographical differences; such as *f*=(often) *c*; *sch*=*sh*; *j*=*y*, etc. Such cases need not be included.

I. LABIALS.

Germ.	Engl.						
p	b . . .	doppel,	Rippe,	Krippe,	Polster,	Stoppel,	
		double.	rib.	crib.	bolster.	stubble.	
b	f, v . . .	halb,	ab,	Weib,	sieben,	sterben,	
		half.	off.	wife.	seven.	starve.	
f (pf)	p . . .	helfen,	auf,	reif,	Apfel,	Pflanze,	
		help.	up.	ripe.	apple.	plant.	

* This arrangement is only seemingly different from that on p. 221 and above—that being read from left to right, this vertically: *down*, for German to English; *up*, for English to German. The object *here* is simply to give the mnemonic words.

2. LINGUALS.

<i>Germ.</i>	<i>Engl.</i>					
t (th)	d . . .	tief, <i>deep.</i>	Traum, <i>dream.</i>	Wort, <i>word.</i>	thun, <i>do.</i>	That, <i>deed.</i>
ð	th . . .	did, <i>thick.</i>	drei, <i>three.</i>	denken, <i>think.</i>	Bad, <i>bath.</i>	Erde, <i>earth.</i>
s, ð, þ	t . . .	das, <i>that.</i>	aus, <i>out.</i>	es, <i>it.</i>	besser, <i>better.</i>	Haß, <i>hate.</i>
j, þ	t . . .	zwei, <i>two.</i>	Zoll, <i>toll.</i>	zu, <i>to.</i>	Rahe, <i>eat.</i>	sitzen, <i>sit.</i>

3. GUTTURALS.

<i>Germ.</i>	<i>Engl.</i>					
f, ð	g ch . .	Esse, <i>e(d)ge.</i>	Brüde, <i>bri(d)ge.</i>	Bank, <i>bench.</i>	kauen, <i>chew.</i>	strecken, <i>stre(t)ch.</i>
ß	w (gh) .	folgen, <i>follow.</i>	Falg, <i>tallow.</i>	Vogel, <i>fowl.</i>	Pflug, <i>plow, or plough.</i>	
ß	y (i) . .	Garten, <i>yard.</i>	Auge, <i>eye.</i>	legen, <i>lay.</i>	frostig, <i>frosty.</i>	Magd, <i>maid.</i>
ch	k . . .	Buch, <i>book.</i>	Yoch, <i>yoke.</i>	Milch, <i>milk.</i>	machen, <i>make.</i>	göttlich, <i>godlike.</i>
ch	gh (y) .	hoch, <i>though.</i>	hoch, <i>high.</i>	Licht, <i>light.</i>	Tochter, <i>daughter.</i>	göttlich, <i>godly.</i>

410. The following examples will illustrate other frequent forms, more or less irregular. But it will be observed that the changes are usually within the same organ: —

<i>Germ.</i>	<i>Engl.</i>			
1. b	w . . .	gelb, <i>yellow.</i>	schrauben, <i>screw.</i>	Schwalbe, <i>swallow.</i>
ß (old f)	f . . .	Vater, <i>father.</i>	voll, <i>full.</i>	Volk, <i>folk.</i>
f	v . . .	Ofen, <i>oven.</i>	elf, <i>eleven.</i>	Füchsin, <i>vixen.</i>
wh	wh . .	was, <i>what.</i>	wenn, <i>when.</i>	Weile, <i>while.</i>

<i>Germ.</i>	<i>Engl.</i>			
2. t	th . . .	fort, forth.	Better, weather.	tausend, thousand.
sch	sk . . .	Schule, school.	Schiff, skiff.	Schaum, scum.
sch	s	Schlaf, sleep.	Schleim, slime.	schwellen, swell.
3. g, d	gh (=f) .	genug, enough.	Trog, trough.	lachen, laugh.
d	ch (tch) .	Buche, beech.	Pech, pitch.	wachen, watch.
d	lost . . .	ich, I (old ik).	mit, me (old mec).	du, thee (old thec).
g	lost . . .	Ziegel, tile.	liegen, lie.	lügen, lie.

411. The liquids l, m, n, r, in consequence of their semi-vowel character readily undergo change; as:—

a) INTERCHANGE .	Busen, bosom.	Sanf, temp.	Fessel, fetter.	Degen, dagger.
r with s, z . . .	war, was.	Haſe, hare.	verlieren, lose.	frieren, freeze.
b) OMISSION . . .	als, as.	ſolch, such.	Gans, goose.	uns, us.
c) INSERTION . . .	Scaffot, scaffold.	Nachtigall, nightingale.	Bräutigam, bridegroom.	Mund, mouth.
d) TRANSPOSITION .	brennen, burn.	durch, through.	hundert, hundred.	dreiſſig, thirty.

412. Letters — usually initial or final — are sometimes also:—

(a) OMITTED . . .	gleich, like.	genug, enough.	ſneifen, nip.	Art, ax.
(b) ADDED OR RE- TAINED . . .	Lamm, lamb.	Donner, thunder.	Erle, alder.	Ede, edge.

Sometimes with double forms, as:—

Schatten, shade, shadow.	ſchmelzen, (s)melt.	ſpinnen, spinner, spi(n)der.
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(c) SILENT	Gneiß, <i>knee.</i>	Kute, <i>knee.</i>	halb, <i>half.</i>	wollte, <i>would.</i>
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NOTE. — It must be borne in mind that the use of *h* and of the double consonant in German is often purely orthographical; as, *Sohn*, *son*, *Bett*, *bed*, etc.

413. For the vowels—the most changeable elements of speech—no rules can be laid down. To a great extent they are the same in German and English—or only orthographically different. The following are some of the most frequent correspondences (not identical):

Germ.	Engl.				
ei	i	reiten, <i>ride.</i>	weit, <i>wide.</i>	scheinen, <i>shine.</i>	etc.
ei	o	Bein, <i>bone.</i>	ein, <i>one.</i>	meist, <i>most.</i>	etc.
ei	oa	breit, <i>broad.</i>	Eid, <i>oath.</i>	heiser, <i>hoarse.</i>	etc.
e	ea	Brot, <i>bread.</i>	Ohr, <i>ear.</i>	Tod, <i>death.</i>	etc.
au	ea	Baum, <i>beam.</i>	Traum, <i>dream.</i>	laufen, <i>leap.</i>	etc.
au	ou	Maus, <i>mouse.</i>	Haus, <i>house.</i>	laut, <i>loud.</i>	etc.

Unaccented final *e* is usually lost; as, *Weſpe*, *wasp*: or silent; as, *Käſe*, *cheese* (this *e* in English being often purely orthographical).

NOTE. — The grammatical inflections—so largely lost in English—are purposely not here considered. These would require a different treatment.

414. The relation of German to English is still further obscured by historical influences operating—especially in English—since the separation of the two languages. Only the most important of these will be indicated:—

1. The introduction of many foreign words into English—mainly Latin or French—which have either:—

(a) Wholly displaced the original Germanic words; or,

(b) Usurped their meaning, causing them to be transferred to a different sense. As, in the latter case:—

bieten, *to offer* (bid).

Bund, *union* (bond).

Deutſch, *German* (Dutch).

Geiſt, *spirit* (ghost).

Dampf, *vapor* (damp).Stuhl, *chair* (stool).Decke, *cover* (deck).Tier, *animal* (deer).

— and many others. Thus the English equivalent is not readily associated in the mind with its corresponding German form.

- 2. Especially is this true with English *derivatives* or *compounds*. Often, in the simple word, we retain the native, or Germanic, primitive; while in the derivatives or compounds, we use foreign words whose simple root-forms do not occur in English; as:—

PRIMITIVE.	DERIVATIVE.
<i>eye</i> (Auge).	<i>ocular</i> , etc.
<i>hand</i> (Hand).	<i>manual</i> , etc.
<i>foot</i> (Fuß).	<i>pedal</i> , etc.
<i>book</i> (Buch).	<i>library</i> , etc.
<i>house</i> (Haus).	<i>domestic</i> , etc.
<i>light</i> (Licht).	<i>illumination</i> , etc.
<i>deed</i> (That).	<i>benefit</i> , etc.
<i>go</i> (gehen).	<i>pro-ceed</i> , } etc.
	<i>re-cede</i> , }
<i>lead</i> (leiten).	<i>ad-duce</i> , } etc.
	<i>pro-duce</i> , }
<i>send</i> (senden).	<i>re-mit</i> , } etc.
	<i>pre-mise</i> , }
<i>overset</i> (übersetzen).	<i>translate</i> , etc.

- 3. Also, in English synonyms, the foreign word will often take the place of the Germanic equivalent; as:—

GERMANIC.	FOREIGN.
<i>fright</i> .	<i>terror</i> .
<i>help</i> .	<i>assist</i> .
<i>last</i> .	<i>final</i> .
<i>likeness</i> .	<i>resemblance</i> .
<i>opening</i> .	<i>aperture</i> .
<i>small</i> .	<i>minute</i> , etc. etc.

Especially in the language of books, to which the student's attention is first directed, the foreign element in English will occur most frequently. In the language of common life and conversation the Germanic element is more prominent.

415. All the causes above enumerated—with others not here mentioned—tend to obscure the intimate kinship between German and English. On the other hand, English words from Latin or Greek, and to a great extent

from French, are but little changed, and are readily recognized. Consequently, the relation of these languages to English is apt to be proportionately exaggerated, while that of German is depreciated or ignored. Yet it must not be forgotten that the latter is far closer and of more fundamental importance, though less obvious to the beginner; and especially that the *grammatical elements* of English, and almost all of its simplest and most necessary words, are of Germanic origin.

NOTE.—In consequence of the differences above indicated, which, added to the strangeness of a new type, give to German at first the appearance of a wholly foreign language, it has not been deemed expedient to introduce this subject, except incidentally, at an earlier stage. Now, however, it may in many ways usefully serve for instruction, not only as a help in acquiring and remembering words, singly or in groups, but also by adding interest to the study of German, as well as of English, in various points of view.

REMARK.—The difficulty has been fully recognized of presenting this subject in a manner which should be wholly elementary and helpful for the pupil, yet in a measure satisfactory for the teacher or scholar. The object has been to give only what might be useful to a beginner in German. A full or scientific exposition of this subject does not belong to an elementary grammar, and of course has not been here attempted.

EXERCISE XLV.

The following examples are intended partly as illustrations, partly as an exercise for the student. Such words as are identical, or nearly so, in the same or similar meaning need not be included.

I.

German: to find English cognate form.

Affe, Haufen, Pfanne, Pflaume, Seife, gassen, streifen, Volk, Herbst, Stieb, Schaufel, schieben, Zinn, Behe, Zunge, Kessel, Ruß, Teufel, Spaten, gleiten, Schmied, Zweig, Zeichen, Leder, Pfad, Schuß, treten, bleichen, Eiche, Thau, Pfeife, Magd, schlau, Schale, Flasche, strecken, Storch, Sache, Wache, mit, mittel, zähe, zahm, Garn, gestern, morg(en), selten, Busen, Wald, welch.

II.

English: to find German cognate form.

Apple, pool, stamp, sheep, full, even, over, haven, ten, twenty, net, salt, heath, both, south, to bite, white, drink, to drench, deaf, wide, side, old, blade, leaf, to snuff, scum, skiff, birch, to seek, sickle, cook, crouch, might, to fight, to yawn, year, penny, hail, rain, to say, said, sorrow, to borrow, iron, fodder, ear, him, her, comb.

III.

Words transferred : to find the cognate form.

Baum, *tree*; Bein, *leg*; Tier, *animal*; Burg, *castle*; Bürger, *citizen*; Stuhl, *chair*; Zimmer, *room*; Zimmermann, *carpenter*; hordchen, *to listen*; glängen, *to shine*; Schürze, *apron*; Boden, *ground*; Hund, *dog*; bieten, *to offer*; fahren, *to ride*; tö(b)ten, *to kill*; heben, *to lift*; graben, *to dig*; sorgen, *to care*; riechen, *to smell*; tragen, *to bear*; Degen, *sword*; dumm, *stupid*; Vogel, *bird*; Mut, *courage*; Acker, *field*; Feder, *pen*; Mehl, *flour*; Fürst, *prince*; Graf, *count*; Bund, *union*; Glöde, *bell*; Bauer, *farmer*; Heiland, *saviour*; Höhle, *cave*; Blume, *flower*; sondern, *to separate (but)*; Teil, *part*; Beleuchtung, *illumination*; Wohlthat, *benefit*; Übersetzung, *translation*; überbringen, *to deliver*; Aufeinanderfolge, *succession*; Handschuh, *glove*; Jahrbuch, *annual*; Zahl, *number*; zählen, *to count*; Zeit, *time*; ziehen, *to draw*; Zug, *draught*.

REMARK.—The examples in this Lesson, as already remarked, do not imply *derivation* but only common (*cognate*) origin, or divergence from a common type. The German is given first, simply because that is the form the student has to deal with, and needs to recognize. In fact, the English form is, in general, of a more primitive type than the German. But the more scientific arrangement would have been less useful for elementary purposes.

Many of the examples used in this lesson have been taken, by permission, from the excellent "Letters for Self-Instruction in German," by Dr. Solomon Deutsch. They are purposely limited to such as will be most obvious. The teacher may gradually introduce more difficult ones.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

In the following lessons the uses of the parts of speech will be illustrated, and, at the same time, some irregular matter, which properly belongs to the accidence, will be introduced.

The remaining portion of the grammar may either be studied consecutively, or used by reference only, in connection with the general work of the student; and, as exercises, either the sentences under the several Lessons or the continuous passages at the end of the book may be used, as teachers may prefer. For younger pupils the former, for more advanced the latter, may perhaps be recommended.

LESSON XLVI.

Use of the Articles.

The use of the articles is, in the main, the same as in English. Only the more important differences will be noted.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

416. The definite article is used more largely than in English:—

1. The definite article is used before nouns taken in their most comprehensive sense, meaning the whole idea, material, or class; before abstract and collective nouns, and infinitives used as nouns. Examples: *Das Leben des Menschen ist kurz, the life of man is short. Die Jugend ist das höchste Gut,*

virtue is the highest good. Das Gold ist kostbarer als das Eisen, *gold is more precious than iron.* Das Rauchen ist hier verboten, *smoking is forbidden here.* Nach dem Essen, *after dinner (eating), etc.*

2. The definite article is used also before names of seasons, months and days; before the names of streets and mountains; and before the feminine names of countries. Examples: Im Sommer ist es warm. Der Dezember ist kalt. Ich werde am Freitag ankommen. Er wohnt in der Friedrichsstraße. Sie haben den Montblanc bestiegen. Ist er in der Türkei gewesen?

3. Proper names preceded by an adjective take the article. Der arme Hans, der tapfere Blicher, das schöne Paris. Sometimes proper names take the article with the force of a demonstrative pronoun: Da ist der Tell, *there is (that well-known) Tell*; sometimes also in depreciatory sense; as: Sage dem Wilhelm, er soll kommen; — but often without either implication.

4. Sometimes we are compelled to use the article before a proper name in order to indicate the case; as: Ich ziehe Göthe dem Schiller vor. Therites hat den Achilles überlebt. And, generally, the article may be used before personal proper names in lieu of declension; as: Die Bücher der Marie; die Kriege des Alexander; ich habe es dem Max gesagt (for: Mariens, Alexanders, Maxen). (See § 110–112.)

NOTE. — Before a common noun also the article is sometimes used merely to show the case; as: Er zieht Bier der Milch vor, *he prefers beer to milk*; ich kann der Vorsicht nicht zu viel gebrauchen, *I cannot use too much (of) foresight.*

5. Frequently the English possessive is rendered in German by the article, with or without an objective pronoun (§ 439), when the possessor is sufficiently pointed out by the context. This is the case especially when speaking of the parts of the body or of the clothing. Er schüttelte den Kopf und steckte die Hand in die Tasche, *he shook his head and stuck his hand into his pocket.* Er hat sich in den Finger geschnitten, *he has cut his finger.* Thränen rollten ihr über die Wangen (*over her cheeks*).

6. The definite article is used in German, where English uses the indefinite article, with a distributive sense. For instance: Drei Thaler die Elle, *three dollars a yard.* Viermal die Woche, *four times a week.*

7. In some phrases the definite article is used where it is not used in English; as: In die Schule, in die Kirche; *to school, to church.* In der Schule, in der Kirche; *at school, at church.* In der Stadt, *in town.* Vor dem Frühstück, *before breakfast.* Die letzte Woche, *last week.* Im letzten Jahre, *last year, etc.*

For the article with the possessive pronouns, see § 193.

417. On the other hand, the definite article is in a few cases omitted in German where used in English : —

1. In a few pronominal or adjective phrases; as, *ersterer, letzterer; the former, the latter*; *besagter, genannter; the aforesaid*; *folgender, the following*, etc.; and in a few technical phrases; as, *Beflagter, the defendant*; *Kläger, the plaintiff*; *Schreiber, the writer*; *Überbringer, the bearer*, etc.—yet not always.

2. In phrases expressing direction to or from the points of the compass; as, *von Norden, gegen Westen, gegen Abend, towards the west*, etc.; and a few others: as, *vor Augen, before the eyes*; *alle Welt, all the world*, etc. See all (§ 460, 4).

NOTE. — Generally — as also in English — the article is not used in phrases where a common noun is joined with a preposition. *Bei Tische, at table*; *bei Hofe, at court*; *zu Wasser, by sea*; *zu Lande, on land*; *zu Fuß, on foot*; *zu Pferde, on horseback*; *zu Hause, at home*; *nach Hause, home*; *bei Tage, by day*; *bei Nacht, by night*; *mit Vergnügen, with pleasure*; and in such idiomatic phrases as, *Durst haben, to be thirsty*; *zu Grunde gehen, to be ruined, to perish*; *zu Stande kommen, to succeed*; *zu Stande bringen, to accomplish*; *zu Bett gehen, to go to bed*; *Abschied nehmen, to take leave*. (See § 379.)

418. The following cases, though the same in German as in English, may be remarked : —

1. A dependent genitive preceding its noun excludes the article; as: *Des Königs Befehl*; *meines Vaters Haus*.

2. No article is used with nouns taken in a partitive or limited sense; as: *Er trinkt lieber Wein als Bier*; *Silber und Gold habe ich nicht*; nor with nouns used merely as predicate; as, *der neunte Monat heißt September*.

3. The article is omitted in proverbial and abridged expressions; as: *Weib und Kind*; *Jung und Alt*; *für König und Vaterland*; *Armut ist keine Schande*; *Geduld überwindet Alles*; *Ehre ist der Tugend Lohn*, etc.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

419. The indefinite article differs in a few cases from its English use : —

1. The indefinite article is omitted before a simple predicate noun expressing occupation or condition, or before a descriptive noun after *als*; as: *Mein Sohn war Kaufmann, aber er ist jetzt Soldat geworden*. *Als Ehrenmann kann ich das nicht zugeben, as a man of honor*, etc.

2. For omission of the indefinite article before *hundert, tausend*, see § 304. For the phrases, *a few, many a*, § 245; *what a*, § 220; *twice a day*, etc., § 416, 6.

3. No article is used in German in adverbial phrases like: in Eile, *in a hurry*; mit schwacher Stimme, *with a feeble voice*; in Wut, *in a passion*; and in such idioms as: ich habe Kopfschmerz, *I have a headache*, a toothache; ich habe Lust, *I have a mind*; and some others.

4. For ein solcher, *such a*, see § 207; for ein jeder, ein jeglicher, *every one*, see § 245 (a).

POSITION OF THE ARTICLES.

420. 1. The definite article precedes all other qualifying words, except alle, *all*. Examples: die beiden Knaben, *both the boys*; der doppelte Preis, *double the price*; but all(e) die Knaben, or die Knaben alle.

2. The indefinite article precedes all other qualifying words except solch (§ 207), welch (§ 220), was für (§ 221), and manch (§ 245), even where in English it will sometimes follow a qualifying word; as: Welch ein Mann! Was für ein Buch ist das? Manch ein Mann, solch ein Mann (or ein solcher Mann); also, ein so schönes Mädchen, *so pretty a girl*; ein zu kaltes Bad, *too cold a bath*; eine halbe Stunde, *half an hour*, etc.

REPETITION OF THE ARTICLES.

421. With two or more nouns of the same gender and number, if taken together, the definite article need not generally be repeated; but when the nouns are not of the same gender and number, it must be repeated before each of them. The indefinite article, from its individual nature, must be repeated before each noun. As: Die Gnade, Weisheit und Liebe Gottes, *the mercy, wisdom, and love of God*. Die Kraft und der Mut des Löwen, *the strength and (the) courage of the lion*. Er kaufte eine Taube, eine Gans und einen Hasen, *he bought a pigeon, a goose, and a hare*.

2. But the definite article must be repeated in every case if the nouns are taken distinctively, or in contrast. As: Ich habe den Herrn und den Diener gesehen. Der Herr und Gebieter, *the lord and master*, means *one person*.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. At nine o'clock we shall go to school. 2. Have you been at church? 3. Do you prefer (lieber) to travel by day or by night? 4. Have you ever seen such a flower? 5. How many German lessons did you take last month? 6. I have taken eight lessons, two a week. 7. The sick man spoke with a feeble voice. 8. Life is short; art is long. 9. Nature is an open book, the leaves of which all can read who have eyes. 10. August is the hottest month. 11. The boy fell from a tree and broke *his* (seiner) arm. 12. Why do

you shake *your* head? Have you a headache? 13. No, I have a toothache. 14. I am sorry to hear that; go to a dentist, he will pull out your (*ihnen*) tooth. 15. I live in Frederick Street; my brother lives in Broad Street. 16. The soldier held a sword in his hand. 17. Poor Charles is ill. 18. Come after dinner and drink a glass of wine with me. 19. This wine costs only half a dollar a bottle; I would gladly pay double the sum for it. 20. During the heat of summer we shall make a journey on foot in Switzerland. 21. In the long wars of Alexander, the Greeks marched victoriously towards the East. 22. The good [man] has ever the fear of God before [his] eyes. 23. My brother's eldest son is a lawyer; the youngest will soon become a preacher. 24. As a Christian, you cannot forget so clear a proof of the love and goodness of God.

LESSON XLVII.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON NOUNS.

Number.

422. Some nouns are used only in the singular: —

1. Names of materials; as: *das Fleisch, flesh, meat*; *der Honig, honey*; *die Asche, ashes*. Some words of this class can be used in the plural, meaning 'kinds of'; as: *die Gräser, kinds of grass*; *die Salze, kinds of salt, salts*. Sometimes the plural has a slightly different meaning; as: *die Gelder, sums of money*; *die Papiere, papers, documents*.

2. Nouns of abstract meaning and infinitives used as nouns; as: *die Ehre, honor*; *das Lob, praise*; *der Rat, counsel*; *der Tod, death*; *das Bestreben, the effort*, etc.

3. But for many such nouns, a plural sense may be expressed by other forms; as, *die Ehrenbezeugungen, marks of honor*; *Ratschläge, counsels*; *Todesfälle, deaths*; *die Bestrebungen, efforts*, etc. So: *der Kohl, cabbage*; *pl. Kohlköpfe, cabbage-heads*, etc.

4. For the singular, in expressions of weight or measure, see § 312.

423. A few nouns are used only, or usually, or with special meaning, in the plural: —

die Hosen or Beinkleider, *trousers*.
die Einkünfte, *the revenue*.

Pfingsten, *Whitsuntide*.
Weihnachten, *Christmas*.

Ostern, *Easter*.
 die Fasten, *Lent*.
 die Ferien, *the vacation*.
 die Leute, *people*.
 die Kosten, *the expenses*.
 die Rollen, *whey*.
 die Trümmer, *the ruins*.

die Alpen, *the Alps*.
 die Gebrüder, *the brothers*.
 die Geschwister, *the brother(s) and sister(s)*.
 die Eltern, *the parents*.
 die Gliedmaßen, *the limbs*,
 and some others.

424. Some nouns have a double meaning in the singular, and in the plural a separate form in each meaning : —

das Band, *the ribbon*.
 das Band, *the tie, bond*.
 die Bank, *the bench*.
 die Bank, *the (commercial) bank*.
 das Gesicht, *the face*.
 das Gesicht, *the vision*.
 das Licht, *the light*.
 das Licht, *the candle*.
 der Strauß, *the nosegay*.
 der Strauß, *the ostrich*.
 der Zoll, *the inch*.
 der Zoll, *the toll*.

die Bänder, *the ribbons*.
 die Bande, *the ties*.
 die Bänke, *the benches*.
 die Banken, *the banks*.
 die Gesichter, *the faces*.
 die Gesichte, *visions*.
 die Lichter, *the lights*.
 die Lichte, *the candles*.
 die Sträuße, *the nosegays*.
 die Strauße(n), *the ostriches*.
 die Zölle, *the inches*.
 die Zölle, *the tolls, and others*.

425. (a) The following have double plurals with different meanings : —

das Horn, *the horn*.
 das Land, *the land*.
 der Ort, *the place*.
 das Wort, *the word*.
 and some others.

die Hörner, *the horns*.
 die Länder, *separate countries*.
 die Örter, *single places*.
 die Wörter, *single words*.

die Horne, *kinds of horn*.
 die Lande, *countries collectively (or poetic)*.
 die Orte, *places collectively*.
 die Worte, *connected words*.

(b) Der Laden, *the shop, shutter*, uses both plurals : die Laden, die Läden ; but in the compound, die Fensterladen, usually.

(c) The noun Mann, *man*, presents several peculiarities : —

1. Nouns compounded with Mann form their plural with Leute, *people*, which is only used in the plural, as collective. As : —

der Arbeitsmann, *the workingman*.
 der Kaufmann, *the merchant*.

die Arbeitsleute, *work-people*.
 die Kaufleute, *merchants*.

der Landmann, *the countryman, rustic.* die Landleute, *rustics.*
 der Landsmann, *the (fellow) countryman.* die Landsleute, *(fellow) countrymen.*

But the ordinary form Männer must be used when speaking of individuals: Ehrenmänner, *men of honor*; Staatsmänner, *statesmen*; and also when a distinction of sex is to be made: Eheleute, *married people*; Ehemänner, *married men*; Ehefrauen, *married women*.

2. The plural die Mannen means *vassals, warriors*; as: Schickt zu seinen Mannen allen in dem Lande Schwyz, etc.

3. Mann, meaning *soldiers* collectively, after a numeral is construed as a noun of measure and is indeclinable (§ 312). Examples: Eine Armee von dreißig tausend Mann, *an army of thirty thousand men*. Ein Gefreiter und zwei Mann, *a corporal and two privates*.

For other special forms in plural, see § 105.

Gender.

426. Some nouns are of the same form, with different gender and meaning. As:—

(a) With the same plurals:—

der Chor, *the chorus.*
 das Chor, *the choir.*
 der Heide, *the heathen.*
 die Heide, *the heath.*
 der Erbe, *the heir.*
 das Erbe, *the inheritance.*

der See, *the lake.*
 die See, *the sea.*
 der Teil, *the part.*
 das Teil, *the share.*
 der Verdienst, *the earning.*
 das Verdienst, *the merit,*

and others.

(b) With different plurals:—

der Band, *the volume.*
 das Band.
 der Bund, *the union.*
 das Bund, *the bundle.*
 der Bauer, *the farmer.*
 das Bauer, *the cage.*
 der Schild, *the shield.*
 das Schild, *the sign.*
 der Thor, *the fool.*
 das Thor, *the gate.*

pl. die Bände.
 See § 424.
 “ die Bündel.
 “ die Bunde.
 “ die Bauern.
 “ die Bauer.
 “ die Schilde.
 “ die Schilder.
 “ die Thoren.
 “ die Thore,

and others.

Such details must be sought in the dictionaries. (See also § 105.)

For special cases in which the grammatical gender and the natural gender do not correspond, see § 452.

Plural of Proper Names.

427. The plural of proper (personal) names is variously formed:—

(a) *Christian Names*: Masculines ending in a consonant usually add *t*: die Ludwige; in a vowel, *s*: die Hugos. Feminines in *-e* add *n*: die Marien, die Charlotten; in *-a*, add *s*: die Lauras, die Annas; in a consonant, add *t*: die Elisabethe.

(b) *Surnames*: ending in a sibilant add *t*: die Leibnits; in other consonants, add usually *s*, sometimes *t*: die Grimms, die Schmitts, die Stollbergs; in *-e*, add sometimes *n*: die Schulzen; or, generally, remain unchanged: die Schiller, die Lessing, die Schlegel.

(c) When several personal names are combined, only the last is declined: Maria Stuarts Lob, Friedrich Rüderts Gedichte; or, der Lob Maria Stuarts, etc.

NOTE. — But *von* excludes the declension of the following name, unless immediately before the governing noun. Thus: Friedrich von Schlegels Werke; or: die Werke Friedrichs von Schlegel.

(d) Some foreign plurals are adapted or retained: die Cicerone(n), die Nerone(n) (Latin); die Capuletti, die Medici (Italian); die Pitts (English), etc. And a few biblical names (besides Jesus and Christus, § 113) retain the original forms; as, Mariä, Johannis, Matthäi (genitives), etc.

There remains, however, much irregularity in the forms of proper names and foreign words generally. (See § 120, a.)

Titles.

428. The syntax of titles presents some peculiarities:—

1. (a) If the title (or an appellative noun), preceding the proper name, has the article, the proper name is not declined (§ 416): Die Thaten des Königs Karl des Ersten und seines Sohnes Karl des Zweiten.

(b) If the title is without the article, the proper name alone is declined: Die Regierung König Heinrichs des Achten; Kaiser Karls Thaten; or, die Thaten Kaiser Karls.

(c) The title, even with the article, is often left undeclined: Die Werke des Professor(s) Otto. Except Herr, which must always be declined: Das

Haus des Herrn Braun (or Herr Brauns); and on the address of a letter: **Herrn** (or dem Herrn) Karl Braun.

2. (a) The title **Herr**, with or without article, is often used where in English no such prefix occurs: (Der) Herr Professor Braun, der Herr Graf, Ihr Herr Vater, etc.

(b) Often the wife of an official receives her husband's title, with the prefix (die) Frau; as: (Die) Frau Professor Otto; or, in absence of the proper name: Die Frau Professorin — the article being usual, except in address.

(c) Note the forms usual in address: Herr, *Mr.*; Frau, *Mrs.*; Fräulein, *Miss* — before the name; or, omitting the name: Mein Herr, *Sir*; Madame, or, gnädige Frau, *Madam*; Fräulein, or, mein (gnädiges) Fräulein, *Miss*; — meine Herren, *Gentlemen*, etc.

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Are you not an Englishman? I think we are countrymen. 2. The country-people lost their cattle and horses during the war. 3. An army of forty thousand men attacked the town. 4. Several merchants have failed; yet they are men of honor. 5. Have you [any] holidays at (zu) Whitsuntide? 6. No, but we have a week at Easter, and a fortnight at Christmas. 7. These (Das) were the last words of my dear old friend. 8. She has put out the lights. 9. The banks are closed on (bei) Sunday. 10. Many benches stand around the fountain, where one sees a crowd [of] work-people. 11. The Alps are the highest mountain-range in all Europe. 12. The brothers Grimm were professors in the University of (zu) Berlin. 13. The largest lake in Switzerland is much smaller than many lakes in America. 14. The heathen was so called because in (the) old times he dwelt on the heath. 15. The volumes of the great poet were adorned with blue ribbons. 16. What would this world be if the fools were all dead? 17. The Gladstones and the Brights are the glory of the English State. 18. The poems of the unhappy Heinrich Heine are now the joy of the young and of the old. 19. You will find these words in Wilhelm von Schlegel's Works, on the tenth page of the third volume. 20. The Claras, the Lauras, and the Leonores of the present are the same as (wie) the Adelheids and the Brunhilds of the past. 21. The Goethes and the Schillers of German poetry belong to the past. 22. The works of Professor Steinthal are known in all Europe. 23. The reigns of King Charles I. and of his son Charles II. were the most unfortunate of (the) English history. 24. Dr. Brown and his daughter, Mrs. Professor Smith, were at (bei) the marriage of Mr. John Rich with Miss Anna, youngest daughter of General Wilson.

LESSON XLVIII.

Use of the Cases.

REMARK. — With a view to practical rather than scientific purposes, the Cases will be treated chiefly with reference to their correspondences — or the contrary — in English.

THE NOMINATIVE.

429. The nominative, having nearly the same uses in German as in English, calls for but little remark.

1. The nominative stands as the subject of a sentence. But the subject nominative is omitted: —

(a) Usually with the imperative proper (§ 176); but not when the third plural pronoun is used in address (§ 188) — except sometimes to avoid repetition; as, *leben Sie wohl und grüßen die Ihrigen*.

(b) With some impersonals, and some *expletive* forms, unless the subject (*es*) precedes; as, *mir* hungert; *mir* wird geraten, etc. (See § 453.) And often colloquially; as, *kam ein Knabe*, for *es kam ein Knabe*. (§ 346, note 2.)

(c) Also, colloquially, a personal pronoun; as, *hab's nicht gethan, hab's nicht getroffen* — when the sense is clear.

2. With the verbs *sein*, *to be*; *werden*, *to become*; *bleiben*, *to continue*; *heißen*, *to be called*; *scheinen*, *to seem*, *to appear*, and a few others of the same kind; and with the passive of some verbs which take in the active a second accusative as *factitive* (or *complementary*) object — such as *nennen*, *to name*; *taufen*, *to baptize*, etc., the predicate noun will be a nominative. Examples: *Wie heißt dieser Platz? Es ist der Karlsplatz. Er ist ein unwissender Mensch geblieben. Er ist mein Freund geworden. Das Kind wurde Johann getauft.*

NOTE. — *Werden* often takes *zu*, as, § 443, *d: der Tropfen wird zu Gift, becomes poison*.

3. The nominative — independent or vocative — is also the case of direct address or exclamation: *Du, Heilige, rufe dein Kind zurück, Thou, holy one, etc.; Schändlicher, wretch!*

4. (a) A word in apposition with a nominative — subject, predicate, or vocative — will also of course be nominative. As: *Ich, ein junger Schüler, kann ihn, den belehrten Mann, nicht unterrichten; Sie, guter, werden mich doch nicht verlassen.*

(b) With *als*, *wie*, *as*, a nominative, in seeming apposition, will appear as subject of an implied verb: *Dieser Knabe schreibt wie ein Mann.*

NOTE. — With a reflexive verb the accusative may also stand; as, *er fühlt sich einen (or ein) Mann* — the former, perhaps, more usually.

THE GENITIVE.

THE GENITIVE WITH NOUNS.

430. The genitive depends on nouns in various relations:—

(a) Regularly the genitive follows the governing noun. But it has been seen (§ 352, 3) that a personal (subjective or possessive) genitive often precedes; and that in poetry and elevated style, this use is widely extended—the genitive then excluding the article (§ 418, 1). This is sometimes called the “Saxon Genitive,” or Possessive: *Der Sohn des Gärtners, or des Gärtners Sohn; die Blätter des Baumes; der Schöpfer der Welt; der Schein der Tugend; das Glück der Liebe; ein Mann hohen Alters; die holde Gabe der Dichtung, etc.* And in poetry: *Der Dichtung holde Gabe; des Rechtes Probe; der Bäume dicht Gefträuch; meiner Leiden brennendes Gefühl; Frankreich's ferner Ocean, etc.*

NOTE.—The effect of this position is to dignify, as if by personification. The same is often done in English; as: *The lightning's flash; the cannon's roar; England's Queen, etc.*; but with less freedom than in German.

(b) But ambiguity in the relation of the genitive must be avoided; and, when necessary for this purpose, the objective relation will be expressed by a preposition. Thus distinguish: *Die Liebe zu Gott* from *die Liebe Gottes*; *der Haß gegen den Feind* from *der Haß des Feindes* (or *des Feindes Haß*), etc. (as in English, *the choice of a friend* from *a friend's choice*, etc.).

(c) Especially when the corresponding verb is construed with a preposition, the objective relation after a noun will take the same preposition; as: *Der Gedanke an Gott* (*denken an*), *the thought of God*; *die Furcht vor dem Tode* (*sich fürchten vor*), *the fear of death*, etc.

NOTE.—But on the other hand, in some phrases, especially of persons, the English to will represent the German genitive; as: *Ein Feind seines Vaterlandes*, *an enemy to his country*, etc.

(d) The genitive of a personal pronoun is rarely used in relation with a noun; but, instead, the possessive adjective; or, objectively, often a preposition; as: *Seine Liebe zu mir* (not *meiner*), *his love of me*; *er war ihr Wächter einst* (*her keeper*); *dein Anblick*, *the sight of you*.

(e) The English idiomatic *this heart of mine* is simply, *mein Herz*; *a friend of mine*, *ein Freund von mir*, or *einer meiner Freunde* (*one of my friends*).

THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

431. The genitive names the whole of which a part is taken; *er schenkte des Weines*, (*some*) *of the wine*. But this relation is also largely expressed otherwise:

(a) With numerals, pronouns, or a superlative, the same relation is often expressed by the preposition *von*, sometimes *unter*. Examples: *Welcher meiner Freunde*, or *welcher von meinen Freunden*, *which of my friends*; *die schönste aller Frauen*, or *die schönste von allen Frauen*, *the fairest of all women*; *keiner seiner Gäste*, or *keiner von seinen Gästen*, *no one of his guests*; *unter allen meinen Dienern keiner*, etc.

(b) As § 430 (d), the genitive of personal pronouns will not occur, but the preposition instead; as: *Welcher von uns* (not *unser*), *which of us*; *keiner von ihnen* (not *ihrer*), etc. The phrase *unser einer*, *one of us* (of our sort), is an exception. Such phrases as *es sind unser vier*, *there are four of us*, etc., are really not partitive.

(c) After nouns of measure, weight, number or quantity a simple noun is construed without case-declension (§ 312); as: *Sechs Flaschen Wein*, *six bottles of wine*; *zwei Duzend Eier*, *two dozen (of) eggs*; *ein Stück Brot*, *a piece of bread*; *ein Tropfen Wasser*, *a drop of water*; *ein Regiment Soldaten*, *a regiment of soldiers*. But if the noun is accompanied by an adjective, the genitive, or *von*, may be used. For instance: *Eine Menge reifer Äpfel*, *a great number of ripe apples*. *Ein Glas dieses Weins*, or *ein Glas von diesem Wein*, *a glass of this wine*; but also, *eine Menge reife Äpfel*, etc. — now most usually.

NOTE. — But the older genitive still occurs in poetry, and in some phrases; as: *Den besten Becher Weins*; *nicht viel Federlesens machen*, *to make not much (of) ceremony*, etc.

(d) By like apposition, the proper name of a country or town, or of a month, preceded by the common name, is not declined; as: *Das Königreich Sachsen*, *the kingdom of Saxony*; *die Stadt London*, *the city of London*; *im Monat Mai*, *in the month of May*. The same use extends to the name of the month in dates: *Der sechste Mai* (§ 309).

PREPOSITION INSTEAD OF GENITIVE.

432. In some cases, *of*, after a noun, is regularly translated by *von* instead of the Genitive. Such are: —

(a) In terms of rank or title; as: *der König von England*. (See § 111.)

(b) Before names of materials; as: *Eine Brücke von Eisen* (also *eine eiserne Brücke*).

(c) Before cardinal numerals, and other indeclinables; as: *Ein Mann von sechzig Jahren*; *der Vater von drei Kindern* (but also, *dieser drei Kinder*).

(d) And, generally, whenever the case is not made clear by inflection; as: *Die Lage von Paris* (but also, *der Stadt Paris*); *die Straßen von London*, or *Londons* (§ 109). See also § 430.

(c) Sometimes the preposition will be used to avoid a succession of genitives; as: *Der älteste von den Söhnen des Königs*, or *von des Königs Söhnen*.

NOTE. — Generally, the use of the genitive in such relations is less common than formerly, and there is a growing tendency to use the analytic construction with preposition. This is in conformity with the general tendency in modern languages.

It has already been seen that the genitive relation is often expressed by a compound noun; as: *Die Buchbruderkunst*, *the art-of-the-printing-of-books*, etc. (§ 389.)

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. I want two pounds of raisins, three pounds of sugar, five pounds of coffee, and four pounds of tea. 2. Which of my friends will in the hour of need stand by me? 3. The city of Rome is built on seven hills. 4. The youngest of my sisters is still at school. 5. Bring me a glass of beer. 6. A marble (adj.) statue of the King stands in the market-place. 7. The fear of punishment is stronger than the hope of reward. 8. He died at the age of seventy years. 9. The kingdom of Saxony is the smallest kingdom in Germany. 10. The want of (an) water forced the enemy to give up the siege. 11. William the First, king of Prussia, was born on the twenty-second of March, 1797. 12. How many sacks of potatoes has the farmer bought? 13. He is the best and oldest of all my friends. 14. Want of money compelled us to give up our vacation-ramble in Switzerland. 15. Where have you bought this multitude of books? You will never be able to read them. 16. Send me three dozen eggs; do not forget it, three dozen new-laid (frisch) eggs. 17. We shall have holidays in the month of August. 18. The thought of his poor children drove the unhappy father to dare the utmost. 19. The Crown Prince of Germany is son-in-law to the Queen of England. 20. This young hero went into the war as [a] young captain, and returned as a celebrated general. 21. He is a man of high rank and of great dignity of (the) behaviour. 22. The Colossus of Rhodes was one of the greatest wonders of (the) antiquity. 23. The false appearance of virtue is called hypocrisy. 24. Unhappy man! he was a good friend of mine — his loss is grievous to me!

LESSON XLIX.

The Genitive. — Continued.

GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

433. With the following adjectives, and their opposites, the genitive is used as limiting or defining object, corresponding generally to English *of*.

bedürftig, <i>in want.</i>	mächtig, <i>master (of).</i>
begierig, <i>greedy.</i>	† müde, <i>tired.</i>
† bewußt, <i>conscious.</i>	† satt, <i>full, tired.</i>
eingedenk, <i>mindful.</i>	schuldig, <i>guilty.</i>
fähig, <i>capable.</i>	sicher, <i>sure.</i>
froh, <i>glad.</i>	überbrüßig, <i>weary.</i>
gewiß, <i>certain.</i>	verdächtig, <i>suspected.</i>
kundig, <i>acquainted (with).</i>	† voll (voller), <i>full.</i>
leer, <i>empty.</i>	wert, <i>worth.</i>
† los, <i>rid of.</i>	† würdig, <i>worthy.</i>

and a few others, of like meaning. Examples (§ 353): des Lebens müde; jenes Unternehmens fähig; seiner Sache gewiß; des Weges unkundig; voll goldener Gefäße; zwanzig Finger voller Ringe (see note).

NOTE. — But some of these adjectives (marked †) may take an accusative (§ 441, c); and others may be construed, preferably, with a preposition; as, begierig nach; froh über; voll von, etc. The indecl. voller stands only just before a dependent noun.

GENITIVE WITH VERBS.

434. As a like limiting or defining object, the genitive is used with some verbs: —

(a) As single object, with a few verbs: —

bedürfen, <i>to need.</i>	harren, <i>to wait (for).</i>
denken, gedenken, <i>to remember.</i>	lachen, <i>to laugh (at).</i>
entraten, <i>to dispense (with).</i>	schonen, <i>to spare.</i>
ermangeln, <i>to be without.</i>	spotten, <i>to mock (at).</i>

and a few others. Examples: Gedanke meiner; spottete nicht der Unglücklichen; der Arme bedarf der notwendigsten Lebensmittel; wir haben deiner lange geharrt, etc. Sometimes, as a so-called *false reflexive*: er schonet seiner (§ 251).

NOTE. — But some of them may be construed with an accusative; as, jemanden schonen; or with a preposition; as, über jemanden lachen; an etwas denken, etc. With some, the genitive is almost wholly poetical; and generally its use, both with verbs and adjectives, is much less common than formerly, the form with preposition being usually preferred.

2. Some other verbs, formerly used with the genitive, but now more usually with the accusative or a preposition, are: achten, begehren, brauchen, gebrauchen, genießen, lohnen, pflegen, versehen, vergessen, wahrnehmen, warten.

(b) As secondary, or remote, object (of the *thing*) with some verbs having direct object (of the *person*) in the accusative. Such are: verbs usually followed in English by *of*; as, to *accuse*, *acquit*, etc.; to *warn*, *convince*, etc.; *privative* verbs, to *rob*, *deprive*, etc.; and verbs derived from adjectives governing a genitive (§ 433). As: —

anklagen, } *to accuse.*
 beschuldigen, }
 freisprechen, *to acquit.*
 mahnen, *to warn.*
 überführen, *to convict.*
 überzeugen, *to convince.*

berauben, *to rob, deprive.*
 erheben, *to relieve.*
 entledigen, *to rid.*
 entlassen, *to dismiss.*
 versichern, *to assure.*
 würdigen, *to deem worthy.*

and a few others of like meaning. Examples: Man beschuldigt ihn eines schweren Verbrechens; der Richter sprach ihn aller Schuld frei; man hat mich meines Vermögens beraubt; er hat mich seiner Freundschaft gewürdigt, etc.

Or, as single object with the passive of such verbs: Er ist eines schweren Verbrechens beschuldigt worden; der Mann ist des Dienstes entlassen worden.

(c) As a like secondary object with some reflexive verbs, the direct object being the reflexive pronoun. Generally, with omission of the reflexive pronoun, this genitive will appear in English as direct object:—

sich annehmen, *to take interest (in).*
 sich bedienen, *to make use.*
 sich befeißigen, *to apply one's self.*
 sich bemächtigen, *to take possession.*
 sich besinnen, *to recollect.*
 sich erinnern, *to remember.*

sich enthalten, *to abstain from.*
 sich entschlagen, *to get rid.*
 sich erbarmen, *to have mercy.*
 sich freuen, *to rejoice in, enjoy.*
 sich rühmen, *to boast.*
 sich schämen, *to be ashamed.*

and a few others. Examples: Er rühmte sich seiner hohen Geburt; er schämt sich seines rohen Betragens; Herr! erbarme dich unser; ich kann mich dessen nicht besinnen, *I cannot remember [me of] that, etc.*

(d) Likewise with a few impersonals, the personal pronoun standing as direct object. As: Mich jammert des Volkes, *I am sorry for the people*; mich reuet meines Leichtsinns, *I repent of my folly*; es verlohnt sich nicht der Mühe, *it does not pay for the trouble, etc.*

ADVERBIAL GENITIVE.

435. The genitive is used adverbially:—

(a) In various adverbial relations, qualifying the verb; as: *Place*: rechter Hand, linker Hand, *on the right, — left*; *Time* (indefinite): des Morgens, des Abends, des Sonntags, eines Tages, etc.; but *time definite*, by the accusative or with preposition (§ 309, b); *Manner*: regularly with descriptive adjective: schnellen Schrittes, *swiftly*; stehenden Fußes, *immediately*; meines Wissens, *of my knowledge*; unverrichteter Sache, *unsuccessfully*; frohen Mutes, *gladly*, etc.; and especially in poetry: düsteren Blides, mächtigen Rufes, etc.

NOTE.—Many of these phrases are now treated as mere adverbs. (See § 399; also § 65.) By analogy are formed the irregular nachts, des Nachts, *by night (nights)*.

(b) Analogous to this is the use of the genitive in some phrases with the neuter verbs *sein, leben, sterben*, etc. *Wir find alle des Todes, we are all dead men*; *thue was deines Amtes ist, do what belongs to your office*; *ich bin der Meinung, I am of the opinion*; *eines glücklichen Todes sterben, to die a happy death*, etc.

(c) Seemingly analogous, but really depending on the interjection, is the use (§ 336, 3) of the genitive in exclamation; as, *oh des Thoren, oh the fool!*

NOTE. — In these uses, too, the genitive is less common than formerly.

For the genitive with prepositions, see § 280. For special form of feminine genitive in *-n*, see § 106, note.

REMARK. — The lists given in this lesson, and hereafter, do not aim to be complete, but only illustrative, and must be supplemented by the dictionary.

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. In the morning we go to school; in the evening we stay at home. 2. Old people *like to sleep* (gern) in the afternoon. 3. The prince assured us of his favor. 4. Do you remember your absent friends? I always remember them. 5. He is weary of life. 6. The man has been accused of theft. 7. I am by no means master of the German language. 8. I am not of your opinion. 9. We never considered him capable of such a deed. 10. The messenger was not acquainted with the way. 11. Have mercy on the poor. 12. I am not ashamed of his friendship. 13. They laughed at him for (wegen) his awkwardness. 14. Are you convinced of his innocence? 15. I am not conscious of any guilt. 16. The countess will interest herself for the poor child. 17. Do you make use of (the) steel-pens? 18. The robbers deprived me of all [the] money (which) I had. 19. The king has relieved him of his office. 20. It is not worth while to remember every little misfortune. 21. We read in the fable that a lion once *deemed* a hare *worthy* of his friendship. 22. Of my knowledge, the prisoner has never been accused of a crime. 23. O the happy [man], that breathes the same (*one*) air with thee! 24. I think of thee (dein) when the nightingales' song resounds through the grove; when think'st thou of me?

LESSON L.

Use of the Cases.—(Continued).

THE DATIVE.

436. The dative is the case of the *indirect object*, which may be expressed in English, generally, by the preposition *to* or *for*.

NOTE. — In English, by loss of case-inflection, the indirect object is nowhere distinguished *by form*. When next to the verb it is usually without preposition; when separated from the verb, it requires the preposition; as: *I will write you a letter*: or, *a letter to you*, etc. In German, on the other hand, with its specific case-form, the indirect object is regularly the simple dative; and the preposition expresses a distinct relation, such as *motion*, etc. Thus in both constructions the German is more specific and less liable to ambiguity than the English. (See Remark, § 459.)

THE DATIVE WITH VERBS.

437. The dative is used as indirect (usually personal) object with many verbs.

1. As second object with many transitives, that is, verbs which take a direct object in the accusative. As: —

bieten, *to offer.*

bringen, *to bring.*

geben, *to give.*

gönnen, *to grant.*

lassen, *to leave.*

leihen, *to lend.*

leisten, *to afford.*

liefern, *to deliver.*

reichen, *to reach.*

sagen, *to say, tell.*

widmen, *to devote.*

zeigen, *to show,*

and many others. For the position of the indirect object, see § 354.

EXAMPLES: Ich gebe Ihnen mein Wort; der Freund bietet dem Freunde die Hand; der König reichte ihm die Rechte; diese Freude gönne ich dir; er hat mir das gesagt; der Bote brachte mir das Geld, etc.

(b) Observe that when such verbs are made passive the accusative object becomes subject (§ 275); the dative object remains; as: Das Geld ist mir geboten worden; das ist mir schon gesagt worden, etc. The English alternative forms — *I have been offered the money*; *I have been told that*, etc., are not possible in German.

NOTE. — The forms are also due to confusion of objects from loss of case inflection. Here again we may see — as so often in English — how the loss of *form* leads to the extension of *idiom*.

2. The dative is used as single object with many intransitives, such as: —

antworten, *to answer.*

anken, *to thank.*

dieneu, *to serve.*

brohen, *to threaten.*

fehlen, *to be wanting, ail.*

folgen, *to follow.*

helfen, *to help.*

raten, *to advise.*

schaden, *to injure.*

schmeicheln, *to flatter.*

trauen, *to trust.*

trogen, *to defy,*

and many others.

(a) Observe that in many instances this indirect object will appear in English as direct object (usually, also, from loss of the case-form, as § 436, note). Such verbs require special attention. Examples: Er antwortete mir, *he answered (replied to) me*; ich danke Ihnen, *I thank (am thankful to) you*; was fehlt dir? *what ails you?* wir wollen unserm Feldherrn folgen.

(b) A few verbs which in English, for the same reason, can take but one object — of the person or of the thing — may in German take, besides the dative of the person, an accusative — usually a neuter pronoun — of the thing. Thus: *I believe it, or I believe you*; in German, also: ich glaube es Ihnen, etc. — as under group 1, above.

(c) As a dative object cannot become a passive subject (§ 275), intransitives governing a dative can be made passive only in the impersonal form; not as in English, *I was answered*, etc.; but: mir wurde geantwortet; mir wird geholfen, etc. — the dative object remaining.

NOTE. — The force of the English passive is, however, often given by position only, as § 276: Ihm folgte der Spion, *he was followed by the spy*.

3. In both uses (1 and 2) a great number of compound verbs govern the dative, the meaning of the simple verb being so modified as to require the dative. This is especially the case with verbs compounded with ab-, an-, bei-, entgegen-, nach-, vor-, zu-, and the inseparable prefixes, be-, ent-, er-, ge-, and wider-. Examples: Sie liefen dem Diebe nach, *they ran after the thief*; wir hörten dem Redner zu, *we listened to the orator*; er stand mir mit seinem Räte bei, *he assisted me with his counsel*; das gefällt mir nicht, *I do not like that*; dieser Fehler ist der Aufmerksamkeit unseres Lehrers entgangen, *this mistake has escaped the attention of our teacher*; es widerfährt Manchem mehr Unglück als er verdient, *more misfortunes happen to many a man than he deserves*.

4. A dative is also required by many verbal phrases which have the force of simple verbs, and by a number of verbs, which form *incomplete compounds* with adjectives and nouns (§ 379). As: —

leid thun, *to cause sorrow*.

wehe thun, *to give pain*.

wohl thun, *to benefit*.

wohl wollen, *to wish well*.

gleich kommen, *to equal*.

zu gut kommen, *to benefit*.

zu Hülfe kommen, *to come to one's aid*.

zu Teil werden, *to fall to one's share*.

das Wort reden, *to defend*.

Troß bieten, *to bid defiance*.

Hohn sprechen, *to mock at, etc.*

As: es thut mir sehr leid, *I am very sorry*; der gute Freund kam mir zu Hülfe; mir wird ein Glück zu Teil, wie ich es nimmer gehofft, etc.

5. (a) Some impersonal verbs (§ 291), likewise require the dative of the person; as: es ahnt mir, *I forebode*; es graut mir, *I am afraid*; es bangt mir, *I feel anxious*; es efelt mir, *I feel disgusted*; es schwindelt mir, *I feel giddy*; es träumt mir, *I dream*; es dünkt mir, *methinks*, etc.

(b) In some phrases the verbs sein, werden, gehen and ergehen, are used impersonally with the dative. As: Es geht mir wohl, *it fares well with me, I am getting on well*; mir wird schlimm, *I begin to feel sick*; nun ist mir wieder wohl, *now I feel well again*; mir ist kalt, *I am cold*; wenn dem so ist, *if that is so*, etc.

6. With a few reflexive verbs, the dative stands as reflexive (personal) object. These are sometimes called *false reflexives* (§ 434). As:—

sich anmaßen, *to assume*.

sich getrauen, *to venture*.

sich einbilden, *to imagine*.

sich vornehmen, *to purpose*,

and some others. (See § 251.) As: ich maße mir nichts an, was nicht mein ist; ich getraue mir nicht das zu sagen; er bildet sich ein er sei ein großer Mann, *he imagines he is a great man*, etc.

NORZ. — The address of a letter is often put in the dative, as if after an implied verb; as, (Dem) Herrn —; (Der) Frau —; (Dem) Fräulein —, etc. (but also an with accusative).

For the dative in sense of *from*, see § 440.

EXERCISE L.

1. The young count flattered the old king. 2. He has served faithfully his king and country. 3. This little boy resembles his mother. 4. How do you like your new house (*how pleases you*)? 5. The poor old man thanked us. 6. The king wishes him well. 7. The robber defied me. 8. No one will help me. 9. Order me a cup of coffee. 10. It seems to me that this matter will not redound to your praise. 11. This castle belongs to the king of Saxony. 12. Tell me how this hat becomes me. 13. You ought to answer your teacher. 14. What has happened to you? 15. The captain threatened the soldiers, because they did not obey him. 16. I told him the truth, but I am sorry to say I was not believed. 17. I will read to you a few pages from this book; will you listen to me? 18. It gave me pain to refuse your request. 19. How are you getting on? I am getting on very well. 20. The thief has run away from the officer; run after him. 21. He shall not escape us; believe me (that). 22. I have been told that that young man has been paid a large sum of money. 23. If that (*dat.*) is so, why does he not relieve his poor parents? 24. Follow my advice, and yield to his request.

LESSON LI.

The Dative. — Continued.

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES.

438. The dative is used with many adjectives, or participles used as adjectives, such as are usually followed in English by *to* or *for*.

(a) With adjectives that signify nearness, likeness, fitness, inclination, advantage, or their contraries; as: —

ähnlich, <i>similar.</i>	hold, <i>favorable.</i>
angenehm, <i>agreeable.</i>	lästig, <i>troublesome.</i>
eigen, <i>own, peculiar.</i>	lieb, <i>dear.</i>
fremd, <i>strange.</i>	nahe, <i>near.</i>
gemein, <i>common.</i>	schuldig, <i>owing.</i>
gleich, <i>like.</i>	treu, <i>faithful.</i>
gnädig, <i>gracious.</i>	widrig, <i>adverse.</i>
heilsam, <i>salutary.</i>	willkommen, <i>welcome,</i>

and many others.

(b) Many of these are participles used as adjectives, or adjectives derived from verbs which govern the dative; as: —

bekannt, <i>known.</i>	behülflich, <i>helpful.</i>
geneigt, <i>inclined.</i>	dankebar, <i>thankful.</i>
gewogen, <i>favorable.</i>	dienlich, <i>serviceable.</i>
gewachsen, <i>equal to.</i>	gehorsam, <i>obedient.</i>
verhaßt, <i>hateful.</i>	nützlich, <i>useful.</i>
überlegen, <i>superior.</i>	schädlich, <i>hurtful,</i>

and many others.

EXAMPLES: Der Sohn ist dem Vater ähnlich; diese Geschichte ist allen bekannt; diese Lebensart ist ihm eigen; ich bin dieser Arbeit noch nicht gewachsen; sei mir gnädig; das helle Licht ist den Augen schädlich; die Heuschrecke ist mir verhaßt; sei mir willkommen, etc.

NOTE. — As in case of the genitive (§ 433-4), so instead of the dative a preposition with its case will sometimes occur, as an alternative construction, with an adjective or a verb; as: feindlich or freundlich gegen jemanden; auf einen zürnen; nimm dieses Buch, ich hab's für dich [dir] gestiftet, etc.

(c) A few such adjectives may take in German, besides the dative of the person, a second object of the thing. Compare § 437, 2, *b*; as: *ich bin mir keiner Schuld (gen.) bewußt, I am conscious of no fault; daß (acc.) bin ich ihm nicht schuldig, I do not owe him that, etc.*

DATIVE OF INTEREST.

439. A more remote relation, yet allied to the foregoing, is expressed by the dative of the person concerned in, or affected by, an action or its result. This is known as the *dative of interest*, or *ethical dative*.

(a) Of the person for or against whom something is done; as: *thü' es mir doch, do it for me, please; schreiben Sie mir diese Aufgabe ab, copy me this exercise; sie ist mir ein Plagegeist, she is to me a tormenting spirit; wo ich mir eine Freude gepflanzt, wherever I have planted me a joy, etc.*

(b) Often this dative will take the place of the English possessive; as: *sie fiel dem Bruder um den Hals, she fell on her brother's neck; das Herz zitterte mir im Leibe, my heart trembled within me; sie schnitten dem Feinde den Rückzug ab, they cut off the enemy's retreat; ich wasche mir die Hände, I wash my hands, etc.; and in phrases like: ihm zu Ehren, in his honor; mir zu Liebe, for my sake, etc.*

NOTE. — Yet frequently the possessive will also stand; as, *streiche mir meine Pfoten, smear (me) my paws* — sometimes with, yet also without, special emphasis.

(c) In many cases the relation can hardly be expressed in English, but only indicates the interest taken by the person speaking or spoken to; as: *was machen Sie mir da, what are you doing there (I should like to know); bleiben Sie mir gesund, keep well (I hope you may); Ihr verführt mir keinen mehr, you will seduce no one else (against my interests), etc.* — Sometimes only a reference to one's opinion or feeling: *Ein Bastard bin ich dir (you say).*

(d) Here may be mentioned the dative in exclamations, though these expressions are properly elliptical and the dative a true objective; as: *Heil dem Sieger, hail to the victor; wehe dem Besiegten, woe to the conquered; Ruhe seiner Asche, peace to his ashes (as if Ruhe sei), etc.*

THE DATIVE PRIVATIVE.

440. The dative (usually *to, for*) sometimes corresponds to the English *from (of)*, both with verbs and adjectives.

This is sometimes called the *dative privative*, but is still really an indirect object, usually of *disadvantage*, etc. (Compare English *differ from*, or ?

averse *from* or *to*, etc.); as: er nahm mir mein ganzes Vermögen, *took from me*, etc.; sie entreißt mir den Geliebten, den Bräutigam raubt sie mir; der Dieb ist seinen Verfolgern entflohen; dem Glauben abtrünnig, *recreant from (to) the faith*, etc.

NOTE. — In some cases, by a change in a relation of objects, an alternative form may be used with the genitive. Thus, either: der Dieb raubte ihm sein Geld, or beraubte ihn seines Geldes; and in other cases, a preposition (*von, from*) will be preferred: er nahm es von mir; abtrünnig von der Religion, etc.

For the dative with preposition, see §§ 164, 180, 280; special forms, § 106

For the dative with *zu*, as the factitive object, see § 443, *d*.

REMARK. — Attention has already been called to the loss of the earlier case-inflection in English, whereby the dative is no longer distinguished *in form* from the accusative. Many instances now recognized in English grammar as direct object (accusative) were originally dative. The student must therefore be cautioned against this *defect of form* in English, to which it is chiefly due that the dative seems to be so much more largely used in German.

It is also to be remarked that the dative in German is more freely used with pronouns than with nouns; an alternative form, with preposition, being more frequently used with the latter. This also is due to the more explicit and convenient distinction of the pronoun inflections.

EXERCISE LI.

1. The prince is very favorable to us. 2. He owes his tailor five hundred marks. 3. Be welcome to us. 4. Are you equal to the task? 5. I do not trust him, for he has not told me the truth. 6. Do not trust those who flatter you. 7. Go out of *my* way. 8. The robbers took from me all (was) I had. 9. The enemy was superior to us, therefore we retired behind (*acc.*) the walls of the city. 10. This history was known to us all. 11. Lying is odious to me. 12. Everything seemed to me strange after *such a* long absence. 13. It will be conducive to your health to *take a walk* every day. 14. The prince thanked me in the most gracious manner. 15. The company of the stranger was most agreeable to the ladies. 16. The conquered fell at (*zu*) the victor's feet and begged for mercy. 17. The entire army *has* fallen into the hands of (*dat.*) the enemy. 18. This unworthy son has broken his poor father's heart. 19. Too much eating (*infin.*) and drinking is injurious to the health. 20. Hail to the saviour of his country, the friend of the oppressed! 21. Don't climb (*for my sake, dat. pron.*) too high, my son; you might (können) fall and break *your* arm. 22. To the lazy, everything is (werden) difficult. 23. Explain me this exercise, if you please (*if it pleases you*). 24. To thee the highest jewel is my memory (*to thee is, etc.*).

LESSON LII.

Use of the Cases.—Continued.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

DIRECT OBJECT.

441. The accusative is the case of the direct object, that is, the object reached or directly affected by an action.

(a) All transitive verbs have their direct object in the accusative. Examples are unnecessary.

NOTE.—It has already been seen that some verbs transitive in English are intransitive in German, that is, take the object in genitive or dative, or with preposition (see §§ 434, 437). Such cases must be carefully noted.

(b) The accusative is also the direct (usually personal) object of most reflexive and impersonal verbs (see §§ 251, 291). For exceptions, § 437, 5, 6.

(c) As has been seen already, a few adjectives, more usually construed with the genitive, sometimes take an accusative, usually with *sein* or *werden*, as if object of the combined idea. Such are: *bewußt*, *gewahr*, *los*, *müde*, *satt*, *wert*, *würdig*, *zufrieden*, and a few others; as: *ich werde ihn nicht los*, *I cannot get rid of him*; *ich bin es zufrieden*, *I am content with it*—most usually a neuter pronoun. With *voll* (*voller*) a simple noun may stand as § 431, c; as: *voll* (*voller*) *Mut*; but not with an art. or adj. (See § 433.)

DOUBLE OBJECTS.

442. A few verbs take two accusatives—of the person and of the thing.

These are: *lehren*, *to teach*; and sometimes *kosten*, *to cost*; and, with neuter pronoun only, *fragen*, *to ask*; *bitten*, *to beg*; *überreden*, *to persuade*; as: *er lehrte meinen Sohn die Grammatik*; *das hat mich* (or *mir*) *viel Geld gekostet*; *das sollten Sie mich nicht fragen*; *das können Sie mich nicht überreden*, etc.

NOTE.—But more usually, *fragen nach*; *bitten um*; *überreden von*: *er fragte mich danach*; and always: *er fragte nach meinem Sohn*; *er bat mich um Geld*, etc. (with *noun* objects).

PREDICATE OR FACTITIVE OBJECT.

443. A second accusative often appears as the result, or *effect*, of the action, hence called *factitive* (sometimes *complementary*, as *completing* the idea of the verb).

(a) Verbs of *naming* or *calling* take the *name* as a second accusative: such are *heißen*, *nennen*; *taufen*, *to baptise*; *schelten*, *schimpfen*, *to scold* (c

bad names). See § 429, 2; as: wir nennen diesen Knaben den faulen Hans; er schalt mich Lügner, *he called me a liar*, etc.

(b) In many cases the second accusative will be an adjective, expressing the condition or quality resulting from the action. Es macht mir das Herz schwer, *it makes my heart heavy*; er goß das Glas voll, *he poured the glass full*; der Jäger schoß den Hasen tot, *the hunter shot the hare dead*.

(c) With verbs which express the manner of regarding an object, such as halten, ausgeben, annehmen, betrachten, ansehen, erklären, and the like, für, sometimes als, is used with the adjective. Examples: Er hat die Sache für richtig erklärt, *he has declared the matter correct*; man hält ihn für einen Betrüger (*holds him for*); Sie können die Sache als abgemacht betrachten, *you may consider the matter as settled*. (See § 429, 4, b.)

(d) But, contrary to the English usage, verbs of electing, appointing, creating, etc., take the second object in the dative with zu and, in the singular, the definite article. Such verbs are: wählen, erwählen, *to elect*; ernennen, *to name, appoint*; machen, *to make*; bestimmen, bestellen, *to appoint*; salben, *to anoint*; schlagen, *to dub (a knight)*, etc.; as: Man hat Herrn L. zum Professor erwählt; er nahm sie zur Frau; but pl., zu Professoren, zu Frauen, etc.

NOTE. — In all these cases it is only the direct or primary, usually personal, object that can be subject of the passive (§ 275); as: ich wurde darnach gefragt, darum gebeten; das Kind wurde Johann getauft; das Glas wurde voll gegossen; Herr A. ist zum Stadtrat erwählt worden. In case of double accusative (§ 442) the passive is better avoided.

COGNATE OBJECT.

444. Some verbs, properly intransitives, may take the accusative of the noun, usually with a qualifying adjunct, of the same or kindred meaning with the verb. This is called the *cognate object*; as: Ich träumte einen schönen Traum, *I dreamed a beautiful dream*; er starb einen heldenmütigen Tod; er schläft den Todesschlaf.

NOTE. — This accusative is not properly *objective*, but *adverbial*; as: *he sleeps a deep sleep* = *he sleeps deeply*; *he died a peaceful death* = *he died peacefully*, etc. — the idea of the noun being really in the verb. But the usage is much extended, especially in poetry.

ADVERBIAL ACCUSATIVE.

445. Nearly allied with the accusative naming the (direct) object reached, is the accusative expressing *measure* or *extent*: *ar, how long, how much*, etc.

(a) This occurs with verbs of motion or duration or of measure; such as: *wiegen, to weigh*; *gelten, to be worth*; *kosten, to cost*, etc., and with adjectives like *alt, old*; *breit, broad*; *groß, tall*; *hoch, high*; *lang, long*; *tief, deep*; *weit, far*, etc.; as: *er ist zehn Meilen gelaufen*; *der Bauer hat zehn Jahre gebauert*; *er horchte einen Augenblick*; *die Mauer ist 30 Fuß hoch*; *der Oberst ist 60 Jahre alt*; *der Koffer wiegt 60 Pfund*; *ich bin ihm 10 Thaler schuldig, I owe him 10 dollars*, etc.

NOTE. — 1. To an accusative expressing duration of time the adverb *lang* is often added; as: *20 Jahre lang, 20 years long*; *einen Tag lang, a whole day*, etc.; and, in expressions of distance, sometimes the adverb *weit*; as: *sie zogen den Wagen 10 Meilen weit, 10 miles far*, etc.

2. Sometimes also a preposition is appended adverbially; as: *den ganzen Tag durch, the whole day through*. Or an adverb of direction, as: *er fiel die Treppen hinunter, down stairs*; *er stieg den Berg hinauf, etc.*

(b) The accusative is also used to express a definite time *when*; as: *Kommen Sie zu mir diesen Abend, nächsten Mittwoch, jeden Tag*, etc., and in such expressions as *zweimal den Tag, die Woche, twice a day, week*, etc. (See for *dates*, § 309.)

NOTE. — This must be distinguished from the genitive (§ 435) of indefinite time, or repeated occurrence. As: *des Sonntags bleibe ich zu Hause, on a Sunday, or Sundays*; *des Abends, or abends, in the evening*, etc.

ACCUSATIVE ABSOLUTE.

446. The accusative is used in an absolute or independent construction — yet really adverbial: —

(a) Frequently with a perfect participle; as: *die ganze Stadt lag in Asche, einige Häuser ausgenommen, a few houses excepted*; *den Blick auf die Erde geheftet, schritt er langsam her, (with) his look fastened on the ground*.

(b) Less frequently without participle, especially in poetical style: *Stolz stand er da, die Hand auf dem Schwerte, with his hand on his sword*. Note this use of *with*.

For the accusative with prepositions, see §§ 178, 179, 280.

EXERCISE LII.

1. We were a whole month in London. 2. A sack of potatoes costs three marks. 3. My friend has been elected president of the society. 4. I take (hold) him for an impostor. 5. This news has made me happy. 6. The painter has painted the door green. 7. The bridge is a hundred feet long and thirty-three feet broad. 8. My grandmother is 74 years old. 9. I have run myself tired. 10. The judge declared him (for) innocent, though he was

one of the greatest thieves. 11. We were so hungry that we considered ourselves very lucky to get a little bread and cheese. 12. We proposed [to] ourselves to ascend the Brocken; therefore we remained three days at Ilsenburg and waited for fine weather. 13. We fancied that the matter was ([et]) settled. 14. Do not imagine that you will ever be elected [a] town-councillor. 15. He has been ill [for] three years, and has passed many a sleepless night on his bed. 16. Goethe was born the 28th August, 1749. 17. The post arrives every day at six o'clock in the morning and at four o'clock in the afternoon. 18. My brother has been appointed professor of (the) history at (zu) Berlin. 19. Date your letter thus: Boston, May 23d, 1887. 20. The king has appointed (the) Count B. ambassador at the Spanish Court. 21. [For] six months long, that old professor taught me dancing (*inf. n.*) three times a week, two hours each day. 22. This stormy life ended, the old hero sleeps the sleep of the just. 23. There she comes [with] the crucifix in *her* hand, and pride in her heart. 24. They were followed by (*them followed*) the sheriff, with a white staff in his hand.

Prepositions with Cases. — Summary.

447. In connection with the cases belongs properly the treatment of Prepositions. But it is impossible to bring this subject within the limits of elementary statement. The very term preposition is not easy to define; nor is it easier to draw the line between words which may be called *prepositions proper* and words which are only used as prepositions (sometimes called *spurious prepositions*, as § 280). There is perhaps no word which is always a preposition.

(a) Prepositions are, for the most part, properly adverbs, that is, verb modifiers, and are still used as such in both English and German; as: *look up*; *come in*; *go on*; *how came she by that light* (verb *come by*)? etc.; and in German: *er fing an*; *er stand auf*; *er schrieb den Brief ab*, etc. When combined with the verb alone they are properly adverbs, and should be so called; when limited or defined by an object also, they are properly prepositions. Thus prepositions have been expressively called *transitive adverbs*. Some words, however, which are habitually used with an object, are commonly called prepositions, as a distinct part of speech, even when used only as adverbs.

(b) In German, however, the use of the preposition must be considered in connection with the *case*, a distinction no longer obvious in English. The meaning of the entire phrase, preposition and object, is made up of the case-relation, with the preposition, combined with the action, motion, condition, etc., expressed by the verb. Primarily it is the verb that determines

the case, and gives to the preposition its apparent difference of meaning — its true relation being really always the same. (This may be clearly seen in the use of the dative or accusative with the same prepositions, § 179; as: er saß auf dem Baume — kletterte auf den Baum; die Wolfe hing über dem Berge — zog über den Berg, etc.) But by habit of use, the preposition is said to *govern the case*, or to be used in such or such a sense with this or that case, etc. The full explanation of these uses is made the more difficult in German — and still more difficult in English — because the form and force of the original cases have often become obscured or lost.

(c) The primary meaning of the prepositions is usually a relation of *place*, transferred often to *time*, and thence extended, or transferred, to a wide variety of figurative and often remote relations, in many of which the original meaning of the preposition is difficult to trace. The so-called spurious prepositions are mostly of occasional use, and generally have only, or nearly, their primary signification. But the more important prepositions — themselves few in number and monosyllabic: an, auf, aus, bei, durch, für, in, mit, nach, um, von, vor, zu — to which may be added über and unter — have acquired the largest variety of idiomatic use, and of secondary or transferred meaning.

The explanation of such uses, often difficult, sometimes perhaps impossible (and no less difficult in English than in German), cannot be attempted within elementary limits. Their mere enumeration would be impossible. For illustration only, and for reference, the more important uses of some of the prepositions are given in an Appendix. Other idioms must be carefully noted as they occur, and compared with the corresponding English forms.

LESSON LIII.

Adjectives.

See Lessons VIII.–XII. Some special uses will be here added.

USE.

448. Some adjectives are used only attributively — others only as predicates. This depends partly on the meaning — partly, however, on usage only.

I. As attributives only are used:

- (a) Most pronominal adjectives. (Exception § 193.)
 (b) The ordinal numerals, and superlatives. (§ 160.)
 (c) Some adjectives of *place* and *time*; adjectives of *material* in *-en, -etl*;
 and some derivatives in *-isch, -lich* — such as: —

dortig, <i>of there.</i>	golden, <i>golden.</i>
hiefig, <i>of here.</i>	gläsern, <i>of glass.</i>
heutig, <i>of to-day.</i>	irdisch, <i>earthly.</i>
gestrig, <i>of yesterday.</i>	täglich, <i>daily, etc.</i>

Where such adjectives occur in the predicate, they will be construed attributively; as: *die Post ist eine tägliche*; *die Klasse ist die erste*: — or a preposition will be substituted; as: *die Uhr ist von Gold, etc.*

NOTE. — Exceptions are found in poetry: *steht er dort feinern, etc.*

2. As predicates only are used: —

bereit, <i>ready.</i>	kund, <i>known.</i>
gar, <i>done.</i>	quer, <i>across.</i>
gewahr, <i>aware.</i>	quitt, <i>quit, free.</i>
habhaft, <i>in possession of.</i>	theilhaft, <i>participating in,</i>

and some others; a few compounds, as: —

abhold, <i>unfavorable.</i>	eingedenk, <i>mindful.</i>
ansichtig, <i>in sight of.</i>	handgemein, <i>hand to hand, etc.,</i>

with some words properly nouns; as: —

feind (feindlich),	not (nötig),
freund (freundlich),	nütz (nützlich),
leid,	schuld (schuldig), etc.

INFLECTION.

449. Some irregularities, and some diversities of usage, occur in the declension of adjectives:

1. The principle which determines the *strong* or *weak* form of the adjective admits occasional exceptions:

(a) After personal pronouns, the strong form is strictly regular; but the *mixed* forms are used generally; as: *ich armer*; *Sie guter Mann*; but *mir armen*; *ihr guten Männer*; *wir Deutschen*, etc.

(b) In the plural nominative or accusative the pronominals *alle, einige, etliche, keine, manche, solche, welche* (as interrogative adjective), *mehrere, verschiedene, viele, wenige*, often admit the strong instead of the weak form; but the usage — formerly extended even to *diese, jene* — is hardly now correct.

(c) Properly, successive adjectives of *like kind* should have the same declension; as: das Zeugniß dieses meines Sohnes; guter, starker, alter Wein, etc. But sometimes a second adjective will be weak if it stands in a *nearer relation* to the noun; as: eine Flasche von gutem roten Weine (= Rotwein); nach langem vergeblichen Suchen, etc.; but the use is not to be imitated.

(d) A few words used idiomatically without article in certain phrases are treated as pronominals and followed by the weak adjective. Such are: besagt, *aforesaid*; folgend, *following*; gedacht, *mentioned*; obig, *above*. As: besagter alte Mann, *the said old man*; folgendes schöne Werk, *the following beautiful work*, etc.

NOTES. — Observe that the strong form stands properly after all indeclinables; also after all, manch, welch, etc., when undeclined; and after a preceding genitive, etc.

2. In addition to the usual cases mentioned in Lesson X., the ending of the adjective is omitted:

(a) In the first of two adjectives which together mark one definition — especially in titles, as: das königlich Preussische Ministerium; blau und schwarze Bänder (*of blue and black color*), etc.

NOTE. — These are practically compounds, and might be so written, or with hyphen.

(b) This usage is widely extended in poetic style, in cases not admitting of such explanation. Within a few pages occur: ein unerwartet ungeheures Schicksal; den falsch verrätherischen Rat; ein kühn entschlossener Schwärmer; in einer finster unglücksvollen Zeit; dieses unstet schwankte Rohr; ein gestittet höhlich Volk. (§ 145.)

(c) This poetic usage must be carefully distinguished from the adverb; die fieberhaft zitternde Erika; das wunderbar graciöse Mädchen; wie hinterlistig treulos erscheint mein Rat, *how deceitfully faithless*, etc. (§ 314.)

(d) Generally, it is important to remark that the adverb in German is distinguished from the uninflected adjective only by the sense. Usually, the distinction is obvious; but sometimes it may be questionable, or immaterial; as: das Mädchen wich schon zur Seite; der Ruderer erreicht siegreich das Ufer; ihre Augen leuchteten verklärt; sie blickte verwirrt auf; er verschwand lautlos in der Menge; das leise verhallende Geläute (das leise, verhallende Geläute), etc. — and many like cases [*the ship arrived safe, or safely*].

(e) Rarely, in poetry, occur examples like lieb Knabe, for lieber Knabe.

NOTE. — This point will require the more attention because it is contrary to the usual analogy — the grammatical relations being, in general, more largely distinguished by *form* in German than in English.

3. In some cases the adjective is regarded as noun, and loses its adjective inflection. This occurs:

(a) In certain set phrases, as: Alt und Jung; das Gut und Böse; das Recht und Unrecht, etc.

(b) In the names of languages: das Deutsch, ein reines Deutsch; and of colors: das Rot, ein dunkles Blau, etc.

Such forms must be distinguished from the adjective used as noun; as, das Gute, die Alten. Compare etwas Rot, *some red*; etwas Rotes, *something red* (and English, *sweets to the sweet*, etc.).

COMPARISON.

450. In addition to the general rules already given (Lessons XI., XII., XXXIV.), the following are important, with reference to the comparative and superlative:

1. In German, generally, all adjectives admitting comparison — including participles used as adjectives — are compared alike, without regard to number of syllables. But instead of the usual inflection, an auxiliary (adverb) comparison is used in some cases:

(a) With adjectives that do not admit of attributive use; as: er ist mehr daran schuld als ich — am meisten schuld; weniger — am wenigsten — eingeengt, etc. (§ 448, 2).

(b) When two qualities are compared in the same subject; as: der Knabe ist mehr leichtsinnig als böse. — But the inflected form also occurs, as: die Truppen waren tapferer als zahlreich, *more brave than numerous*.

(c) And, generally, in the superlative of *eminence*, or *absolute superlative*; as: ein äußerst schönes Kind; ein höchst seltener Fall (see § 316). But such forms as: ein allerliebster Kind; mit tiefster Nührung, etc., also occur.

2. After a comparison of superiority or of equality, als and wie both occur; but the better usage requires als in the former, wie only in the latter; as: das Mädchen ist schöner als ihre Mutter; ebenso schön wie ihre Mutter.

Rarely denn (*then*) is found after a comparative — usually when als precedes; as: Er war tüchtiger als Feldherr denn als Staatsmann.

3. The distinction between the inflected superlative and the form with am, in the predicate (§ 161) — though not always strictly observed, is important. The latter is really adverbial, defining the *condition*, not the subject; the former is the true adjective superlative. As: die Sonne scheint am hellsten — ist am hellsten — im Sommer; dieses Kind ist am schönsten, wenn es schläft; but we could not say: dieses Kind ist am jüngsten. The tendency

is to use the *am* form when the adjective superlative would be more correct. Note also the distinction between the form with *am* and that with *auf* (§ 315), the *absolute* superlative.

4. The superlative is sometimes strengthened by the prefix *aller*, *of all*; *der allerbeste Mann*, *the very best man*; *das Allerheiligste*, *the Holy of holies — the most holy*.

NOTE. — The compound *allerliebste* is the only superlative that can stand in the predicate without inflection. As: *das ist allerliebste*, *that is most charming*.

5. It was remarked (§ 316), that a few words use the superlative in *-st* as adverbs. Such are: *äußerst*, *höchst*, *längst*, *meist*, *nächst*; *gefälligst*, *gütigst*, *gehörigst* and a few others. These forms are used only in the *absolute* sense.

For the correlative comparison, *the — the*, see § 334.

CONCORD OF THE ADJECTIVE.

451. Outside of the general rules of agreement, it is important only to remark :

(a) The agreement of the adjective is with its own subject noun, which, however, is often understood. As: *der Elephant ist das größte (Tier) unter den Tieren*. For exception, see § 452, note.

(b) An adjective agreeing with the plural *Sie* in address will be singular, if the pronoun means one person; as, *Sie, guter*, etc.

For the position of the adjuncts of the adjective, see § 353.

REMARK. — All the rules with regard to the inflection or concord of the adjective require the more attention because, in consequence of absence of inflection in the English adjective, they are likely to be neglected by students.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. In yesterday's paper I read the last news of the war. 2. Has to-day's newspaper come? 3. This young lady is not so amiable as her elder sister. 4. The weather is excessively cold. 5. We have received very favorable news from America. 6. She is a most modest girl. 7. This carriage is more useful than handsome. 8. The longer the day, the shorter the night. 9. The rose is the most beautiful of all flowers. 10. Charles was on the highest (uppermost) step, whilst I was on the lowest. 11. He showed us into the interior apartments of the castle. 12. Everybody wished to be (the) first. 13. He wears a gold chain, but his watch is silver. 14. The boy ran up, in greatest haste, and told me the sad news. 15. We poor sinners need

the mercy of the good God. 16. The wise [man] is content when he has only the necessary. 17. A truly modest man does not seek to seem wiser than he is. 18. An old woman, unknown to me (a to me unknown, etc.) delivered this most (=very) distressing letter. 19. Many incredible stories are related of that poor old blind man. 20. The following event took place in the year 1818. 21. Red, white and blue flags waved on all[the] streets. 22. A crowd of people—old and young together—rushed in highest excitement over the narrow wooden bridge. 23. The testimony of these my friends will refute that most unjust charge. 24. These children are the worst that I know; they are most agreeable when they are not present.

LESSON LIV.

The Pronouns.

THE PERSONALS.

452. See §§ 182–184, for declension and general statements. The following special points are to be noted:

(a) In consequence of the different system of gender in English, the agreement of the personal pronoun with the grammatical gender of its antecedent requires attention. As: *Er hat seinen Schlüssel verloren, er kann ihn nicht finden, he has lost his key, he cannot find it. Diese Stahlfeder ist verrostet, ich werde sie wegwerfen; this steel-pen is rusty, I shall throw it away.*

But the pronouns referring to *das Weib, the woman*, and the neuter diminutives of sex, *Fräulein, Mädchen, Knäblein, Söhnchen*, etc., generally prefer the natural gender. As: *Wo ist das Fräulein? Sie geht im Garten spazieren. Was macht Ihr Söhnchen? Ich hoffe, er ist besser.* Not so, however, when in the same sentence with the noun, as: *Ein Mädchen, welches dort lebte, a girl who*, etc.—and, often, not so in poetic or familiar style.

NOTE.—This usage is sometimes extended to an adjective when it does not stand in immediate connection with its noun; as, *die schönste unter allen Mädchen.*

(b) The prepositions *halben, wegen, willen* (§ 280) form compounds with the personal genitives, *et* or *t* being inserted. Thus: *meinetwegen, for my sake, as far as I am concerned; deinetwegen, for thy sake; um seinetwillen, for his sake; unsertwegen, for our sake; euerthalben, Ihrthalben*, etc.

NOTE.—But, as the earlier forms *meinentwegen, seinetwillen*, etc., show, these forms were originally possessives with cases of nouns—*t* inserted as § 398, b.

(c) The anomalous forms *meinesgleichen, deinesgleichen*, etc. (also *meines*

Gleichen, etc.), *the likes of me, my equals*, etc., arose probably out of pronoun genitives, dependent on the adjective. They are now practically compounds.

For further remark on the personal genitives, see §§ 430–1. For the use of the dative where the English idiom requires possessive, see § 439. For demonstratives used as substitutes for personals, see § 457. For the relative after personals, see § 459. For the pronouns in address, see §§ 186–9.

453. The neuter pronoun *es* has some special uses, corresponding largely to English *it* or *there*, but in part peculiar.

(a) Akin to its use as impersonal subject (Less. XXXI.), is its use as indefinite subject of verbs without known agent—sometimes with poetic effect. As: *es lachte neben dem Erzähler hell auf*, *there was a loud laugh close by the speaker*; *da zog es wie mit weißen Nebelschleiern über die Stadt*, *then something passed*, etc.

(b) As merely formal—expletive—subject, with intransitives in passive or reflexive form. As: *es wird gebetet* (§ 275); *es wird mir geraten*; *es schläft sich hier gut*, *here is good sleeping*. But: *mir wird geraten* (§ 291, note).

(c) Especially as introductory—grammatical—subject, throwing the logical subject after the verb, which then always agrees with the latter (see § 210); as: *was sind das? es sind Kartoffeln*; *what are those? they are potatoes*. Often this *es* is purely expletive, and is then variously translated: 1. By *it*; as: *es sind oft unsere Freunde, die uns quälen*, *it is often our friends that torment us*. 2. By *there*: *es war einmal ein Mann*; *es waren Tausende zugegen*; *there was*; *there were*, etc. 3. Without English equivalent—often with poetic emphasis: *Es fürchte die Götter das Menschengeschlecht*; *es reden und träumen die Menschen viel*, etc., *men talk and dream much of*, etc.

NOTE.—In general in its purely *expective* uses, as in the last two and in *b*, *es* is omitted unless introductory; but not as true impersonal or pronoun subject.

(d) As representative—often not translated—of an entire sentence preceding or following; or of a predicate idea—noun or adjective: here often translated by *so*. As: *Mir wird ein Glück zu Teil, wie ich es nimmer gehofft*; *Sie müssen es mir erlauben, Ihnen zu sagen*, etc. *Ich glaube es*, *I believe so*; *der ist mein Freund, so wenig er es scheint*, *however little he seems so*, etc.

(e) In some phrases like English *to trip it, lord it over*, etc. As: *die Meinung hält es mit dem Unglücklichen*—*holds (sides) with*, etc.

The phrases *it is I (me?)*, *is it you?* etc., are in German *ich bin es*, *sind Sie es?* etc.

Es is often written *'s*, as: *ich bin's* (§ 70).

For substitute for *es* with prepositions, see § 457. The occasional use of *es* with a preposition is now only colloquial.

THE REFLEXIVES (§ 185).

454. 1. The English compounds *myself*, *himself*, etc., are sometimes reflexive, sometimes emphatic; as: *he himself killed himself*, etc. No such ambiguity of form exists in German.

(a) The reflexive object is expressed, specifically, by *sich* only. Other pronoun objects may be used reflexively. (§ 185.)

(b) The emphatic *self*, *selves*, is expressed by the indeclinable *selbst*, or *selber*, which are used only in apposition, referring to either subject or object, as the meaning may require. As: *Er hat es selbst gethan*, *he did it himself*; *er schonte seiner selbst nicht*, *he did not spare himself*; *er hat sich selber getötet*, *he himself killed himself*, etc.

NOTE. — *Selbst* before a noun has the sense of *even*; as: *selbst der König*, *even the king*; but *der König selbst*, *the king himself*.

(c) *Selbst* is also used sometimes, without special emphasis, to exclude a possible reciprocal meaning (§ 252). As: *Die Angeklagten verrieten sich selbst*; *diese Kinder lieben sich selbst*, etc.

NOTE. — It has already been remarked (§ 252) that the reflexive idiom is used more largely in German than in English. This is due in part to the want of any specific or simple English reflexive.

THE POSSESSIVES (§§ 192-4).

455. See §§ 192-3. Only a few points need further remark:

(a) Doubt as between the adjective forms and the pronoun forms can occur only in the predicate. The former are simply predicative, leaving the stress on the subject; the latter are used for emphasis or distinction of persons; as: *dieses Buch ist mein*; but *dieses Buch ist meines*, *nicht deines*. *Wem gehört dieses Buch?* *Es ist meines*, etc. *Unser ist die Arbeit*, *aber euer ist der Lohn*.

(b) The forms with the article are often used as nouns, in the plural meaning *persons*, *friends*, etc.; in the neuter singular, abstractly, *property*, *duty*, etc. As: *Ich fand die Meinigen gesund wieder*, *I found my family well*; *wie befinden sich die Ihrigen?* *how are you all at home?* *Er hat das Seinige gethan*, *he has done what he could*. *Ich stehe auf dem Meinigen*; *jedem das Seine*, etc.

(c) Before titles, on addresses of letters, etc., *seine* and *seiner* are often abbreviated to *Se.* and *Er.*; and *euer*, *eure*, to *Ew.* As: *Se. Majestät der König*; *Er. Excellenz dem Feldmarschall*; *Ew. Gnaden*, *your Grace*. *Ihro* and *Dero* are old genitives, now out of use: *Ihro Majestät*, *your majesty*, etc.

(d) Colloquially, but incorrectly, occur such forms, as: *meines Vaters* — or *meinem Vater* — *sein Haus*, etc. Like forms were current in older English: *John Smith his book*, etc.

(e) The phrase, *zu seiner Zeit*, *in due time*, is idiomatic and of doubtful explanation.

The rule for agreement in gender — and the exception — are the same as with the personals (§ 452, a). In general, care must be taken that the possessive shall correspond to its proper personal: as *dein* to *du*, *Ihr* to *Sie*, etc. This is often overlooked by students.

The rules for repetition of a possessive are the same as with the definite article. (§ 421.)

For the article instead of possessive, see § 416, 5. For the phrases, *a friend of mine*, etc., see § 430, c. For the *dative possessive*, § 439, b.

EXERCISE LIV.

1. Our wine is sour; we cannot drink it. 2. For your sake I have made this long journey. 3. Even the name of this man is unknown to me. 4. In (the) spring, the earth clothes itself with flowers. 5. Take my key; you can open your door with it. 6. We shall soon see each other again. 7. Think no more of (an) it. 8. Is it you, dear mother? Yes, it is I. 9. Can you not come yourself? 10. The poor man has done himself great harm. 11. There came lately a strange man to our town. 12. There is no other road that leads to the village. 13. Will you please (*gefälligst*) lend me your grammar; I have lost mine. 14. It is not always the richest that are the happiest. 15. Will it rain to-morrow? I believe so. 16. My heart beat for joy at (*über*) it. 17. Is this pen mine? No, it is mine; you have yourself taken yours away. 18. This vain girl speaks always of herself only. 19. The girl forgot her fan. 20. What is mine I will maintain. 21. I shall never forget you and yours. 22. Do you still remember me? 23. There are many people in the town that I do not know. 24. I am advised by my physician to make a journey to Switzerland.

LESSON LV.

The Pronouns. — Continued.

THE DEMONSTRATIVES (§§ 204-10).

456. The demonstratives may all be used as adjectives or as pronouns. As pronouns, besides their specific use as demonstratives, they are used largely where English uses other pronouns. For this use see § 457.

1. Dieser, jener, distinguish the nearer and the more remote: *this — that, the latter — the former*. Without such distinction, dieser is often used for *that one, he*, etc. (just spoken of). Jener (= *yon*) properly means *that yonder*, i. e. *which can be seen*; but is not always so restricted.

NOTE. — The English *one* is not translated with the demonstratives (*this one*, etc.).

2. Der is the more general demonstrative of reference, without regard to position, and with widest range of use. It has in part different forms as adjective and as pronoun. Note also:

(a) The old genitive singular pronoun *deß* — now written *des* — is not now used except in compounds: *deswegen*, *indes*, etc.

(b) The genitive plural forms *derer*, *deren*, are not always strictly distinguished: *derer* should be used before a relative or other restrictive; otherwise *deren*. As: *die Freundschaft derer, die uns schmeicheln, ist gefährlich. Es giebt deren viele, there are many of them.*

(c) *Der* — not *dieser* or *jener* — must be used as *supplying* pronoun before a genitive — *that of* — often in English omitted, as: *mein Haus und das meines Bruders, my house and my brother's*. In this sense *derjenige* is sometimes less correctly used.

(d) The indefinite — or substantive — *that* is usually *das*: *Was ist das? Das weiß ich nicht.* (See § 210.)

For *dies*, *das*, as introductory subjects, see § 210.

(e) *Der*, adjective, is the same word as the definite article, but is distinguished from it by stress of voice — often also by type — the article having usually minimum stress. Thus, *der Mann, the man*; *de r Mann, that man*.

The adjective phrase *der und der* means *such and such a*.

NOTE. — *Der* gives rise to many compounds, such as: *deswegen*, *deshalb*, *indessen*, *inbes*; *bergestalt*, *bergleichen*, *bereinst*, etc.; and of the same root, *daßern*, *daheim*, *damaß*, etc., as well as the usual prepositional compounds *darin*, *dabei*, etc. — all of which are really demonstrative.

3. *Derjenige* is properly used only as antecedent to a relative. It is here not distinguished from *der*, but is preferred in *general* statements. As: *derjenige (Mann), welcher uns schmeichelt, ist kein treuer Freund*.

In this use *der* may include both antecedent and relative; as, *der am letzten wegging, war der Affe, he who*, etc.

4. *Derfelbe* — adjective, *the same*, *eben derselbe*, *the very same* — as pronoun has its most important uses as substitute. (See § 457.)

5. *Solcher* (*solch*) properly implies a correlative: *such — as*, which may be expressed by *wie*, or by a relative clause. As: *ein solcher Mann wie Sie*;

solche Bücher, die man nicht lesen kann, — *as one cannot read*. Its use as pure demonstrative is rare and incorrect: es kamen zu ihm mehrere Bürger und unter solchen auch jener Wirt, — *among them*, etc.

Such, used idiomatically before an adjective, is the adverb so: eine so schlechte Feder, *such a bad pen*; mit so schlechten Federn, *with such bad pens*.

Note the colloquial so ein, for *solch ein*; so etwas (*was*), *such a thing*, etc.

DEMONSTRATIVES AS SUBSTITUTES.

457. The demonstrative pronouns are largely used in cases where personals of the third person are used in English:

1. To distinguish things without life:

(a) Instead of the genitive and dative (*seiner, ihm*) of the third personal, which are identical in masculine and neuter, the demonstratives *dessen, desselben, demselben* are used of things without life. As: er hat mir Geld angeboten, aber ich bedarf *dessen* (*desselben*) nicht, *I do not need it*; ich schäme mich *dessen*, *of it* (*seiner, of him*); er hat mir sein Wort gegeben, allein ich traue *demselben* nicht, *I do not trust it* (*ihm, him*).

(b) With a preposition, for all cases, things without life take instead of the personal a demonstrative object — usually of *der*, or *derselbe* — or, more frequently, a prepositional compound: of *da*, *hier*, for dative or accusative (§ 401); of *des* for genitive, where *such* exists. As: das Messer ist *scharf*; du kannst dich mit *demselben* (*damit*) leicht schneiden. Ich habe nichts dagegen, *against it* (*ihn, him*). Es regnet; deshalb bleibe ich zu Hause — or, trotz *dessen* gehe ich aus. Mein Freund hat meinen Regenschirm verloren; ohne *denselben* kann ich nicht ausgehen (*ihn, him*).

The forms *dessentwillen, derenthalten*, etc., are like those in § 452, b.

(c) Often, for the possessive, things without life use a demonstrative genitive: *der* Baum und *dessen* Zweige; *die* Stadt und *deren* Einwohner. Analogous with this is the use of the demonstrative to distinguish the objective from the subjective genitive, even of persons. As: ein Freund ist ein großes Gut; *der* Besitz *desselben* erhöht den Wert des Lebens — *sein* Besitz would mean *his property*.

2. Sometimes a demonstrative is used to mark more closely the connection between successive sentences. As: Es war ein alter Mann; *dieser* hatte drei Söhne; er verteilte *sein* Gut unter *dieselben*.

3. As indefinite (determinative) antecedent to a relative, *he* (*who*) is *derjenige* (or *der*); as, *derjenige* welcher (= *wer*) glücklich ist, ist reich. But if the antecedent is definite, the regular personal will be used; as, er, den ich für meinen Freund hielt, hat mich verraten.

4. Sometimes for emphasis, or only for euphony:

a) Emphasis, as *der muß ein Narr sein, he (that fellow)*.

b) Euphony, as: *er hat eine Tochter; kennen Sie dieselbe? Dieser Wein ist gut; ich kann Ihnen denselben empfehlen.*

5. Specially important, however, is the use of the demonstrative *der, derselbe*, to refer to a foregoing object, the personal, or possessive, being used to refer to the subject only. As: *Er traf seinen Bruder und dessen Freunde (seine would mean his own). Die Tochter schrieb ihrer Mutter, daß dieselbe in London erwartet werde (sie would mean the daughter). Der Lehrer lobt den Schüler, aber derselbe dankt ihm nicht dafür; der König dankte dem Minister und las dessen Rede durch; sie malte ihre Schwester und deren Tochter, etc.* This distinction is especially important in long sentences, or in a sequence of sentences.

REMARK.—It thus appears that, mainly by help of its demonstratives, German is more specific and distinctive than English in the use of pronouns. Every student knows the danger of ambiguity in the English personals. The old story, "And he said, saddle me the ass; and they saddled *him*," is good enough to be true.

THE INTERROGATIVES.

458. The interrogatives *wer, was, welcher, was für ein*, are quite fully treated (§§ 217–222). Observe further:

1. As to their distinction, compared with English forms:

(a) *Wer* corresponds fully to English *who?* and is always substantive and personal.

(b) English *which?* is always *welcher*. But *what?* is *welcher* only when adjective, or definite; *was*, when substantive, or indefinite. As: *In what book do you find that?* in *welchem* Buche; *what do you say?* *was* sagen Sie?

2. The interrogatives are often only exclamatory, and readily become indefinite or adverbial:

(a) *Welcher* is sometimes used in the singular, colloquially, in the sense of *some*: *Haben Sie Geld? Ja, ich habe welcher, some.*

(b) *Was* is sometimes used for *etwas, something*—especially before an adjective; as, *was Gutes, something good*, etc. Also, for *warum, why*; as: *Was schaut ihr mich so seltsam an? Why do you look at me so strangely?* And for *wie, how*? As: *Was Sie braun gebrannt find! How brown you are burned!*

3. Colloquially, and irregularly, *waß* is sometimes found with prepositions; as, *mit waß*, etc., for *womit* — even where the case would not be accusative.

In the indirect or dependent question, the interrogatives are nearly connected in sense, as in construction, with the relatives. (See § 348.)

For the use of the prepositional compounds instead of *waß* with prepositions, see § 222. The old *wes* (*wes*) — now used only in such compounds — was formerly used also as an indef. adj., as: *wes Ständes er auch sei*, of whatever rank, etc.

EXERCISE LV.

1. How can you write with such a pen? 2. The same sun shines over the just and the unjust. 3. This is my youngest brother, and those (*sing.*) are my sons. 4. With this (*comp.*) you will receive the books (which) I had promised you. 5. Take this money; I do not need it. 6. I have heard nothing of that. 7. My friend arrived on the same train as the prince and his suite. 8. Those who help us in (the) misfortune are our true friends. 9. Do you know who has brought the letter? 10. With what can we best pass our time? 11. Advise me what book I shall read. 12. What are you thinking about? what letter are you speaking of? 13. Trust not him who always flatters you. 14. In whose house have you heard that story? I do not believe it. 15. Tell me what books you want, and I will send them [to] you. 16. Do you see that man, who stands at that corner [*yonder*]? 17. I have sold my horses and also my son's. 18. He is my friend who always tells me the truth. 19. Such a man as he should not believe such stories. 20. The trees with their green leaves are now very beautiful. 21. I have never seen such a bad boy; I am ashamed of him. 22. Those ladies are my daughter and my brother's; do you not know them? 23. The king must respect that man; for he has just appointed his son an (*jun*) officer. 24. I cannot write with such bad paper.

LESSON LVI.

The Pronouns. — Continued.

THE RELATIVES.

459. See §§ 233–240, where the relatives are somewhat fully explained. Only a few remarks need to be added.

1. *Der*, *welcher*, are the definite relatives; *wer*, *waß*, the indefinite. They are all properly pronouns, not adjectives, in construction; but *der*, *welcher*,

introduce adjective clauses, qualifying an antecedent; *wer, was*, noun clauses, without antecedent noun.

2. The definite relatives *der, welcher*, are for the most part used indifferently — *welcher* being only somewhat more formal. Except:

(a) In the genitive, only the forms of *der* are used for both, because, probably, the genitive forms of *welcher* might be confounded with other cases.

NOTE. — The genitive relative never follows its governing noun: *a book on the pages of which* — *auf dessen Seiten*, etc.

(b) *Der* is always used if the antecedent is a personal pronoun of first or second person, or *Sie*, in address; and then the personal is usually repeated after the relative. If the personal is not repeated, the verb stands usually in the third person. As: *Ich, der ich immer sein Freund gewesen bin. Du, der (fem. die) du mich nie verlassen wirst. Sie, die Sie mir beistimmten, you who agreed with me. But: Verachtest du so mich, der hier gebietet? Ich bin eine arme Frau, die keinen Menschen hier kennt*, etc.

NOTE. — Thus, while *der* and *welcher* correspond in origin to *that, which*, respectively, they are not distinguished in use or construction like English *that* and *which* (or *who*).

REMARK. — Referring to Remark § 457, it may now be added that English has the advantage in the relatives as clearly as German in the demonstratives. This point—of relative power or weakness of expression—is always of capital importance in the study of a foreign language. For it should never be forgotten that a principal—if not *the* principal—object of such study is the better knowledge of the mother tongue. But such matters must be left to the teacher.

3. *Wer, he who, whoever*, and *was, what, that which, whatever*, are the indefinite or “compound” relatives and cannot have definite antecedent. As: *Wer früh aufsteht, lebt lange; was du thun willst, thue bald*, etc.

(a) But, *wer, was*, may be followed by a *postcedent* demonstrative, repeating the idea that has been defined by the foregoing predicate. As: *Wer früh aufsteht, der (i. e. the early-riser) lebt lange; was du thun willst, das thue bald*, etc. This is necessary if the case is changed. As: *Wer einmal lügt, dem wird nicht geglaubt; was man hat, dessen bedarf man nicht*, etc.

(b) In the sense of *whoever, whatever*, *wer, was* are sometimes followed immediately by *da*—or, with intervening word or words, by *auch*—also *immer*. As: *Wer da wollte, möchte sich sehen; alles was da lebt und webt, all that lives and moves; was man auch gegen ihn vorbringe; wer das immer gesagt hat, whoever has said that*, etc.

(c) *Was* is sometimes used, most indefinitely, for *wer*; as: *Früh übt sich, was ein Meister werden will.* (§ 460, 4, d.)

(d) For *was* after indefinite antecedents, see § 236, b.

4. For prepositional compounds instead of relative objects, see § 237. This use is largely extended to all non-personal relatives (as in the demonstratives). The old genitive *wes* — now written *weß* — is used only in genitive compounds: *weshalb*, *weswegen*, etc. *Wesenthalben* is formed as § 452, b.

5. Like the demonstratives *der*, *da*, the compounds *darauf*, *davon*, etc. (§ 184) — and some other demonstrative compounds, as *daßern*, *bergleichen*, *indeß*, etc. — may be used also in relative (dependent) sense, the use being distinguished by the construction. (See § 351, 2.)

For *so*, as relative, see § 485, 9.

THE INDEFINITES.

460. (See §§ 244–5). The term “indefinites” is itself very indefinite. It includes, like a “waste-basket,” a group of words which lie along the dividing lines of pronoun, adjective and numeral. Some of these are also called “indefinite numerals.” Only some of the most important uses will be here noted. —

1. *Man* supplies the want — so often felt in English — of an indefinite personal subject. It is much used, and variously translated — most frequently by our passive (§ 274). Its oblique cases are supplied by *einer*; its possessive by *sein*; reflexive by *sich*. As: *Wenn man Geld verliert*, so that *es einem leid*; *man ist froh*, *wenn man seine Arbeit gethan hat*; *wenn man sich irrt*, *when one is mistaken*, etc.

NOTE. — *Man* is often rendered by *we*, *you*, *they*, etc. But it must never be used unless the subject is *entirely indefinite*.

2. (a) *Einer*, *someone*, *anyone*, is also used as indefinite subject; but less general than *man*: *wenn einer Ihnen sagte*; *if some one told you*, etc. It is also used with the article: *der Eine*, *der Andere*, *the one*, *the other*; *die Einen*, *die Anderen*, *some*, *the others*, etc.

(b) *Der Andere* is sometimes used for *the second (of two only)*. *Another*, meaning *one more* is *noch ein (-er)*, as: *noch eine Tasse Thee*, *another cup of tea*.

3. The indeclinable *irgend* is often used with *ein (-er)* and other indefinites, *jemand*, *etwas*, *welcher*, and some others, to strengthen the indefinite sense: *irgend einer*, *anyone at all*; *was irgend gerecht ist*, *whatever is right*.

4. *Al*, *all*, has some peculiar uses:

(a) Standing alone before a noun it is fully declined: *Der Anfang ist schwer*; *alle Menschen*, *all men*.

(b) But preceding the article, or other pronominal, it stands often — but n

always, undeclined. As: all das Geld; all diese Menschen; unter all diesen Umständen, etc. Alle stands for all in a few phrases; bei alle dem, *with all that*.

(c) In the plural, it is rarely followed by the article; *all the boys* is, usually, alle Knaben, or die Knaben alle.

(d) In the plural, all often means *every*; alle Tage; alle vier Wochen, etc.; and in the neuter singular, sometimes, *everybody*: alles (schwieg, *everybody was silent*. (See § 459, 3, c.) For *all*, meaning *entire, whole* (ganz), see § 144.

(e) Other neuters, eines, keines, jedes, etc., are also sometimes used of persons indefinitely, or where both sexes are included; as: Keines muß das Andere unglücklich machen, *neither (man nor woman)*, etc.

(5) Beide differs from English *both*.

(a) It follows instead of preceding the article or its equivalent: die beiden Knaben; meine beiden Brüder. It thus often stands for *two*, where there are only two: *my two brothers*.

(b) It is never followed by a partitive genitive, 'of': wir beide, *both of us*; diese beiden Häuser, *both of these houses*, etc.

(c) It is sometimes used in the neuter singular, beides, meaning *either, each of the two*: beides kann wahr sein, *either may be true*.

6. Viel, wenig. Viel is sometimes declined in the singular, meaning many kinds: vieler Wein; but viel Wein, *much wine*. Wenig, *little*, and ein wenig, *a little*, are distinguished as in English. The plural wenige, is *few*; a few is etliche, *etliche*.

7. Genug, lauter, are undeclined: Geld genug, *enough money*, or, *money enough*; lauter Geld, *nothing but money*; lauter Kleinigkeiten, *mere trifles*.

8. Either, *neither* are usually einer, keiner — von beiden. For *not any*, see § 244, note.

EXERCISE LVI.

1. Who are the ladies with whom you were speaking (the ladies you were speaking with)? 2. Those on whose help we most relied were the first to forsake us. 3. The author that wrote the work you have just been talking of, is an old friend of mine. 4. The subject of which we spoke yesterday is more important than we thought. 5. The gentleman whose house I bought is gone away. 6. I shall do what I have promised; you may rely on that. 7. The robbers into whose hands we had fallen took [from] us all [was] we had. 8. He was the best friend I ever had. 9. We went into a house, from the windows of which we could see the whole procession. 10. My clerk, on whose honesty I so much relied, has deceived me. 11. I, who am older than

you, will assist you with my advice. 12. He who is industrious and faithful will make progress. 13. I have no money; can you lend me some? only a little? 14. Every one must help his neighbor in (the) need. 15. We (man) forget easily what ~~we~~ have read without interest. 16. One must never forsake one's friends. 17. It is said that we shall never have peace. 18. Everything earthly is transitory. 19. All [the] travellers had to change at that station. 20. We receive letters from Germany every two weeks, during all the year. 21. All my happiness is in your hands. 22. Many were invited, but few came. 23. Both of my sons were in Europe last summer. 24. What you tell me (that) I have long known.

LESSON LVII.

The Verb.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE. — CONCORD.

461. Only the more important departures from English usage will be noticed.

1. THE SUBJECT.

(a) For the omission of the subject, see § 429. For the position of the subject after the verb, § 344.

(b) The subject must be repeated with connected verbs, if the order of words changes. As: *er kam zu mir, ging aber sogleich weg*; but: *aber sogleich ging er weg*; *du betrügst niemand, aber von andern bist du betrogen*.

(c) If the subjects are of different persons, the including plural pronoun will usually be expressed before the verb. As: *mein Bruder und ich (wir) reisen bald ab*; *du und er (ihr) seid im Irrtum*.

2. THE VERB.

(a) Introduced by *es*, *daß*, *was*, etc., the verb agrees with the logical, not the grammatical subject. As: *daß sind Fremde*; *dies sind Männer, die Achtung verdienen*; *es sind unsere Freunde*, etc. (See § 210.)

(b) Collective nouns take a singular verb more uniformly than in English. As: *dieses Volk hat eine große Freiheit*; *die Menge macht den Künstler irre und scheu*. But when a plural defining noun follows, the verb will be plural. As: *eine Menge Schiffe lagen im Hafen*; *eine Anzahl Bürger haben sich vereinigt*.

(c) More freely than in English, a series of singular subjects, unless expressly distinct, may take a singular verb. As: Haus und Hof ist verkauft; Groll und Rache sei vergessen, etc. This is especially the case when the verb precedes both or either of the subjects. As: Hier spricht Erfahrung, Wissenschaft, Geschmaç; Meister rührt sich und Gejelle, etc.

(d) With disjunctive singular subjects the rule is a singular verb, but with exceptions. As: weder die Union noch die Lique mischten sich in diesen Streit, *mixed themselves*, etc.

(e) Exceptional is the formal use of plural verbs with certain exalted titles. As: Eure Majestät geruhen; Eure Excellenz haben befohlen, etc.

For the verb after a relative with personal antecedent, see § 459, 2, b.

THE TENSES.

462. Here again will be noticed only the more important departures from the ordinary sense, or from corresponding English forms.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND TENSES.

1. The simple tenses (§ 167), are the same in German as in English: the present and the past (preterit), sometimes—but in either language improperly—called the imperfect. The compound tenses are less complete than in English.

2. The English tenses formed with the auxiliaries *be* and *do* have no corresponding forms in German. Thus: *I stand, am standing, do stand; I stood, was standing, did stand; I have stood, have been standing; I shall stand, shall be standing*, etc., are represented in German, respectively, by the single forms only: *ich stehe; ich stand; ich habe gestanden; ich werde stehen*, etc. The English student must carefully discriminate these forms in translation. It may be observed, also, that English has here a great advantage over not only German, but all kindred languages.

NOTE.—An auxiliary use of *thun* sometimes occurs as a vulgarism: *ich that es nicht sagen*: rarely, also, in poetry. In this use *thät* often stands for *that*.

3. The English auxiliary *be* must be carefully distinguished when verb and when auxiliary (§ 169). Thus: *she is charming*, *sie ist reizend* (part. adj.); *she is charming me with her singing*, *sie reizt mich*, etc. Especially also in its use as passive auxiliary (§ 273).

USE OF INDICATIVE TENSES.

463.

THE PRESENT.

(a) The present is used for the past, more frequently than in English, to make a narrative more lively (*historical present*.) As: Als wir das Schloß nun angezündet, da stürzt der Diethelm hervor und ruft, *rushes out and exclaims*, etc. Also often colloquially: da kommt er zu mir und sagt, etc.

(b) The present, usually with *schon*, *already*, or *seit*, *since*, is regularly used, corresponding to English perfect, to express an action or state continuing in the present. As: wie lange sind Sie schon hier? *how long have you been here?* Ich kenne ihn (schon) seit seiner Kindheit, *I have known him*, etc. In the same way the past corresponds to the English pluperfect: Ich kannte ihn schon seit seiner Kindheit, *I had known him since his childhood*.

(c) The present is used, much more freely than in English, in place of the future; usually with a future adverb; often, also, with like effect as (a): to express an immediate or certain future, as if actually present. As: ich komme sogleich zurück; in zwei Tagen bin ich fertig; diese Nacht ersteigen wir das Schloß; sie lebt nicht mehr so bald du es gebietest.

NOTE. — This belongs to the earliest uses in both German and English, before the existence of the auxiliary futures. In the same way the (present) perfect may be used for the future perfect, as in English. As: Sobald ich Nachricht bekommen habe, wollen wir nicht länger verweilen, *as soon as I (shall) have received news*, etc.

(d) With like effect, the present is sometimes used for an emphatic imperative: Du gehst sogleich, *you (must) go at once*; du schießest oder stirbst, *shoot or die*.

464. THE PAST (PRETERIT) AND THE PERFECT.

These tenses are not so sharply distinguished in German as in English. The former is properly the simple historical past — sometimes imperfect; the latter, the tense of an action completed with reference to the present — or, in English, within a time including the present. But in German the perfect is often used where in English the past would be employed. Thus:

(a) The perfect expresses an action as simply completed, or absolutely past, at the present time. As: Gott hat die Welt erschaffen, *God created the world*; ich habe Ihren Freund gestern gesehen, *I saw your friend yesterday*; diese Kirche ist im 14. Jahrhundert erbaut worden, *this church was built*, etc.

(b) The past usually expresses a past action as connected with other past actions or circumstances, and is thus the usual tense of historical narrative;

also of continuous or *imperfect* action. As: Gott schuf die Welt in sechs Tagen und ruhte am siebenten. Wo waren sie zu jener Zeit? Der Knabe saß auf einem Stuhle als ich ins Zimmer trat. Einige Monate verstrichen ehe eine Antwort kam, *some months passed before*, etc.

But in many cases the perfect is used, especially in familiar style, where the past would be more strictly required.

NOTE 1. — A further distinction is stated, that the past expresses what the speaker witnessed or participated in; the perfect, the simple fact: but this can hardly be sustained.

NOTE 2. — It will be observed that in the English perfect, the *present* relation predominates; in the German, that of *completed* action. Thus: *I have seen him to-day*, but: *I saw him yesterday*, is a distinction that does not obtain in German.

(c) The *imperfect* sense is often more clearly expressed by the adverb *eben* (so *eben*), *just*: Ich schrieb eben, als, *I was just writing when*, etc.

465.

THE FUTURE.

(a) The future is frequently used instead of the present, and the future perfect instead of the perfect, in order to express a supposition or probability. As: Er wird hungrig sein, *I suppose he is hungry*; er wird hungrig gewesen sein, *he has probably been hungry*. The adverbs *doch* or *wohl* are sometimes added in order to bring out the sense more clearly: Der Vater wird wohl noch schlafen, *I suppose father is still asleep*; er wird doch nicht lange dort geblieben sein, *I suppose he did not stay there long*.

(b) The future is sometimes used for an emphatic imperative. As: Du wirst gleich gehen, *you will go at once*. In this sense also it may be substituted by the present. (See § 463, d).

(c) The English forms *I am going to*, *am about to*, denoting an immediate future, may be rendered in German by *wollen*, *im Begriff sein* — often with the adverb *eben* (so *eben*), *just*. As: ich wollte so eben schreiben; ich war (eben) im Begriff zu schreiben; als er eben den Geist aufgeben wollte, *when he was just about to give up the ghost*.

(d) As already remarked (§ 268) the future must be carefully distinguished from the modal use of *sollen*, *shall*; *wollen*, *will*; *shall* or *will*, as future auxiliary, being in German always *werden*. The English shibboleth *shall* or *will*, can be easily made clear by the German forms — the difficulty being wholly in English.

EXERCISE LVII.

1. In a few minutes I *shall be* back again. 2. Why does your brother not come? 3. I *suppose* he has no time. 4. The children are not yet (noch nicht) at home; they are *probably* in (the) school. 5. Sit down, or leave the

room. 6. I shall come as soon as I have written my letter. 7. You will carry this letter to (an) the post, and return immediately. 8. I was just writing a letter when my friend arrived. 9. He will have left London before we arrive there. 10. We were just about to go for a walk when it began to rain. 11. How long have you been learning German? 12. I have been learning it [these] three months, and now I am beginning to make more rapid progress (*pl.*). 13. I have worn this coat [for] eight years; it is time to buy a new [one]. 14. While I was (*am*) considering the matter, I received a letter which relieved me of all further doubt. 15. Last year we made a trip up (*acc.*) the Rigi and passed the night on the mountain. 16. The sun rose splendidly, and we had a glorious view over (*acc.*) mountains and valleys. 17. I had hardly set *my* foot out of the door when it began to rain. 18. We were just about to start when we received news of the death of a near relative. 19. So we were obliged to give up our journey. 20. Of all poets Schiller has most won the love of the people. 21. Before me stand the present and the future together. 22. My people torment me to accept a husband, and I see I must obey them (*ihm*). 23. My friends and I have read this book together. 24. It is the facts we want; do you think we do not know what you thought of the matter?

LESSON LVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

REMARK. — The subjunctive is the more difficult of explanation because, except to a very limited extent, it has no corresponding form or use in English. Its English equivalents — besides the rare subjunctive — are various: the indicative, the imperative, the infinitive, and the auxiliaries, *may, might; can, could; shall, should; will, would*, etc. — so that its idiomatic translation, as well as its wide use in German, will require the most careful attention.

466. The subjunctive may be defined, in a word, as the mood of the *ideal* (subjective) — as distinct from the indicative, the mood of the *actual* (objective). Its conception varies widely, from that which is simply *not affirmed* as true, to that which is represented as merely *desired* or *possible*, and finally to that which is distinctly implied as *unreal*, or contrary to fact. These shades of meaning it is difficult to analyse or connect

logically. They will be here grouped under the several heads of *Indirect, Optative, Potential* and *Conditional*.

As its name implies, the subjunctive is used most frequently in dependent (*subjoined*) sentences; but in German this is not always true. Nor can it be said, generally, that certain connectives *govern* — or require — the subjunctive. The use of the mood always depends on the sense.

467. THE INDIRECT SUBJUNCTIVE (*Oratio obliqua*).

(a) The subjunctive is used in dependent sentences, expressing the statement of another as related — not quoted — and not affirmed by the writer or speaker. The tense is usually the same as would be used in the indicative, if the words were directly quoted. This occurs especially after verbs meaning *to think, believe, say, tell, hope, fear, seem*, and the like, expressed or implied. As: *Er schrieb mir, daß er sein Haus verkauft habe, he wrote me that he had sold his house; der Gärtner glaubt, daß dieser Baum im nächsten Jahre keine Frucht tragen werde, the gardener believes that this tree will bear no fruit next year; der Arzt gab keine Hoffnung, daß der Kranke genesen werde, the physician gave no hope that the patient would recover.* In these sentences the direct statement would be: *Ich habe mein Haus verkauft; dieser Baum wird im nächsten Jahre keine Frucht tragen, etc.*

(b) But frequently the past subjunctive will be used for the present, with a past tense of the leading verb. This is especially the case when the present subjunctive would be of the same form with the present indicative. As: *Er behauptete, daß ich genug bezahlt hätte; ich sagte ihm, daß meine Kinder nie allein ausgingen; also, without such reason, less frequently. Sometimes, for this reason, the tense will change in the same sentence; as: Der Fremde meint es in i s s e dort still sein, und die Menschen mü ß t e n (not müssen) schweigen. (You said) ich hätte einen Stein in der Brust, und du habest mein Herz.*

(c) When, however, the statement is represented as a fact, confirmed or admitted by the writer, the indicative will be used, and in the usual tense. As: *Er gestand, daß er Unrecht hatte, he confessed that he was wrong; er wußte, daß ich krank war; gesetzt, ich that's, suppose I did it.*

NOTE. — The omission of *daß* changes the order of words (§ 350, 1), but does not otherwise affect the mood or tense. This omission is however less frequent with the indicative — more frequent with the subjunctive, especially where the form is *distinctive* (as *ö*).

(d) The same rules, as to both mood and tense, apply also to the dependent question (§ 348), when narrated indirectly. As: *Ich fragte ihn ob er*

nich bezahlen könne (könnte) oder nicht. But when stated directly the indicative will be used: jetzt frage ich dich, ob du mir bezahlen kannst oder nicht.

(c) Akin to the subjunctive of indirect discourse is the use of a past or pluperfect subjunctive, in exclamatory (interrogative) form, to imply emphatic denial of a real or presumed assertion. As: Gastfreundlich hätte England sie empfangen, *England (you say) received her hospitably!* Wann hätte ich das gewollt, *when did I (as you say) attempt this?*

(f) Sometimes the subjunctive shows only that the action is viewed from the stand-point of another. As: er wollte warten bis sein Freund käme, *until his friend should come*; er mußte bleiben bis die Flut verliefte; *he had to wait until (as he knew) the tide should subside.*

NOTE. — But often the indicative occurs, to express a fact or result: Er hielt darauf, daß keins seiner Kinder schreiben gelernt hat (*and they did not*).

468.

THE OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE.

(a) The subjunctive is used to express a wish, request, permission, or concession, the realisation of which is not affirmed. The tense will be present, unless the leading verb is past. As: Ich wünsche, daß er nach einem Arzt schicke, *I wish him to send for a physician*; ich bitte, er thue das mir zu Gefallen, *I beg he will do it for my sake*; ich erlaube (erlaubte) nicht, daß mein Sohn nach Paris reise (reiste), *I do (did) not permit my son to go to Paris*; gebe Gott, or Gott gebe, *God grant*; so sei es, *so be it*; es sei wie es wolle, *be it as it will.* (See § 346, b.)

NOTE. — This form of the subjunctive is used for the imperative in the first and third persons (§ 176) and is so the usual form with Sie in address.

(b) A past or pluperfect subjunctive, unless following a past verb, here expresses a wish, etc., as unreal or impossible — closely allied to the conditional subjunctive (§ 470). As: Wäre er doch hier, *were he only here*, (but he is not)! O, hätte ich nimmer dieses Wort gesprochen, *would I had never spoken, etc.*

(c) As a more remote wish, a purpose is expressed by the subjunctive in clauses introduced by damit or daß, (auf daß, um daß). As: Er spricht leise, damit ihn niemand verstehe, *in order that nobody may, etc.*; er versteckte sich, damit man ihn nicht fände, *in order that he might not be found*; löst mir das Herz, daß ich das Eure rühre, *that I may move yours.*

NOTE. — Sometimes this sense is involved in a relative pronoun, as: Gib uns deinen Geist, der uns regiere, *give us thy spirit to (which shall) rule us.*

469.

THE POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

(a) Closely allied with the foregoing is the use of the subjunctive to express possibility — a contingent or indefinite statement — sometimes only

a softened affirmative. As: Ob er komme oder nicht, mir ist es einerlei, *whether he come or not*; wie es auch sei, *however it may be*; das möchte wohl wahr sein, *that may be true*; ich wüßte nicht, *I can't say that I know*; er wäre fast eingeschlafen, *he had (probably) almost fallen asleep*; nimm meiner Rede jeden Stachel, der verwunden könnte, *that could (possibly) wound*.

NOTE. — Yet in all these uses the indicative occasionally occurs where the subjunctive might be expected, sometimes to mark the confident expectation of the assumed contingency.

470. THE CONDITIONAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

(a) Outside of the potential conditions included above, the subjunctive in its past tenses is used in both terms of a sentence stating an *unreal condition*; that is, when the premise (*protasis*) is not fulfilled, and the conclusion depending on it (*apodosis*) is therefore not realized. The past tense here expresses present time — the pluperfect, past time. As: Wenn er sparsamer wäre (or gewesen wäre), so wäre er jetzt ein reicher Mann, *if he were (or had been) more saving, he would now be a rich man* (but he is not, etc.); wenn ich das gewußt hätte, so hätte ich anders gehandelt, *if I had known that, I should have*, etc. (but I did not, etc.).

NOTE. — For the omission of *wenn*, and consequent change in order of words, see § 350, 2. For the conditional in the apodosis, see below, § 471.

(b) Often the condition is only implied. As: In seiner Lage hätte ich das nicht gethan, (if I had been) *in his place, I should not have done that*; das thäte ich, gern, *I would gladly do that* (if I could, etc.). So in restrictive clauses with *denn*, meaning *unless, except*. As: ich trage mein Schwert nie mehr, es wäre denn gegen die Türken (that is: *If I should, then it would be, etc.*).

(c) Or the consequence is not stated, and then the form is like § 468, b.

(d) A condition — whether potential or unreal — is often introduced, comparatively, by *als* (wenn), *als* (ob), *as if*. As: Er sieht aus als wenn er krank wäre, *as if he were sick*; er thut als wäre er verrückt. (See § 350, 2.)

(e) The indicative may here also express the *certainty* of the result: Mit diesem Pfeil durchschloß ich euch (*I had, etc.*), wenn ich mein Kind getroffen hätte.

NOTE. — In the modal verbs (Less. XXVI.) in consequence of their defect in English, care must be taken to distinguish the sense of the indicative and subjunctive — the former in the past tense often requiring to be expressed by *have*. As: Was du verlangtest, könnte ich dir nicht geben ohne arm zu werden; *I could not give you without, etc.*; but konnte ich, etc., *I could not have given you*.

The tenses of the subjunctive do not require distinct treatment. Outside of the special use of the present (§ 467) and of the past (§ 470), the subjunctive tense is usually conformed to that of the leading indicative verb.

THE CONDITIONAL.

471. As has been seen (§ 173) the conditional, present and perfect, is really a past subjunctive of the future, bearing the same relation to the future, present or perfect, that the past subjunctive bears to the present. It is thus used as a substitute for the past subjunctive :

(a) In the principal member (apodosis) of a condition, expressed or implied, when the statement has special reference to the future. As: Du würdest morgen früh aufstehen, wenn du dich jetzt zeitig zu Bette legtest; aufstehen würde Englands ganze Jugend, sähe der Britte seine Königin, *would arise, if, etc.*

(b) Also, when the form of the past subjunctive would be like that of the past indicative. As: Unter diesen Umständen, würde ich nicht abreisen (for reiste — ab); das würde ich nicht glauben, *I should not, etc.*

NOTE. — Or, otherwise, whenever the form or meaning of the subjunctive might be ambiguous; as, er meinte das würde gut sein, rather than wäre, which might mean *was* or *would be* etc.—hence especially in *indirect speech*.

(c) Outside of these cases, but less frequently, the conditionals may be used as equivalents of the past subjunctives in principal sentences. As: Wenn das Wetter schön wäre, so würde ich ausgehen (or so ginge ich aus); wäre mein Vater am Leben, so würde er 80 Jahre alt sein (or so wäre er, etc.)

In any of these cases, the condition will often be only implied. (§ 470, b.)

(d) The conditional cannot stand for the subjunctive in the dependent member (protasis); thus, the forms are, for the unreal condition :

(1)	(2)
A. Wenn das Wetter schön wäre, { Wäre das Wetter schön, {	{ so ginge ich aus. { so würde ich ausgehen.
(1)	(2)
B. Ich ginge aus, { Ich würde ausgehen, {	{ wenn das Wetter schön wäre. { wäre das Wetter schön,

in each of which either of (1) may be associated with either of (2).

(e) Irregularly however — especially in conversational style — so is often omitted (in A) and the principal member construed normal, especially in the *conditional* form. As: Wenn das Wetter schön wäre (or wäre das Wetter schön), ich würde ausgehen, etc.

EXERCISE LVIII.

1. He speaks loud in order that every one may hear him. 2. The ancients were of opinion that the earth stood in the centre of the universe.

3. I was asked in what year I was born. 4. We are convinced that he is our friend. 5. The boy would learn more, if he were more industrious. 6. If I had been unwell, I should have remained at home. 8. Had he not himself said it, we should not believe it. 9. He acts and talks as if he were a rich man; were he really rich, he would not act and talk thus. 10. I doubt whether he will remain long in this house. 11. The physician feared the patient might die of (an *dat.*) his wounds. 12. I should never have thought that you could learn German in so short a time. 13. We wished that everything might remain as it is at present. 14. It is feared that he will not come. 15. The porter maintained that he had carried our luggage to the station. 16. I should have paid the bill, if I had had money enough. 17. Although the hotel was very bad, we should have remained in it, if the landlord had been more polite. 18. Yesterday came the news that the King was dead; but to-day we learn that it is not true. 19. You paid me that money! you have never paid it. 20. It is better that one [should] make one's enemies dumb than one's friends. 21. The old man walks as if he were lame; is he so (*es*)? 22. That was a step that might have been very dangerous for you. 23. The proverb says, one must strike (*schlagen*) the iron while it is hot. 24. Oh, that the beautiful time of (the) young love might ever remain!

MODAL IDIOMS — SUMMARY.

472. From the examples of the foregoing lesson, it appears that the English auxiliaries *may*, *might*, etc. are to some extent represented in German by the subjunctive mood. These auxiliaries are used in English as equivalents for the almost lost — and, it is to be feared, still vanishing — subjunctive. But such uses must be distinguished from those in which the auxiliaries are represented by the corresponding German modal verbs (Less. XXVI.). The subject is, in its details, a large and a difficult one; and the difficulty, though not sufficiently recognized in English grammars, is mainly in English rather than in German (§ 268, *note*). No full statement will be attempted here; but in illustration, and also as a supplement to Less. XXVI., some examples of the German modal verbs will be added.

NOTE. — These examples are in part taken, by courteous permission, from that rich treasury of German idioms, the "Letters for Self-Instruction," by Dr. S. Deutsch.

1. *Dürfen*.

Darf ich fragen — bitten?

Wenn ich es sagen darf,

Er darf nur befehlen,

Er darf sich darüber nicht wundern,

may I ask — beg? etc.

if I may be allowed to say so.

he need but command.

he need not wonder at it.

Es dürfte das zu schwer sein,
 Er dürfte es vergessen haben,
 Dürfte es nicht zu spät sein?

*that may be too hard.
 he may have forgotten it.
 might it not be too late?*

2. Können.

Was kann ich dafür?
 Ich kann nicht umhin zu lachen,
 Ich kann mich irren,
 Er kann es vergessen haben,
 Er kann nicht weiter,
 Er kann Französisch,
 Das könnte gefährlich sein,
 Das konnte gefährlich sein,

*how can I help it?
 I cannot help laughing.
 I may be mistaken.
 he may have forgotten it.
 he can go no farther.
 he knows French.
 that might be dangerous.
 that might have been dangerous.*

3. Mögen.

Ich habe es nicht thun mögen,
 Er mag ihn nicht sehen,
 Er mag sich in Acht nehmen,
 Sie mögen gefälligst warten,
 Er mag thun was er will,
 Ich möchte wohl wissen,
 Ich möchte gern — lieber,
 Fast möchte ich glauben,
 Ich möchte das nicht glauben,
 Es mögen jetzt drei Monate sein,
 Es mag sein wie du sagst,

*I did not like to do it.
 he does not care to see him.
 let him take care.
 will you please wait?
 he may do as he pleases.
 I should like to know.
 I should like — had rather.
 I am almost inclined to think.
 I was unwilling to believe that.
 it may be now three months.
 it may be as you say.*

4. Müssen.

Es muß nun einmal so sein,
 Ich habe das Zimmer hüten müssen,
 Ich muß fort,
 Ich mußte lachen — müßte lachen,

*it must needs be so.
 I have been obliged to keep my room.
 I am obliged to go.
 I could not help laughing — should have to laugh.*

Er muß wohl krank sein,
 Sie müssen wissen,

*he must surely be sick.
 You must know (I want you to know).*

Wer muß es gewesen sein?
 Er muß noch nicht da sein,
 Sie werden kommen, sie müßten
 denn verhindert sein,

*who can it have been?
 he surely cannot yet be there.
 they will come, unless they are prevented.*

5. Sollen.

Was soll das?
 Was soll mir das?
 Was soll ich?
 Du sollst es empfinden,
 Das sollst du nicht umsonst gethan
 haben,
 Wenn es sein soll,
 Man sollte meinen,
 Wie sollte das möglich sein,
 Sollte das wahr sein?
 Dies soll Herr N. sein,
 Er soll sehr reich sein — gewesen sein,
 Er sollte das nicht thun,*
 Er sollte ein größeres Unglück erleben,

what does that mean?
what is that to me?
what am I to do?
you shall smart for it.
you shall pay for that.
if it must be.
one would think.
how could that be possible?
can that be true?
this (portrait) is said to be Mr. N.
he is said to be, to have been, very rich
he ought not to do that.
he was destined to experience, etc.

6. Wollen.

Willst du stille sein?
 Wo wollen Sie hin?
 Er will fort,
 Er weiß nicht was er will,
 Was wollen Sie damit sagen?
 Was will das sagen?
 Das will viel sagen,
 Ich wollte eben sagen,
 Dem sei wie ihm wolle,
 Das will nicht gehen,
 Das will mir nicht recht gefallen,
 Ich will nicht hoffen, daß Sie krank
 sind,
 Er will uns gekannt haben,
 Will's Gott — so Gott will,
 Das wolle Got: nicht,
 Wollte Gott, es wäre wahr,
 Wollen (wollten) Sie die Güte haben?

will you be quiet?
where are you going?
he wants to go.
he doesn't know what he wants.
what do you mean by that?
what does that mean?
that is saying a great deal.
I was just going to say.
be that as it may.
that won't do.
that does not quite please me.
I hope that you are not sick.
he pretends to have known us.
please God.
God forbid it.
would God it were true.
will (would) you have the kindness?

etc. etc. See § 173, note.

* Observe in this and the next example, that the past subjunctive of *sollen*, with present meaning, — as also of *wollen*, — is of the same form as the past indicative.

LESSON LIX.

THE INFINITIVE.

473. The infinitive is the verb-noun. It presents the idea of the verb as abstract (*in-finite*), without affirmation or predicate relations of concord, mood, etc. By its meaning, it is akin to the verb, and can have the usual modifiers of a verb (object, adverb, etc.). By its construction it is a noun, and can stand in the usual relations of a noun. But in consequence of its complex nature it presents, as in English, many peculiarities of construction and idiom.

NOTE. — The English infinitive has the forms *love, to love, loving*. The first corresponds to German *lieben*; the second, to *zu lieben*; the third, which has no specific correspondence in German, is of the same form as the present participle, and is often confounded with it — a fruitful source of difficulty in English grammar. The student will note carefully the use of this form.

Another source of difficulty is the wrong habit of learning that the English infinitive is, specifically, *to love*. Against both of these errors the student must be guarded, in studying the infinitive in German — or indeed in any other language.

As above remarked, the infinitive is not a mood, and has properly no tense. In its compound form, the perfect infinitive, it expresses completed action; but the *time* is derived from the leading verb.

The infinitive will here be treated under its forms: 1. the simple infinitive (without *zu*); 2. the infinitive with *zu*.

474. THE SIMPLE INFINITIVE — WITHOUT *zu*.

(a) The infinitive is used as a noun — usually with article or other attributive (§ 416). As: *Das Schwimmen stärkt die Glieder; die Kunst des Schwimmens; ein ewiges Leben; ein Heben und Tragen; das heißt Rügen*, etc. — usually translated by English — *ing*.

NOTE. — But if preceded by an object or adverb adjunct, the infinitive is considered a verb, and it is written without capital initial. As: *Zu viel essen ist nicht gut; das hieße Gott versuchen, that would be tempting God*, etc.

(b) The infinitive is used with the auxiliaries: *werden*, in future and conditional (§ 173); and the modal auxiliaries (Lesson XXVI).

NOTE 1. — For the frequent omission of the infinitive after a modal verb, see § 268.

NOTE 2. — For the infinitive form of the modal, and some other verbs for the perfect participle, see § 264.

(c) The infinitive is used after the verbs: *heißen, to bid, order; helfen, to help; lassen, to let, to cause* (§ 269); *lehren, to teach; lernen, to learn*; and the sense-verbs, *fühlen, to feel; hören, to hear; sehen, to see*; also *finden, to find*. As: *Er hieß uns hinausgehen, he bade us go out; er hilft mir schreiben, he helps me write; die Kinder lernen lesen — learn to read (reading); ich hörte ihn singen; ich fand das Buch auf dem Tische liegen — lying, etc.; ich fühlte den Puls schlagen — beat or beating; laß es gut sein, let it be; laß mich gehen, let me go; ich ließ ihn kommen, I caused him to come (sent for him); or, as § 265, ich habe ihn singen hören — tanzen sehen — kommen lassen, etc.; or, indefinitely, ich höre singen; ich hörte klopfen — singing, knocking, etc.*

NOTE. — With *lehren, lernen*, sometimes *zu* is used, if the infinitive have an object. As: *Gott lehrt uns durch sein Wort auf ihn zu trauen.*

(d) With *fühlen, hören, sehen*, and especially with *lassen*, a transitive infinitive will often have the passive sense — the subject of the infinitive action being indefinite, or omitted. As: *Ich hörte ihn laut rufen, I heard (some one call him) him called; laß ihn rufen, let him be called; ich sah ihn schlagen, I saw him struck, etc.* (Compare English: *I have heard say, and I have heard said.*)

NOTE. — Ambiguity must be avoided; as, the above examples might read: *I heard him call, etc.* But, in fact, such ambiguity will rarely occur.

This usage is especially frequent with *lassen* in reflexive form, as an equivalent for the passive (§ 274). As: *Wir lassen uns nicht so leicht überreden, we cannot be so easily persuaded; das läßt sich nicht ändern, that cannot be changed, etc.*

NOTE. — The use of the reflexive *sich* (not *es* or *ihn*) here shows that the pronoun is conceived as object of the leading verb, and that the infinitive has actually become passive in sense — an illustration of the extension of idiomatic usage to the disregard — here to the actual conversion — of the original grammatical form.

(e) In certain phrases the infinitive is used with *bleiben, remain*; with the verbs of motion, *fahren, gehen, reiten, legen*; with *machen, to make (cause)*; *neunen, to call*; with *haben*; and with *thun* (nothing else). Thus: *Er blieb stehen, he remained standing, stopped; er ist schlafen gegangen, he has gone to bed; er legte sich schlafen, he laid himself down to sleep; er fährt — geht — reitet — spazieren, he is gone to drive (or driving), etc.; das macht mich lachen, that makes me laugh; das neune ich laufen, I call that running; er hat gut reden, he may well talk; er hatte ein Messer aus der Tasche stecken, he had a knife sticking, etc.; er thut nichts als reden, he does nothing but talk, etc.*

(f) The infinitive is used (elliptically) in an exclamatory, imperative, or interrogative sense. As: *Ich dich verlassen! I forsake you! Warum aus meinem süßen Wahn mich wecken? why wake me out of, etc.* (See § 336, 2.)

For the position of the infinitive, with or without *zu*, and of successive infinitives, see § 358.

475.

THE INFINITIVE WITH *zu*.

NOTE. — As already remarked, this form corresponds to English *to love* — originally a preposition with dative infinitive; but now, in German as in English, with widely extended uses, in many of which the force of the preposition is obscured or lost. The form, in both German and English, is sometimes called *the supine*.

(a) The infinitive with *zu* stands rarely as simple subject; but regularly as logical subject. As: (Das) Reisen ist angenehm; but, es ist angenehm zu reisen; es ist nicht gut zu viel zu essen.

(b) The infinitive with *zu* depends on nouns, in various relations. As: Die Kunst reich zu werden, *the art of growing rich*; haben sie Lust mitzugehen? der Wille Gutes zu thun; das Vergnügen andere glücklich zu machen; nichts zu essen; ein Haus zu vermieten, *a house to let*, etc.

(c) The infinitive with *zu* depends on adjectives, in various relations. As: Bereit zu sterben, *ready to die*; schwer zu lesen, *hard to read*; ich bin froh Sie zu sehen, *glad to see you*; das ist nicht leicht zu thun, *easy to do (to be done)*.

(d) The infinitive with *zu* is used with verbs generally, except those mentioned in § 474, and in various objective relations. As: Er fing an zu lachen; wir fürchteten uns es zu sagen, *we were afraid to say so*; ich rate dir zu schweigen; ich wünsche sehr ihn zu sehen; es freut mich das zu hören, *I rejoice to hear that*; and, with subject unchanged, equivalent to *daß*, etc.: er glaubt ein Künstler zu sein, *he believes he is an artist*. (See § 478, a.)

NOTE. — Remember that *zu* stands immediately before the infinitive — and is repeated before each one.

2. With this infinitive, haben and sein acquire a sort of periphrastic or auxiliary sense. As: Ich habe einen Brief zu schreiben, *I have a letter to write*, or *to write a letter*; er hat viel Geld auszugeben, *he has to spend much money*; Sie haben nichts zu fürchten — *nothing to fear, need fear nothing*.

With sein the infinitive has always a passive sense. As: Es ist sehr zu wünschen, *much to be wished*; das ist nicht zu glauben, *not to be believed* — *not credible*; das ist noch zu thun, *yet to be done*, etc.

NOTE. — The same use sometimes occurs with stehen. As: Das steht nicht zu ändern, *that cannot be changed*.

(e) The infinitive with *zu* is also used, elliptically, in an absolute sense. As: Davon nicht zu sprechen, *not to speak of that*; also in an exclamatory way: Ach! auf das mutige Roß mich zu schwingen, *Oh! to spring upon*, etc.

(f) The infinitive with *zu* is used with the prepositions anstatt (statt), ohne, um, when the subject of the infinitive is the same as that of the leading

verb. The preposition stands at the head of the clause, *zu* immediately before the infinitive at the end. As: *Anstatt seine Arbeit zu thun, spielte er den ganzen Tag, instead of doing his work, etc.; er rebete mich an, ohne mich zu kennen, without knowing me.*

NOTE. — Sometimes, after a negative, a clause will follow independently, where *ohne . . . zu* (or *ohne daß, § 477*) would be expected. As: *niemals lehrte der Vater heim, er brachte euch etwas, never . . . (but) he brought (= without bringing) etc.*

The use of *um — zu* requires special notice. (For other prepositions, see § 477).

476. THE INFINITIVE WITH *um — zu*.

(a) The infinitive with *um — zu* (§ 281) is the regular form to express *purpose (in order to)*, when (as above) the subject remains unchanged. As: *Ich arbeite früh, um des Mittags mit gutem Appetit zu essen; er stieg auf den Baum, um besser zu sehen.*

NOTE. — The subjunctive with *damit* (§ 468, c) may be substituted for *um — zu*; but never *um — zu* for *damit* if the subject is changed. See also below § 477, b.

(b) This form is usual after an adjective or adverb qualified by *zu, too*, or *genug, enough*. As: *Er ist zu jung, um das zu verstehen; das Zimmer war nicht groß genug, um die Versammlung zu halten — not large enough to hold the assembly.*

But in both these cases (*a, b*) *zu*, without *um*, often occurs.

EXERCISE LIX.

1. He did it in order to frighten us. 2. I never saw this place without thinking of my old friend. 3. I have to write several letters. 4. We eat in order to live; we do not live in order to eat. 5. It was a pleasure to see these happy people. 6. I am ready to follow you everywhere. 7. We are going to walk; will you go with [us]? 8. To err is human; to forgive is divine. 9. He thinks he is (*infin.*) a great man. 10. Instead of working, he went to walk. 11. Without considering the question further, we followed the advice of the physician. 12. Keep your seat (remain sitting). 13. No time is to be lost. 14. The art of flying is yet to be invented. 15. We found him lying under a tree. 16. He was tired of waiting. 17. He has promised us to bring the books with [him]. 18. The servant came to put out the lights. 19. The patient is too weak to undertake such a long journey. 20. He took it without asking me. 21. The count has not money enough to buy this estate. 22. Fishing and bathing in this stream are (*is*) forbidden under (*bei*) penalty. 23. I have heard tell (*sagen hören*) that when (the) sailors see certain birds flying, they think they are (*infin.*) near land. 24. Let [there] be now an end of working (*of working be now, etc.*)

LESSON LX.

INFINITIVE EQUIVALENTS.

477. For some cases of infinitive construction in English, another form must be used in German. These will be grouped by their English equivalents.

1. The infinitive in *-ing*.

(a) Prepositions other than *anstatt* (*statt*), *ohne*, *um*, cannot be used directly with the infinitive, as in English. When the infinitive stands in the relation of such preposition, the preposition is first combined, in the leading clause, with *da* (§ 209), and the infinitive with *zu* follows in apposition. As: *Ich bestehe darauf, gehört zu werden, I insist upon (it, to be) being heard*; *ich denke nicht daran, das zu thun, I don't think of doing that (of it, to do that)*; *ich bin stolz darauf, ein Deutscher zu sein, I am proud of being a German*; *er ist damit zufrieden, den zweiten Preis erhalten zu haben, he is content with having taken (to have taken) the second prize.*

Note the punctuation, with comma, of the infinitive clause.

(b) If the subject of the action dependent on the preposition is not the same as that of the leading verb, instead of the infinitive a noun clause will be used, with *daß*. As: *Ich bestehe darauf, daß er gehört werde, I insist on his being heard (that he be heard)*; *er denkt nicht daran, daß Sie das thun werden, he does not think of your doing that*; *er ist damit zufrieden, daß sein Sohn den zweiten Preis erhalten hat, he is content with his son's having taken (that his son has taken, etc.).*

NOTE. — This construction is widely extended in noun clauses expressing various relations. Examples: *Ich erkannte ihn daran, daß er stammelte, I knew him by his stammering*; *er entging dadurch, daß er den Fluß durchschwamm, he escaped by swimming*; *er ist davon krank geworden — seine Krankheit rührt daher — daß er ein zu kaltes Bad genommen hat, from taking too cold a bath*; *daß er krank sei, schloß ich daraus, daß er nicht kam — I concluded, from his not coming, etc.* The mood — indicative or subjunctive — in such clauses will be determined as usual.

In the indirect question, *ob* will take the place of *daß* (§ 348). As: *Was liegt dir daran, ob man es glaubt oder nicht, what matters it to you whether, etc.*

(c) Similarly, with change of subject, the prepositions *anstatt* (*statt*), *ohne*, *um* (§ 475, f), cannot govern the infinitive, but must be followed by a noun clause, with *daß*. As: *Er ging fort, ohne daß ich ein Wort sagte, without my saying a word*; *anstatt daß mein Sohn nach Europa reiste, reiste er*

selbst nach Afrika, *instead of my son's travelling*, etc.; ich gebe meine Reise auf, damit (um daß) mein Sohn auf der Universität bleibe, *in order that my son may remain*, etc. (See § 468, c.)

(d) Often the English infinitive in *-ing* with a preposition will express an adverbial relation, which must then be expanded into an adverb clause, with the proper adverbial conjunction. As: *Before leaving town, I shall call on you*, ehe ich die Stadt verlasse (*before I leave*); *after walking (having walked) a mile, he was tired*, nachdem er eine Meile gegangen war (*after he had walked*, etc.); *by persuading others we persuade ourselves*, indem wir andere überreden, überreden wir uns selbst (*while we persuade*, etc.).

(e) The infinitive as noun (§ 474, a) is used in German only in an abstract way. Generally, whenever a definite action is implied, the English infinitive will in German be expanded into a clause. As: *Your writing that letter was very fortunate*, es war sehr glücklich, daß Sie jenen Brief schrieben; *I did not like your writing the letter*, es gefiel mir nicht, daß, etc.; *his coming is doubtful*, es ist zweifelhaft, ob er kommen werde (*whether he will come*).

NOTE. — It may again be remarked that the English infinitive in *-ing* in such cases must be carefully distinguished from the participle. (§ 480, 2, b.)

2. 478. The infinitive with *to* will also often require to be translated in German by other forms:

(a) Generally, in German, the infinitive with *zu* cannot be used unless the subject—expressed or implied—of the infinitive action is the same as that of the leading verb. If the subject is changed, instead of the infinitive a noun clause will be used—usually with *daß*. Thus: Ich wünsche es zu thun; but, ich wünsche, daß er es thue, *I wish him to do it*; ich weiß, daß er ein Dieb ist, *I know him to be a thief*; die Geschworenen glaubten, daß er schuldig sei (or glaubten, er sei schuldig), *the jury thought him to be guilty*; England erwartet, daß jedermann seine Pflicht thue, *expects every man to do his duty*. (See § 475, d.)

(b) In objective indirect questions. As: *He did not know where to go*, er wußte nicht wo er hingehen sollte (*should go*); *show him how to do it*, zeigen Sie ihm, wie er es machen muß (*how he must do it*); *tell him what to write*—was er schreiben soll, etc.

(c) In descriptive or limiting phrases. As: *There are many things to make us happy*, die uns glücklich machen sollten; *I am not the man to do that*, der das thun würde (*that would do that*); ein solcher Mann, der es thun würde, *such a man as to do it*; *he ran so fast as to*, etc., so schnell, daß, etc.

(d) The infinitive as attributive, or complement, after passive verbs cannot be imitated in German. As: *He was seen to fall*, man sah ihn fallen; *he was*

known to be there, man wußte, daß er dort war ; *it is believed to be true*, man glaubt, daß es wahr sei. (See § 275.)

For the infinitive phrase *about to*, see § 465, c. For *is to*, see sollen, § 269.

REMARK. — It thus appears that the English infinitive has much more extended idiomatic uses than the German — with advantage, it may be added, in brevity and precision of expression. Also, that this is in large part due to the special form in *-ing* — the *participial* or *gerund* infinitive — which has a more distinctly *noun* value than the other forms.

THE PARTICIPLES.

479. (a) The participles are verb-adjectives, having the meaning and adjuncts of a verb, and the grammatical construction of an adjective. The present participle expresses continuing action, and is always active; the perfect participle expresses completed action and, in transitive verbs, is of passive meaning.

(b) Both present and perfect participles follow the usual rules of adjective inflection, and may be used as simple adjectives. When so used they may be compared: Ein bedeutenderer Punkt, *a more important point*; die bewundernste Weisheit, *the most admired wisdom*; or, they may be used as nouns: Ein Liebender, *a lover*; eine Geliebte, *a beloved one*; der Lesende, *the reader*; das Gelesene, *what is read*; or, as adverbs: Wütend aufgebracht, *madly excited*; ausgezeichnet schön, *exceedingly beautiful*, etc. — conforming in all these uses to the adjective, as heretofore explained. Their more special uses will be stated separately:

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

480. The present participle agrees in part with English usage, but in important points there is difference.

1. (a) The present participle is used freely as attributive. As: Ein liebender Bruder; die alle erwärmende Sonne, *the all-warming sun*, etc.

(b) It is also used appositively. As: Er saß weinend da; beide kamen schweigend herunter, etc.

(c) More rarely, it has predicative force, as of a clause expressing *manner*. or *contemporaneous* action. As: Sich lieblich an ihn schmiegend, blüht

hinauf, *tenderly leaning on him, she looked up*; uns freundlich grüßend, verließ er uns, *greeting us kindly, he left us*.

2. More usually, the English present participle, used appositively, will be expanded into a clause:

(a) When descriptive, into a relative clause. As: *We met a man carrying a fishing-rod*, wir trafen einen Mann, der eine Angelrute trug; *a man doing his duty has nothing to fear*, ein Mann, der seine Pflicht erfüllt, etc.

(b) When implying adverbial relations of *cause, time, etc.*, the present participle will be expanded into adverbial clauses. As: *This being the case, I had nothing to say*, da dieß der Fall war (*as this was the case*); *going to the horsefair, I met the farmer*, indem ich auf den Pferdemarkt ging (*while I was going, etc.*); *the enemy having been beaten fled*, der Feind floh, nachdem er geschlagen war (*after, etc.*); *walking uprightly we walk surely*, wenn wir aufrichtig wandeln (*if we walk, etc.*). Compare § 477, d.

3. As already stated, the present participle is not used in compound forms like *he is laughing*, etc. (see § 462). Nor as a simple predicate, except where the participle is used only as an adjective: *She is reizend, she is charming*; der Punkt ist sehr bedeutend (ein sehr bedeutender), etc.

4. The following are idiomatic forms:

(a) With the verb *kommen, to come*, the perfect participle of a verb of motion is used, instead of the present, to express the manner of coming. As: *Er kam gelaufen, he came running*; ein Vogel kam geflogen, *a bird came flying, etc.* — the action being regarded as *completed*.

(b) In a few phrases the present participle seems to have a passive sense: *Eine melkende Kuh, a milking cow*; die betreffende Sache, *the matter concerned*.

(c) And, on the other hand, the perfect participle will sometimes have the sense of an active participle. As: *Ungeessen zu Bette gehen, without eating*; *gottvergeßene Worte, God-forgetting words*.

THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

481. 1. Unlike the present participle, the perfect participle is used in compound tenses — with *haben* or *sein*, see §§ 171-2 — and in the passive voice, with *werden*, see § 174. It is also used freely as a predicate, see § 273. More freely, too, than the present participle, it is used, with its adjuncts, as the equivalent of qualifying clauses.

2. With intransitive verbs the perfect participle, which is passive in transitive verbs, expresses only the condition of completed action. As: *Das gesunkene Schiff, the sunken ship (that has sunk)*; *das Geschehene, what has happened*; but thus used only where the verb has the auxiliary *sein*. (§ 297)

3. Many words in the form of perfect participle are now used — often with special meaning — only as adjectives. Such are: *beredt, eloquent*; *bejahrt, aged*; *bekannt, known*; *erhaben, exalted*; *gelehrt, learned*; *vergnügt, pleased*; *verbient, meritorious*; *vollkommen, perfect*, and others.

4. The perfect participle is used elliptically in *absolute construction*. As: *Frisch gewagt, halb gewonnen, well begun, half done*; *gesetzt, ich that es, suppose I did it*; *das abgerechnet, that not counted*, etc. See § 446 (but the case will sometimes be nominative).

5. After *heißen, to be called*, the perfect participle, implying a completed action, is used as with the sense of an infinitive. As: *Das heißt schnell gelaufen, I call that quick running (quickly run)*.

For the past participle, exclamatory, as imperative, see § 336, 2.

For its use with *kommen*, and other seemingly active sense, see § 480, 4.

THE FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

482. The so-called future passive participle — or *gerundive* — is formed, after the analogy of the present participle, from the passive use of the infinitive with *zu* (§ 475, 2), and has the form of the present participle, preceded by *zu*. Thus: *Diese That ist zu loben — is to be praised*; hence, *eine zu lobende That, an action to be praised*; *eine nicht zu ertragende Hitze, a heat not to be borne*. It is formed only from transitive verbs, and is used only attributively, and rarely.

ADJUNCTS OF THE PARTICIPLE.

483. For the position of the adjuncts of the participle, see § 353. This construction, often extended to extravagant length, is required always if the participle is attributive; but the appositive participle will sometimes stand first. The participle with adjuncts will generally be appositive in English, and will often need to be expressed by a relative clause. Examples: *Der Blick von diesem 7000 Fuß über dem Meeresspiegel stehenden Thurm in die rings umher liegende Gebirgswüste, the view from this tower, which stands 7000 feet above the sea level, into the wilderness of mountains which lies around*; *die höchste Kuppel gehört der durch die Kaiserin Helene gebauten Kirche an, the highest cupola belongs to the church (which was) built by*, etc.; *der unter der Last des Kreuzes zum Tode Geführte, he who was led to death beneath the burden of the cross*; *in dem einst durch Asche und glühende Lava verschütteten Perculanum ... befinden sich ... aus farbigen Steinen zusammengesetzte unserer Stickereien ähnliche Gemälde, in H., which was once buried by ashes, etc., are found (mosaic) paintings, which are composed of colored stones, like our embroidery*, etc.

Such examples are not to be imitated by the student.

In the following examples (appositive) the participle precedes: *Bald erbittert durch das Zischen und Geschrei, stürzt der Stier, soon exasperated by — the bull rushes, etc.*; *hier möchte man wohnen, umgeben von liebenden Herzen, here one would wish to live, surrounded by loving hearts*; but it usually follows.

EXERCISE LX. A.

1. He insists upon your obeying his orders. 2. His father desired him to come home immediately. 3. The servant knew it to be his duty. 4. She declared him to be a fool. 5. The old shepherd came down the hill, leading his young child and attended by his faithful dog. 6. She was acquainted with the world, having lived in her youth about (at) the court. 7. Having missed the train, we were obliged to return home. 8. Having taken leave, we went away. 9. Wishing to see him, I went to his house early in the morning. 10. He died at the age of ninety (years), beloved and esteemed by all. 11. We saw a woman selling apples. 12. Having forgotten his whip, the coachman went back to the stable to fetch it. 13. While speaking with me, he was called out. 14. I gave him the letter without saying a word. 15. Having paid my bill, I ordered the porter to carry down my luggage. 16. A meritorious man does not always receive the deserved reward. 17. The long-expected news has come at last. 18. We saw the rising sun from the top of the mountain. 19. He saved himself by jumping through the window. 20. The general took the town after having bombarded it for three weeks. 21. It was not a learned man that taught me reading and writing. 22. Excuse me for speaking (*that*, etc.) to you in my mother-tongue. 23. A righteous man, fighting with misfortune, is a glad sight for the gods. 24. We have often heard that song *sung* in England.

B. (LESSONS LIX-LX.)

1. Have (*lassen*) the coachman *called*, and the carriage driven up (*vor*). 2. We have allowed ourselves to be deceived. 3. These books are to be sold. 4. He did it without my knowing it. 5. Many a man loses his good name by visiting bad company. 6. He began by (*mit*) asking me for an alms. 7. I do not doubt (*an*) your keeping your word. 8. He wondered at (*über*) my still sleeping after 9 o'clock. 9. It matters (*ankommen*) not what we learn, but how we learn it. 10. A man came running up in greatest haste. 11. My brother does not think of (*an*) leaving to-day. 12. I have nothing against your going a-fishing to-morrow. 13. I knew nothing of his being ill. 14. Looking down into the water, we saw a sunken boat *lying* on

the rocks. 15. Going to the town I met a farmer. 16. I met a farmer going to town. 17. Don't you see that he *is laughing* at us? 18. My coming yesterday was very opportune. 19. He is not a man ever to betray his friends. 20. Before opening the letter, he sat weeping a long time. 21. He did not know what to do. 22. We have many things to think of (an) to-day. 23. The balloon was seen suddenly to fall from a great height. 24. Granted that I said it; I only resented an intolerable (not-to-be-borne) insult.

LESSON LXI.

Adverbs.

484. For the forms of the adverb, comparison, etc., see Less. xxxiv.; derivation and composition, §§ 397, 401; position, § 355; adverbs as prefixes, § 289; distinction from uninflected adjective, § 449, 2.

The use of adverbs in German corresponds, generally, to their use in English. A few special cases will be briefly noted.

(a) Adverbs are sometimes used before prepositions, forming a kind of compound preposition. As: *Mitten um den Leib*, *midway around the body*; *mitten in dem Kriege*, *in the midst of the war*; *bis an die Stadt*, *as far as the town*; *bis aufs Äußerste*, *to the utmost*.

(b) Or after a preposition, forming a compound adverb phrase. As: *Von oben*, *from above*; *von unten*, *from below*; *für jetzt*, *for the present*, etc.

(c) The adverb *her* denotes motion toward the speaker; *hin*, motion from the speaker. As: *Wo kommen Sie her?* *where do you come from?* *wo gehen Sie hin?* *where are you going (to)?* Or in composition: *Woher kommen Sie?* *wohin gehen Sie?* They often stand with a preposition phrase, in many cases where they can hardly be translated in English. As: *Er kam vom Felde her*, *he came (in) from the field*; *er ging nach der Stadt hin*, *he went (away) toward the town*.

(d) Also, in composition with a preposition, *her* and *hin* will repeat the force of the preposition, originally with emphasis, but often only as an idiomatic phrase. As: *In die Stadt hinein*, *into the city*; *aus der Stadt heraus*, *out of the city*; *um die Stadt herum*, *around the city*, etc.

For *her* and *hin*, forming verb-prefixes—usually in *literal* sense—see § 377, c.

For the adverbs *da* (*dar*), *wo* (*wor*), *hier* (*hie*) in composition, in place of pronoun cases, see § 401, 2, and § 457.

ADVERB IDIOMS.

485. Some adverbs have particular idiomatic uses which can hardly be represented by English equivalents. In some cases the force is purely *modal*, expressing attitude of mind or feeling, such as is indicated in English largely by the tone of voice only. In other cases, special senses arise out of particular combinations. Such idioms can be learned only by practice. A few are added for illustration.

1. *Auch*, also, even.

Sie sind auch so Einer, you are one of them, too. — *Ich kenne ihn auch nicht, I do not know him either.* — *So sehr er auch lachte, however much he laughed.* — *Wer es auch sei, whoever it may be.* — *Banken auch die Berge selbst? do even the mountains shake?* — *Wenn (ob) es auch wahr wäre, even if it were true.*

2. *Doch*, though.

Doch, when used as an adversative particle, has a stronger accent. As: *Er ist geschickt und hat doch einen Fehler gemacht, he is clever, and, nevertheless (in spite of that), he has made a mistake.* — *Er ist reich und doch ist er unglücklich, he is rich and, nevertheless, he is unhappy.* — *Er hat es doch gesagt, for all that, he has said it.* — *Ich bat ihn, doch wollte er nicht, I begged him, but he would not.* *Dennoch* is often used, emphatically, in this sense.

Doch sometimes stands, elliptically, after a negative: *Sie kommen nicht? Doch, — you are not coming? Yes, I am.*

Unaccented *doch* expresses a wish, a hope, a supposition: *Sie sind doch wohl? I hope you are well?* *Sie wissen doch, daß er fort ist, I suppose you know that he is gone.* — *Machen Sie mir doch diese Freude, pray, give me this pleasure.* — *Wäre ich doch zwanzig Jahre, would that I were twenty years old!* — *Hätte er doch gesprochen, would that he had spoken.* — *Habe ich es doch gesagt! didn't I tell you so!*

3. *Erst*, first.

Nun erst gestand er seinen Fehler ein, *not till then did he confess his fault.* — *Ich habe ihn erst gestern gesehen, I saw him but yesterday.* — *Ich hatte erst*

dreißig Seiten gelesen, *I had read only (just) thirty pages.* — Wir sind erst am Fuße des Berges, *we are only at the foot of the mountain.* — Er wird erst übermorgen ankommen, *he will not arrive till the day after to-morrow.* — Das braucht nicht erst bewiesen zu werden, *that requires no proof.*

4. Gern, willingly; lieber, rather; am liebsten.

Ich thue es gern — recht gern, *I do it with pleasure — with great pleasure.* — Er hört sich gern reden, *he loves to hear himself talk.* — Ich will es gern glauben, *I am quite willing to believe it.* — Ich habe es nicht gern gethan, *I did not do it intentionally.* — Ich möchte keinen gern beleidigen, *I should not like to offend any one.* — Diese Pflanze wächst gern in sandigem Boden, *grows well in sandy soil.* — Ich trinke lieber rothen Wein als weißen, *I prefer red wine to white.* — Wir bleiben lieber zu Hause, *we had rather stay at home.* — Am liebsten wäre es mir, wenn Sie mich gleich bezahlten, *I should much prefer that you paid me at once.*

5. Ja, yes, indeed.

Ja, hören Sie einmal, *just listen to what I say.* — Warum fragst du? du weißt es ja, *why do you ask? surely you know it.* — Sie sehen ja ganz blaß aus! *dear me, you look quite pale!* — Bringen Sie das Buch ja mit, *be sure to bring the book with you.* — Er ist ja schon fort, *he is already gone, you know.* — Er ist ja verrückt, *why, he is crazy.*

6. Noch, still, yet.

Sind Sie noch immer krank? *are you still ill?* — Zwölf oder noch mehr, *twelve or even more.* — Er war hier noch vor einigen Tagen, *he was here but a few days ago.* — Ich thue es noch heute, *I'll do it this very day.* — Er soll noch kommen, *he is still to come.* — Kommt er noch nicht? *is he not yet coming?* Bitte, noch eine Tasse Thee, *thank you for another cup of tea.*

7. Nun, now, well.

Er mag nun kommen oder nicht, *whether he come or not.* — Wir kamen um zwei Uhr an, und nun ruhten wir aus, *we arrived at two o'clock, and then we rested.* — Nun lebte aber damals sein Vater noch, *but then his father was still alive.* — Wir haben es gesehen, und nun sind wir überzeugt, *we have seen it, now we are convinced.* — Es ist nun einmal so, *well, it can't be helped.* — Nun, hatte ich es nicht vorhergesagt? *well, had I not foretold it?* — Nun, das ist sehr natürlich, *why, that's very natural.*

8. *Schon, already, even.*

Ich warte nun schon drei Jahre, *I have been waiting these three years.* — Schon der Gedanke ist ein Verbrechen, *the very thought is a crime* — Schon um der Ehre willen müssen wir es thun, *we must do it, were it merely for the sake of honor.* — Schon gut, *all right.* — Ich werde es ihm schon sagen, *I shall tell him, don't be afraid.* — Schon vor Tagesanbruch waren sie auf den Beinen, *even before the break of day they were on their legs.*

9. *So, so.*

Wie der Vater, so ist der Sohn, *like father, like son.* — So eine Geschichte ist unglaublich, *such a story, etc.* — Wie ist die Welt doch so schön, *how beautiful the world is!* — Er ist fort. So! ist es möglich, *indeed! is it possible?* — So oder so — es muß doch gethan werden, *one way or the other, it must be done.*

As general connective, § 328; omitted, § 471, *c.* Also in subordinate construction: — As relative: Die, so rechtschaffen sind, *they that are righteous.* As correlative: So gelehrt er ist, so bescheiden ist er auch, *he is as modest as learned.* As conditional: So der Herr will, *if the Lord will*; so groß die Vorbereitung auch war, *great as was the preparation, etc.*; and in phrases like so bald, so lange, etc. — *as soon (as), with als omitted.*

10. *Wohl, well, surely.*

Heute nicht, aber wohl morgen, *not to-day, but may-be to-morrow.* — Das ist wohl wahr, aber, *that may be so, but,* — Das ist wohl nicht möglich, *that is scarcely possible.* — Wir haben es wohl gehört, aber nicht verstanden, *we have heard it indeed, but not understood it.* — Sie glaubten wohl, ich hätte nichts zu thun, *no doubt, you thought I had nothing to do.*

11. *Nicht, not (redundant).*

The negative is sometimes used when not in English, as — in exclamation; wie oft hat er nicht gesagt, *how often has he (not) said* (compare: *charm he never so wisely*) — or after verbs of *hindering*, etc.: ich kann nicht hindern, daß sie nicht hören, *I cannot prevent them from hearing* (Latin, *ne audiant*).

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES.

486. Adverbial clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions (§ 332) expressing the various relations of place, time, manner, cause, condition, etc.

The relations of *time, cause, condition* are nearly related, and easily run into each other. The most important uses are:

1. *Time.*

(a) Als, *as, when*, expresses a definite past time. As: Als ich heute morgen aufstand, *when I rose this morning*, etc.; als ich nach London kam, besuchte er mich sogleich, *when I came — he visited me at once*.

(b) Wenn, *when, whenever*, expresses time indefinite, future, or contingent. As: Wenn er nach London kam, besuchte er mich immer, *whenever he came*, etc. Wenn er kommt, wird er uns besuchen, *when he comes, he will visit us*.

NOTE. — As stated § 328, note, so is not used after clauses of *time*. With so inserted, the last example would be *if he comes*, etc.

(c) Wann, *when*, is properly interrogative, and, when used as a conjunction, introduces an indirect question. As: Wann kommt er? *when will he come?* Ich weiß nicht wann er kommen wird, *I don't know when*, etc.

(d) Wie, *as*, is sometimes used for als, in more lively expression: Wie er mich sah, kannte er mich, *as (soon as) he saw me, he knew me*. (See 3, b).

(e) Indem, *while, as*, expresses simultaneous time, but more frequently the occasion or ground of an action. As: Indem ich da stand, trat ein Fremder zu mir, *while I stood there*, etc. Er ging gleich wieder weg, indem er mich nicht zu Hause fand, *as he did not find — or, not finding — me at home*. (See (d') below.)

(f) Während, *while*, expresses more definitely contemporaneous and continued time. As: Während der Krieg dauerte, *while the war lasted*; er schrieb, während ich las, *while I was reading*.

NOTE. — Während is originally a present participle, like our *during*.

2. *Cause.*

(a) Weil, *because*, expresses a real and definite cause. As: Die Fische können nicht gehen, weil sie keine Füße haben, *because they have no feet*.

(b) Da, *as, since*, expresses a logical cause, or reason. As: Da der Wind im Osten ist, so wird es wohl trocken bleiben, *since the wind is from the east*, etc.; da der König nicht Acht auf ihn gab, so fing er selbst an zu reden, *as the king paid no attention to him*, etc. (§ 328, note).

NOTE. — Since, expressing *time*, is seitdem (seit); *as*, expressing *manner*, is wie. As: Ich bin unwohl gewesen, seitdem wir uns sahen, *since we saw one another*; er spricht (so) wie er denkt, *he speaks as he thinks*.

(c) Nun, *now (that)*, is sometimes used in nearly the very sense of da. As: Nun er da ist, sterbe ich ruhig, *since (now that) he is here, I can die in peace*.

(d') Indem (*e* above), is more slightly causal, and is often rendered by English participle (§ 480, 2, b).

NOTE. — These causal relations — subordinate — must not be confounded with the co-ordinating denn, *for* (§ 326). For the distinction of the conjunctive from the adverbial use of *da*, etc., see § 351, 2.

3. Condition.

(a) Wenn, *if*, is the regular conditional conjunction. For its omission, see § 350, 2. For *so*, see § 485, 9; also note to 1 above.

(b) Wo, is sometimes used in a condition. As: Wo du mir das sagst, *if you say that to me*. Also in phrases like *wofern*, (*in so far*) *in case that*; *wo nicht*, *if not*, etc.; and, colloquially, often in the sense of *wenn*, or *als*, *when*.

(c) For the conditions *als ob*, *als wenn*, *as if*, see § 470, d.

4. Concession. The concession of a condition — *though, although, even if, however* — is expressed by *wenn . . . gleich, wenn . . . schon, wenn . . . auch, ob . . . auch, wie . . . auch*; or by *obgleich, ob schon, obwohl* — which also may be written separately, with intervening words. As: Wenn das gleich wahr wäre, *even if that were true*; wie es auch sein mag, *however it may be*; obgleich er sein Vermögen verloren hat, *though he has lost his property*, etc.

For the corresponding relative forms, *wer . . . auch*, etc., see § 459, 3, b.

NOTE. — The conditional *wenn*, or *ob*, may sometimes be omitted, as § 350, 2. As: Hat er gleich sein Vermögen verloren; wäre es auch wahr, etc. And sometimes, in poetry, *auch, gleich*, etc., will be omitted. As: Ob der See uns scheidet, so sind wir eines Stammes doch, *though the lake divides us, we are yet of one race*.

For the correlative clauses of comparison, *je — desto*, see § 334.

EXERCISE LXI.

1. I do not remember where I saw him last. 2. Now that he is dead, all men begin to praise him. 3. I have never liked him since I have found out what sort of a man he is. 4. Do not judge him until you know more of the matter. 5. He cannot walk, because he has broken his leg. 6. He looked as if he were thinking of past times. 7. He took leave, inviting me in the (*auf*) most friendly manner to dine with him the next day. 8. He listened most attentively, whilst I translated the letter to him. 9. Although he is not a rich man, he gives more to the poor than many a rich [one]. 10. Although he is our friend, we are nevertheless dissatisfied with what he has done. 11. As soon as I arrived at Munich, I went out to look at the picture-galleries. 12. Whenever he passed the house, he looked up at the window where the old gentleman usually sat. 13. Before going home, I must go into another shop in order to buy an umbrella for my sister. 14. As the gentleman was introduced to me as an American, I addressed him in the

English language. 15. The longer I know him, the more I love and respect him. 16. That one language is more adapted to (zur) music than another is surely incontestable. 17. In order that a mistake might (können) never occur, the landlord himself looked after even the smallest accounts. 18. Had you only told me that you needed money, how gladly I would have lent you some (welches)! 19. Only yesterday have I learned what the whole town *has known* for (seit) several months. 20. Well, I am sorry; but it cannot be helped (ändern lassen). 21. He would not tell where he came from nor where he was going. 22. The fugitive ran straight into the forest (hinein) without once looking behind. 23. I should have liked best (*to me*, etc.) to stay at home in (bei) this bad weather. 24. I know a boy who *has been studying* German six months and yet makes mistakes in every exercise.

Repetition. — Summary.

487. A grammatical term standing in a common relation to several other terms must either precede them all or follow them all. Otherwise the common term must be repeated.

1. This principle, which is of general application, will be illustrated here only in the following important cases:

- (a) *Subject and verb.*
- (b) *Object and verb.*
- (c) *Auxiliary, with participle or infinitive.*

2. (a) Exception will regularly occur in a normal clause connected by *und*, etc. (§ 345, a), to an inverted clause. Here, generally, the subject will not be repeated.

(b) If the objects are in different cases, each must always be expressed.

3. Other seeming exceptions will be determined by emphasis, etc., especially in poetry.

NOTE. — The principle seems to be that the *line of reference shall always be in the same direction*. It is the same in English as in German. In the following examples — which might be extended indefinitely — observe that sometimes repetition is required in English when not in German; or the opposite, the principle remaining the same.

EXAMPLES. — 1. (a) *Subject and verb.* *Er* nahm die Dictatur an, zog gegen die Feinde und erfocht einen Sieg (subject not repeated, but :) *Er* verließ sein Landgut und beim Weggehen sagte *er*, etc. Mit furchtbarer Strenge unterdrückte und bestrafte *der Kaiser* diese Aufstände, *the emperor suppressed and punished*, etc. Der Pfarrer, *der* ein rechtlicher Mann war, den Flüchtling

aufnahm und versteckte, *who was . . . and who received and concealed*, etc.; and, as the exception (2, a): Darnach ging Gustav nach Schweden und suchte das Volk zu gewinnen. Doch merkte er nichts und ging weiter, etc.

(b) *Object and verb.* Er hat mich gesehen, aber nicht begrüßt; but: Er sah mich, grüßte mich aber nicht. Im letzten Kriege haben mir die Feinde das Feld verwüstet, die Ernte zerstört, den Hof verbrannt, etc. Der Pfarrer, der den Flüchtling aufnahm und versteckte, und endlich rettete, etc., — *who received, concealed and finally saved the fugitive*, etc. But with changed case (2, b): Der Gläubiger hatte das Recht, dem Schuldner alles zu nehmen, und ihn als Sklaven zu verkaufen.

(c) *Auxiliary.* Ein Bild, welches über ihrem Bette gehangen, und an welches sie oft ihr Gebet gerichtet hatte. Ich hoffe, daß die Nachwelt dasjenige untersuchen und prüfen, auch beurtheilen wird, was, etc. Einige meinten, man solle das Korn dem armen Volke entweder schenken oder sehr billig verkaufen, — *should either give the corn to the poor people, or sell it to them*, etc. (See Note.) But with repetition: Sie durften nicht in den Senat kommen, aber an der Thüre durften sie sitzen, etc.

The examples might be extended to embrace also other elements of the sentence.

REMARK. — Examples under (3) would belong to rhetoric rather than to grammar. But in reading, and especially in poetry, students should be taught to account for every departure from the ordinary forms; for herein often lies much of the force and beauty of expression.

Idiom. — Concluding Remarks.

488. Outside of and beyond all that can be taught by formal grammar, lies the subject of *idiom* — that is to say, that peculiarity of usage, in word or phrase, which is characteristic of every language, and which, more than anything else, is the expression of its genius and its power. A word, or a phrase, may be entirely grammatical, yet wholly unidiomatic; and a form of expression, perfectly idiomatic in one language, would often be ludicrous in another. This *idiom* is comprehended in an immense body of usages, often lying beyond the range of analysis or explanation — often seemingly capricious — sometimes broad and rude, sometimes delicate and subtle — yet constituting the most characteristic features of every language and of the difference between languages, as well as the most interesting subject of study in each. This idiom, with the *Sprachgefühl* which is its only sure touchstone, cannot be taught by any rules, or learned by any system of lessons, written or oral. It can be acquired only as one, by reading or by association, learns to think one's self *into* the language, and thus to think

and to feel *in it*. The grammar can only guard against formal error, and prepare the way for this higher mastery. It is a mistake to suppose that any mode of instruction can take the place of wide and sympathetic reading, or of an actual residence among those who speak the language.

Still, it may be remarked that idiom can be properly studied only *through idiom*. We shall learn the force of the German idiom only by comparison with our own. Hence it is to be insisted upon, that in all the processes of language study the English idiom should be held sacred, as our own *norm* of thought and of comparison. No English forms should be allowed in the study of German, for example, that are not pure, idiomatic English. *Mere paraphrase is not translation*, and it degrades the idiom of both languages. Idiomatic German should be made to give idiomatic English, and *vice versâ*. Only thus can the full force of idiomatic difference be perfectly understood, and the foreign idiom be surely acquired. And it should never be forgotten that — within the limits of school and college at least — the chief end of the study of a foreign language is a better knowledge and mastery of our own.

CONTINUOUS PASSAGES

FOR TRANSLATION INTO GERMAN.

Remark.

The following continuous passages are added, for general review, in two courses. These are of nearly equal difficulty, and may be used alternately, or by selection from either, as may be found convenient.

Other exercises may easily be made as required, by paraphrasing any text in hand, and gradually varying more and more the form of construction, expression, etc., of the original.

In order not to swell the size of the book, and also because the student is now supposed to have a dictionary in hand, these exercises are not included in the vocabularies to the grammar.

FIRST COURSE.

I.

Two boys were taking¹ a walk and came to a nut-tree, under which they found a nut which they wished to divide. The elder opened it, and left the other² his choice, whether he would³ have the inside⁴ or the outside.⁴ He chose the outside, and got only the shell. "The next time,"⁵ said he to himself, "I shall be wiser." Then they came to a garden and found a ripe peach. "Which will⁶ you have now?" said the elder again. "The inside," said the little⁷ [fellow], and so he got the stone. This story teaches that experience is only then useful when we⁸ employ it with judgment.

¹ spazieren gehen. ² dative. ³ wollte, subjunctive. ⁴ inner, äußer, as nouns. ⁵ Ral.
⁶ wollen, use second pers. sing. ⁷ adj. as noun. ⁸ man.

II.

When the celebrated Franklin was yet a youth of eighteen years, he once visited a well-known¹ preacher in Boston. The latter² received him kindly, and as he was going away, accompanied him a short distance³ from the house. The door, however,⁴ was so low that a grown⁵ man had to⁶ bend⁷

in order to⁸ pass through. While Franklin was speaking, and not noticing⁹ the beam, he struck¹⁰ his head sharply against it. "Ah," said the old [man], "you are young, and have the world yet before you; remember this accident. Bend when you should, and you will save yourself¹¹ many a hard blow in life."¹²

¹ bekannt. ² demons. pron. ³ Stredte. ⁴ aber. ⁵ erwachsen. ⁶ müßten. ⁷ reflexive. ⁸ um ... zu. ⁹ verb-tense: Acht geben auf. ¹⁰ stoßen. ¹¹ dative. ¹² article.

III.

One day,¹ as an ass laden with salt was passing² through a stream, he stumbled³ and fell into the water. After he had risen⁴ and gone a little way, he felt that his burden became lighter; for a great part of the salt had melted. "So,"⁵ thought he — for he was only an ass — "whenever⁶ I go through the water, I will lie down."

The next day,⁶ laden with sponges which his master was carrying to market,⁷ he came to the same stream. Thinking⁸ himself now very wise, he let himself purposely down into the water, as⁹ he had resolved. When he tried to rise, the sponges had become so heavy that he could¹⁰ not, and so the poor ass was drowned.

¹ Indef. time. ² gehen. ³ aufsteigen (omit auxiliary). ⁴ Aufo. ⁵ indefinite. ⁶ definite time. ⁷ article. ⁸ As he, etc., reason. ⁹ manner. ¹⁰ (it).

IV.

Diogenes, one of the seven wise men¹ of Greece, lived in a tub. King Alexander the Great, who had heard-tell² much of him, thought it worth the trouble³ to visit the philosopher. When the latter⁴ saw the king, with his splendid retinue, coming⁵ up to him, he was lying in his tub, and warming⁶ himself in the sun. Instead of rising⁷ and greeting the king, he remained lying⁷ still. After the king had looked at him a while, he said: "I see, Diogenes, you seem to be very poor; is there⁸ any petition you would like⁹ to make to me? If it¹⁰ is possible, it¹¹ shall be granted you." "I do not want anything," replied the sage; "but if you will¹² do me a favor, step a little out of my¹³ sun."

¹ Adj. noun. ² sagen hören. ³ genitive. ⁴ dem. pron. ⁵ infinitive. ⁶ verb-tense; add eben. ⁷ infinitive. ⁸ giebt es. ⁹ mögen. ¹⁰ impersonal. ¹¹ demonstrative. ¹² wollen. ¹³ dative pron.

V.

Baron¹ Münchhausen relates the following² story: One evening, as I was riding in deepest winter towards a little village in Russia, darkness overtook me. Nowhere was a house to be seen.³ The whole road lay buried under a deep snow. Tired of riding,⁴ I at last dismounted and tied my horse

to⁵ a post which stuck out of the snow. Then I laid myself down, and slept till it was bright day.

When I awoke, I was lying on the ground, but I could nowhere find my horse. At last I heard him neighing⁶ above me, and then I discovered that he was hanging to⁵ the church-steeple. The snow had melted during the night, and what I had taken for a post was the steeple one hundred feet high.⁷ I took a pistol, shot through the halter, and brought the horse down. Then I continued my journey, without stopping⁸ longer in the village.

¹ Article. ² no article. ³ idiom. ⁴ infin. noun. ⁵ an — case? ⁶ infinitive.
⁷ attributive. ⁸ sich aufhalten, infin.

VI.

A blind man, who possessed a large sum of money, determined, for¹ fear of being² robbed, to hide his money where no one could³ find it. Accordingly he went by⁴ night into his garden and buried it in the neighborhood of a large tree. But one of his neighbors had watched him at⁵ his work, and the next night he dug up⁶ the hidden treasure and carried it off.⁷ The blind man soon missed his money, and at once conceived⁸ suspicion against this neighbor.

One evening, as they were talking together, he told him⁹ confidentially what a sly plan he had adopted to¹⁰ keep his money, and asked him whether he would advise him to bury a second sum in the same place. The neighbor, greedy to get a still larger sum, told him he could³ do nothing better with it; and the same night he brought back what he had already stolen, that¹¹ the blind man might not miss it. Thus the blind man succeeded¹² in recovering¹³ his money, and the other, instead of getting all, lost all.

¹ aus. ² infinitive. ³ indirect (as he thought). ⁴ in the. ⁵ bei. ⁶ heraus. ⁷ davon.
⁸ faffen. ⁹ demonst. ¹⁰ um . . zu. ¹¹ damit. ¹² impersonal with dat. ¹³ infinitive.

VII.

When the celebrated Wallenstein was a student at¹ the University of² Altorf, he was always the first in the wild tricks of the students. Just at this³ time a new *carcer* was built. The rector of the university, desiring⁴ that it might⁵ remain long unoccupied, declared that the prison should⁶ be named after him who should⁶ first⁷ come⁸ into it as [a] prisoner.⁹ For fear of *such* a disgrace, the students were restrained⁹ [for] a long time, and the carcer remained empty.

At last, however, Wallenstein was condemned to this punishment. He had a favorite dog that followed him¹⁰ everywhere; and as he was about¹¹ to be shut in, he begged (for) permission to take his dog in¹² with [him]. This was granted, whereupon Wallenstein suddenly seized the dog and pushed

him¹³ in before him.¹⁴ So the carcer was called the Dog, and thus this future general practiced in his youth the art of outwitting¹⁵ his enemies.

¹ auf. ² ju, or omit. ³ At (ju) just this time. ⁴ adv. clause. ⁵ subjunctive. ⁶ note different uses of *should*. ⁷ juerft. ⁸ Perf. part. as noun. ⁹ jurüdhaltten. ¹⁰ case? ¹¹ im Begriff ju. ¹² hinein. ¹³ demonst. ¹⁴ reflex. ¹⁵ infinitive.

VIII.

In a certain town [there] lived three brothers. They heard [it] said¹ one day that the king of another country had² a daughter who was in the power of a magician with seven heads, and that the king had said he would give her for³ a wife to any one⁴ who could bring her back to him. They all⁵ wished to try to deliver her, and set out together; but finally they had⁶ to separate, and then each one tried alone to find the magician's castle. After many days two of the brothers became tired and went home again without having⁷ heard anything more; but the third found the castle, stepped in,⁸ and there was the king's daughter sitting⁹ all alone.

She told him that the magician would certainly return soon, and that he would kill and eat him if he could.¹⁰ And in [a] short time came the magician and tried at once to kill the young man with his sword; but he¹¹ defended himself well and cut off six of the magician's heads. Then the magician begged for a moment's¹² rest, and at once all his heads came back to him. But the young man did not lose courage, and finally succeeded¹³ in cutting¹⁴ off all his¹⁵ heads. Then the magician was really dead, and the princess went back to her father's palace with the young man.

¹ infinitive. ² following clauses all indirect. ³ jur. ⁴ that one. ⁵ they wished all. ⁶ müffen. ⁷ infinitive. ⁸ compound. ⁹ tense. ¹⁰ [it], subjunctive. ¹¹ this (one) however. ¹² accusative. ¹³ impers. ¹⁴ infin. ¹⁵ dem. pronoun.

IX.

There was once a king who had three sons, but he was blind, and though he consulted all the¹ physicians that came to that country, no one had been² able to cure him. One day there came one who said: "There is no remedy that can cure the king except the water from the fountain in the garden of Queen Angelica." "I will go to seek it," said the eldest son. He started and searched [for] a long time, but without finding any one who could³ tell him where this fountain was.³ After a year had passed without news of him, the second son said he would go and get the water, and also bring back his brother. He too searched in vain; he could neither find his brother nor hear anything about the queen.

At last the king's youngest son said he would³ try to find his brothers, and get the water which would³ cure his father. The king was unwilling to

let⁴ him go, but finally consented; and the prince was told⁵ in a dream where he should³ seek the queen's garden with the fountain, and also how, with the aid of the same water, he could³ find his two brothers. He found the garden and the enchanted fountain, took as much of the water as he could carry, then easily found (he) his brothers and went back with them to the palace, and the water⁶ he brought did⁷ indeed cure the king, as⁸ the physician had said.

¹ omit. ² idiom. ³ indirect. ⁴ *gehen lassen*. ⁵ impersonal passive. ⁶ relative pron. ⁷ verb-tense. ⁸ *wie*.

X.

There was once a king's daughter who *had* fallen in love¹ with a poor young man, and since her father would not consent² to her marrying him, they were married secretly. When the king found it out, he drove her away from the palace, and *the two* fled into a forest and lived there for many years. The husband used to go³ hunting⁴ daily to⁵ get something to⁵ eat, and one day he saw on a tree a large black bird⁶ he did not remember having⁷ ever seen before. He tried to kill it, and immediately it changed⁸ into a magician with seven heads, who came down and began to fight with him, soon killed him and then disappeared. Now this man had a son, who, having⁹ heard from his mother how his father had¹⁰ been killed, wished, if¹¹ possible, to avenge his¹² death. He lived there till he was twenty years old without seeing the magician, and began to believe he never should¹³ see him.

But one day, when he was sitting under the same tree, he saw the black bird flying¹⁴ through the air, and soon the magician stood before him and said: "I killed¹⁵ your father, and now I will kill you too." Hardly had the magician said these words when a lion appeared and attacked him and quickly killed him. Then the lion changed into a beautiful lady, who told the young man that she was¹⁶ a fairy, and that the magician had¹⁶ been her greatest enemy, and that it was¹⁶ only possible for her¹⁷ to overcome him under that tree, where he never came¹⁶ when he thought she could¹⁶ be there. And because this young man was the cause of the magician's coming¹⁸ there, she was always friendly to him afterwards, and helped him¹⁹ to become king of that country when the old king died.²⁰

¹ *verliebt in (acc.)*. ² (to it) that. ³ verb-tense. ⁴ *auf die Jagd*. ⁵ note difference. ⁶ relative. ⁷ infinitive ⁸ reflex. ⁹ clause: when he had, etc. ¹⁰ omit auxil. ¹¹ *wo*. ¹² demonstr. ¹³ conditional. ¹⁴ infin. ¹⁵ tense? ¹⁶ indirect. ¹⁷ dative, or clause, *that she*, etc. ¹⁸ clause: *thereof that the m. had come*, etc. ¹⁹ case. ²⁰ was dead.

SECOND COURSE.

I.

Everybody ought to¹ know that he has five senses: seeing,² hearing, smelling, feeling, and tasting; that the year has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter; that the earth turns³ on its axis, and moves³ round the sun; that the world is composed⁴ of land and water, and is divided into five parts: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania; that there are four cardinal points⁵: east, west, north, and south; that metals, [such] as⁶ gold and silver and lead, are dug⁷ out of the earth; and that diamonds are found on the land, and pearls in the sea.

¹ sollte. ² infin. noun. ³ reflexive verb. ⁴ bestehen aus. ⁵ Haupt-Himmelsgegenben. ⁶ wie. ⁷ herausgraben.

II.

Charles V.¹ was born at² Ghent on the twenty-fourth [day of] February, in the year [one] thousand five hundred. His father, Philip the Handsome, Archduke of Austria, was the son of the Emperor Maximilian,³ and of Mary, the only child of Charles the Bold, the last prince of the House of Burgundy.⁴ His mother, Joanna, was the second daughter of Ferdinand, King of Aragon,⁵ and of Isabella, Queen of Castile.⁶

¹ ordinal with art. ² zu. ³ undeclined. ⁴ Burgund. ⁵ Aragonien. ⁶ Castilien.

III.

A petition from Taunton was presented to King¹ Charles II. "How dare² you deliver me³ such a paper?" said the king to the person who presented it. "Your Majesty," replied he, "my name is Dare"¹² For⁴ this saucy reply, but under other pretences, he was accused, fined⁵ and thrown into prison.⁶ Thereupon, the House of Commons⁷ addressed⁸ the king and prayed that Dare might⁹ be set at liberty¹⁰ and the fine remitted.¹¹

¹ use article. ² wagen ... zu. ³ dative. ⁴ wegen. ⁵ zu Geldbuße verurtheilen. ⁶ ins Gefängnis werfen. ⁷ das Haus der Gemeinen. ⁸ sich wenden an. ⁹ subjunctive. ¹⁰ freilassen, in die Freiheit setzen. ¹¹ erlassen. ¹² Translate Wage, to preserve the play on the word.

IV.

A famous physician was attending¹ a nobleman, from whom he had a right to expect a fee² of five guineas; he received, however, only three. Suspecting³ some trick on the part⁴ of the steward, from whom he received it, he at⁵ the next visit contrived⁶ to drop the three guineas. They were picked up, and again deposited in *his* hand,⁷ but he still continued to look⁸ on the carpet. His lordship asked if all the guineas had been found.⁹

"There must be two guineas still (lying)¹⁰ on the carpet," replied the doctor, "for I have but three." The hint was taken as he meant (it).

¹ beſtehen. ² das Honorar. ³ clause: *as he*, etc. ⁴ von Seiten. ⁵ bei. ⁶ "let fall as if (we) accidentally." ⁷ case? ⁸ ſuchen (search). ⁹ subjunctive indirect. ¹⁰ infinitive.

V.

The land which is now called England was not always so called; for there were not always Englishmen living¹ *in it*. The old name of the land was Britain. We still call the whole island Great Britain,² of which England is the southern part, and Scotland the northern.³ It is called Great Britain, because there is another land also called Britain, namely, the north-western part of France. In the old times, when the land was still called Britain, Englishmen⁴ had not yet begun to live in it. The forefathers of the English then lived in other lands, and *had* not yet come into the land where they now live. It is a long time,⁵ fourteen hundred years and more, since they began to come from their old land by the mouth⁶ of the Elbe, and to live in the isle [of] Britain.

And when they came, they did not come into a land where no men *were dwelling*, so that they could⁷ settle⁸ and live in it without trouble. They found a land in which men were already living, and they had to⁹ fight against the men whom they found in the land, and to take their land [from] them (*dat.*). The men whom the English found in the isle of Britain were not men of their own nation or their own speech. The old inhabitants of Britain were called Britons,¹⁰ but the English called them the Welsh,¹¹ and so¹² the descendants of the old inhabitants of Britain are called "the Welsh" to¹³ the present¹⁴ day.

¹ there lived not always. ² Groß-Britannien. ³ of which England the southern and etc. ⁴ article. ⁵ schon lange her... daß. ⁶ die Mündung. ⁷ subjunctive of unreal (implied) condition. ⁸ sich niederlassen. ⁹ müssen. ¹⁰ der Briten. ¹¹ der Welshen. ¹² also. ¹³ bis auf. ¹⁴ heutig.

VI.

Everyone knows that the moon is inhabited by a man with a bundle [of] sticks on *his* back. The story as told¹ by nurses is, that this man was found by Moses gathering² sticks on a Sabbath,³ and that, for this crime, he was doomed⁴ to live in the moon till⁵ the end of all things. The German tale is as⁶ follows:

Ages ago⁷ [there] went one Sunday morning an old man into the wood to cut sticks. He cut a bundle, fastened it to his staff,⁸ slung it over his shoulder,⁹ and began to walk home⁹ with his burden. On *his* way he met a handsome man in [his] Sunday suit,¹⁰ *walking*¹¹ towards the church. This

man stopped¹⁸ and asked the bundle-bearer: "Do you¹³ know that this is Sunday on earth,¹⁴ when¹⁵ all must rest from their labors?" "Sunday on earth, or Monday in heaven; it is all the same¹⁶ to me!" laughed the wood-cutter. "Then bear your burden forever," answered the stranger, "and as¹⁷ you do not keep Sunday holy on earth, yours shall be a perpetual Moon-day in heaven, and you shall stand for eternity¹⁸ in the moon, a warning to all Sabbath-breakers."¹⁹ Thereupon the stranger vanished, and the man was caught up²⁰ with²¹ his stick and his bundle into the moon, where he stands yet.

¹ as it is told, erzählen. ² as he, etc. ³ der Sabbat. ⁴ verdammen. ⁵ bis an. ⁶ wie. ⁷ vor Zeiten. ⁸ accus. ⁹ nach Hause. ¹⁰ der Anzug, compound. ¹¹ who, etc. ¹² anhalten. ¹³ use second pers. sing. pronoun. ¹⁴ auf Erden. ¹⁵ wo. ¹⁶ ganz dasselbe, einerlei. ¹⁷ da. ¹⁸ in Ewigkeit. ¹⁹ Sabbatstörer. ²⁰ hinaufheben. ²¹ samt.

VII.

We use¹ so many things every day² which we could³ not make for ourselves, and of which we could not even⁴ tell how or by whom they are made, that we are apt to think that they have existed⁵ in all times, and that they were always to be bought⁶ in shops. We forget that many of these things which make our lives more comfortable, and without which we could not⁷ now live, have been made after much thought⁸ and labor by those who lived before us. These men had their joys and sorrows⁹ just like¹⁰ ourselves, although they lived like the savages¹¹ that we now find in Africa and America. They could neither read nor write, and had no books to tell them¹² what had happened in by-gone¹³ times. They could do¹⁴ little to make the world richer or better than it had been before them. Even¹⁵ the earth was different¹⁶ in those times; there were great forests where now [there] are cities and smiling plains; vast swamps where there are now ploughed fields, and valleys and hills where there are now seas, across¹⁷ which many ships carry the products¹⁸ of distant countries from one part of the world to the other.

¹ reflexive, genitive obj. ² use all. ³ subjunctive. ⁴ einmal. ⁵ da sein. ⁶ infin. active. ⁷ now not. ⁸ infin. noun. ⁹ Freude und Leid. ¹⁰ wie. ¹¹ wild, as noun. ¹² that could tell them. ¹³ vergangen. ¹⁴ dazu beitragen, etc. ¹⁵ selbst. ¹⁶ anders. ¹⁷ über, accus. ¹⁸ das Produkt.

VIII.

In the beginning of the year 366 the whole military force¹ of the Germans passed² the Rhine during the severity of a northern winter. Two Roman counts were defeated and mortally wounded; and the standard of the Batavians³ fell into the hand of the conquerors, who displayed,⁴ with insulting shouts and menaces, the trophy of their victory. The standard

was recovered,⁵ but the Batavians had not redeemed⁶ the disgrace of their flight in the eyes of their severe judge and emperor. It was the opinion of Valentinian that his soldiers must⁷ learn to fear their commander before they could⁸ cease to fear the enemy. The troops were solemnly assembled, and the trembling Batavians were enclosed within the circle of the Imperial army.

Valentinian then ascended his tribunal, and, as if he disdained⁹ to punish cowardice with death, he inflicted⁹ a stain of indelible ignominy on the officers whose misconduct and want of courage had been the chief cause of the defeat. The Batavians were degraded from their rank, stripped of their arms, and condemned to be sold as slaves. At¹⁰ this tremendous sentence the troops fell on the ground, and protested, that, if he would¹¹ give them another trial, they would¹² prove themselves not unworthy of the name of Romans and of his soldiers. Valentinian, with affected reluctance, yielded to¹³ their entreaties. The Batavians resumed¹⁴ their arms, and with their arms the invincible resolution of wiping away¹⁵ their disgrace in the blood of the Germans.

¹ die Heersmacht. ² überſchreiten. ³ die Bataver. ⁴ zur Schau ausſtellen. ⁵ wieder-
erobern. ⁶ ſühnen. ⁷ indirect. ⁸ verſchmähen, subj. cond. ⁹ anhängen, dat. person.
¹⁰ auf, accus. ¹¹ subjunctive. ¹² conditional. ¹³ nachgeben, dat. ¹⁴ wieder aufnehmen.
¹⁵ infinitive.

IX.

Some writers have maintained that Europe was¹ much colder formerly than it is at present; and the most ancient descriptions of the climate of Germany tend exceedingly² to confirm their theory. The general complaints of³ intense frost and eternal winter are perhaps little to be regarded,⁴ since we have no method of reducing⁵ to the accurate standard⁶ of the thermometer the feelings of an orator born⁷ in the happier regions of Greece or Asia. But I shall select two remarkable circumstances of a less equivocal nature.⁸ First,⁹ the great rivers which flowed through¹⁰ the Roman provinces, the Rhine and the Danube, were frequently frozen over, and capable of supporting¹¹ the most enormous weights. The barbarians, who often chose that severe season for their inroads,¹² transported,¹³ without apprehension of danger, their numerous armies, their cavalry, and their heavy wagons, over a vast and solid bridge of ice. Modern¹⁴ ages have not¹⁵ presented an¹⁵ instance of a like phenomenon.

¹ subj. perfect, indirect. ² gehen ſehr weit. ³ über. ⁴ in Betracht nehmen, infin. act.
⁵ infin. ⁶ das Maß. ⁷ who was born. ⁸ die Art. ⁹ Erſtenſ. ¹⁰ compound verb.
¹¹ infinitive. ¹² der Einfall. ¹³ hinüberſchaffen. ¹⁴ neuer. ¹⁵ kein.

X.

Secondly, the reindeer, that useful creature from whom the savage¹ of the North derives the best comforts² of his dreary life, is of a constitution³ that sustains, and even requires, the most intense cold. He is⁴ found on the rock of Spitzberg, within ten degrees of the Pole; he seems to delight⁵ in the snows of Lapland and Siberia; but at the present he cannot subsist, much less multiply,⁶ in any country to the south of the Baltic.⁷ The modern improvements sufficiently explain the causes of the diminution of the cold. The immense woods, which intercepted⁸ from the earth the rays of the sun, have been gradually cleared.⁹ The morasses have been drained,¹⁰ and, in proportion¹¹ as the soil has been cultivated,¹² the air has become more temperate. Canada, at this¹³ day, is an exact picture of ancient Germany. Although¹⁴ situated in the same parallel¹⁵ with the finest provinces of France and England, that country experiences the most rigorous cold. The reindeer are very numerous, the ground is covered with deep and lasting snow, and the great river [of] St. Lawrence is regularly frozen, in a season when¹⁶ the waters of the Seine and of the Thames are usually free from ice.

¹ der Wilde. ² das Hilfsmittel. ³ die Beschaffenheit. ⁴ man, etc. ⁵ seine Freude haben . . . an. ⁶ reflex. ⁷ die Ostsee. ⁸ zurückhalten. ⁹ lichten. ¹⁰ trocken legen. ¹¹ in demselben Maße wie. ¹² bebauen. ¹³ heutzutage. ¹⁴ clause: although it is, etc. ¹⁵ unter demselben Breitengrade. ¹⁶ in which.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

For pedagogical reasons these verbs were fully given, in their usual forms, under the several classes. For like reasons, as well as to avoid needless repetition, they are now referred to by their respective §§. This list, which is intended to be only supplementary, or for alphabetical reference, adds such rare or irregular forms as are not given under the several classes, with explanatory remark when necessary. (See Remark at end of list.)

Compounds are given only where the primitive is not in use. (See § 376.) An English *cognate* (not always a verb) is added sometimes, but only when not suggested by the usual meaning.

For strong past subj. see § 224; for imperative, § 226. The figures 1, 2, 3, refer to the foot-notes.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
249.	baden	Also weak, except perf. part.
232.	befehlen (-feh ¹ len) . . .	Past subj. also beföhle. ¹
246.	befleihen (-fleihen) . .	2nd sing. pres. ²
232.	beginnen (-ginnen) . .	Past subj. also begönn. ¹
246.	beißen	2d sing. pres. ³

¹ In verbs with root *e*, and some with *f*, having past *a*, another form of the past subjunctive in *ö*, sometimes *ü*, is preferred, to distinguish more clearly in sound from the present indicative; as *beföhle*, *begönn*, *hülfe*. These are marked ¹.

² Verbs in sibilant stems, *f*, *ß*, *sch*, *ß*, often contract the 2d pers. sing. pres. indic., both in sound and spelling, so as to be identical with 3d pers., as: *du heissest*, or *heißt*; *er heißt*: *du wärschest*, or *wärscht*; *er wärscht*, etc. These are marked ². (See also § 41.)

³ An old 2d, 3d pers. pres. ind. and imper. in *eu* still occurs (in poetry, etc.) in some verbs with *ie* roots: *biegen*, *bieten*, *fliegen*, *fließen*, *fliehen*, *genießen*, *gießen*, *trieben*, *lügen* (old *liegen*), *riechen*, *schließen*, *schließen*, *schließen*, *springen*, *triefen*, *verbießen*, *ziehen*; as: *beugst*, *beugt*; *beug*, etc. (the imperative always without *e*). These are marked ³, and are given in full when they show any other change, as: *bieten*, *fliegen*, *ziehen*.

See §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
232.	bergen	Past subj. also bürge. ¹ [Eng. bury.]
232.	bersten	Past also borst; subj. bürste. ¹ Also weak.
242.	bewegen	Weak, except in sense <i>to induce</i> . [Eng. way.]
241.	biegen	Old forms (en). ³ [Eng. bow.]
241.	bieten	Old pres. beutest, bent; imp. beut. ³ [Eng. bid.]
231.	binden	Past subj. rarely bünde.
243.	bitten	[Eng. bid, bead.]
248.	blasen	2d sing. pres. ² [Eng. blaze, blast.]
247.	bleiben.	
246.	bleichen	Also weak, except erbleichen, verbleichen. As trans. always weak.
248.	braten	Sometimes weak, except perf. part.
232.	brechen.	
254.	brennen	Mixed (weak) verb. [Eng. brand.]
254.	bringen	" " "
254.	denken	" " "
231a.	dingen	Past also (rarely) bang. Also weak.
242.	drischen	Past also draß, subj. drüßte. Also weak, except perf. part. ²
231.	dringen	Past subj. old drünge (rare). [Eng. throng.]
261.	dürfen	Modal verb.
232.	empfehlen	See befehlen, also § 371d.
243a.	essen	2d sing. pres. ißest or ißt. ²
249.	fahren	[Eng. fare.]
248.	fallen.	
	fallen	Perf. part. sometimes gefallen.
248.	fangen	New spelling fing, not fieng, etc. [Eng. fang.]
242.	fechten	Sometimes weak, except perf. part.
231.	finden.	

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

See §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
242.	flachten	Sometimes weak, except perf. part. [Eng. flax.]
241.	fliegen	Old forms (en). ³
241.	fliehen	Old pres. fleuchst, fleucht; imp. fleuch. ³
241.	fliehen	2d sing. pres. ³ Old forms (en). ³ [Eng. fleet, floss.]
	fragen	Rarely strong, as § 249 (but not perf. part.)
243.	fressen	2d sing. pres. ³ [= veressen. Eng. fret.]
241.	frieren	(Old friesen.)
242.	gä(h)ren	Sometimes weak, except perf. part. [Eng. yeast.]
232b.	gebären (-büren, for -beren)	Rarely pres. and imper. weak (gebärest, etc.)
243.	geben	New spelling giebst, giebt, gieb; not gibst, etc.
247.	gebeihen (-beihen) . . .	Old perf. part. gebiegen (now adj.).
248.	gehen	New spelling ging, not gieng, etc. [Eng. gang.]
231.	gelingen (-lingen) . . .	Only in 3d pers. sing.
232.	gelten	Past subj. also gölte ¹ (old gülte).
243.	genesen (-nesen) . . .	2d sing. pres. ³
241.	genießen (-nießen) . . .	2d sing. pres. ³ Old forms (en). ³
243.	geschehen (-schehen) . .	Only in 3d pers. sing.
232.	gewinnen (-winnen) . .	Past subj. also gewönnne. ¹
241.	gießen	2d sing. pres. ³ Old forms (en). ³ [Eng. gush?]
246.	gleichen	Usually weak when trans. to liken. [Eng. like.]
	gleißen	Rarely strong, as § 246. [Eng. glitter.]
246.	gleiten	Rarely also weak.
242.	glimmen	Rarely also weak. [Eng. gleam, gloom.]
249.	graben	[Eng. grave, grub?]
246.	greifen	[Eng. gripe, grab.]

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
256a.	haben	Weak irreg. Compounds regular.
248.	halten	[Eng. halt !]
248.	hängen	Pres. rarely hängt, hängt. Trans. hängen, weak. New spelling hing, not hieng, etc.
248.	hauen	Rarely also weak. (h in hieß, from old m.)
242.	heben	Past also hub; subj. hübe. [Eng. heave.]
248.	heißen	2d sing. pres. ¹ Note perf. part. (§ 247, note). [Old Eng. hight.]
232.	helfen	Past subj. also hülfte. ¹
246.	heifen	Also weak, usually.
254.	kennen	Mixed (weak) verb.
	kiesen	(Old form of kieren; see frieren) As § 242. [Eng. choose.]
242.	klemmen	Rarely strong, as § 242, except, usually, beklemmen. [Eng. clamp.]
	kleben	Rarely strong, as § 241. [Eng. cleave.]
242.	klimmen	Also weak. [Eng. old past clomb.]
231.	klingen	Past subj. also klänge (rare). Rarely weak. [Eng. clink.]
246.	kneifen	Rarely weak. }
	kneipen	Usually weak. } [Eng. nip.]
232a.	kommen	Pres. kömmt, kömmt, rare. (Old queman.)
261.	können	Modal verb.
241.	kriechen	Old forms (eu). ² [Eng. crouch.]
242a.	küren	Rarely weak. (Old kiesen.)
249.	laden	Sometimes weak, except perf. part.
248.	lassen	2d sing. pres. ²
248.	laufen	[Eng. leap, lope.]
246.	leiden	Trans. derivs. of leid, weak.
247.	leihen	
243.	lesen	2d sing. pres. ³

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
243.	liegen.	
242a.	löſen	As trans. usually weak; sometimes as intrans. ²
242.	lügen	Old forms (eu). ³ (Earlier liegen.)
	mahlen	Strong, as § 249, now only in perf. part. gemahlen. [Eng. meal, mill.]
247.	meiden.	
242.	melfen	Also weak.
243.	meſſen	2d sing. pres. ³ [Eng. mete.]
000.	mißlingen (-gelingen)	See gelingen.
261.	mögen	Modal verb.
261.	müſſen	Modal verb.
232a.	nehmen.	
254.	neunen	Mixed (weak) verb.
246.	pfeifen	[Eng. pipe, fife.]
242a.	pſlegen	Now usually weak.
247.	preißen	2d sing. pres. ³ (Earlier weak. Deriv. Low Lat. <i>pretiare</i> . ⁴)
242.	quellen	As trans. to soak, weak.
	rüſen	Rarely now strong, as § 242; except perf. part. geroſen. [Eng. wreak.]
248.	raten	Present rarely weak: rateſt, ratet. [Old Eng. rede.]
247.	reiben.	
246.	reißen	2nd sing. pres. ³ [Eng. write.]
246.	reiten.	
254.	rennen	Mixed (weak) verb, sometimes regular. (Deriv. of rinnen.)
241.	rieſen	Old forms (eu). ³ [Eng. reek.]
231.	ringen	Past also (rarely) rung, rünge.

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.⁴ See ſchreiben. These two are the only strong verbs that are not of original German roots.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
232.	rinnen	Past subj. also (usually) rönne. ¹
248.	rufen.	
	salzen	Strong only in perf. part. gesalzen.
242.	saufen	Trans. säufen, weak. [Eng. sup, sip.]
242.	saugen	Rarely weak. Trans. süngen, weak.
249.	schaffen	Weak, except in sense <i>to create</i> . [Eng. shape.]
242a.	schallen	Also weak.
247.	scheiden	Trans. weak, <i>to sever</i> .
247.	scheinen	[Eng. shine.]
232.	schelten	Past subj. also schölte. ¹
242.	scheren	Sometimes weak, except perf. part.
241.	schieben.	
241.	schießen	2d sing. pres. ² Old forms (eu). ³
231a.	schinden	Rarely past schand, subj. schände. Also (rarely) weak, except perf. part. [Eng. skin.]
248.	schlafen.	
249.	schlagen	[Eng. slay.]
246.	schleichen	[Eng. slink, sneak.]
246.	schleifen	Weak, except in sense <i>to whet</i> . [Eng. slip.]
246.	schleipen	2d sing. pres. ²
	schließen	Old strong, as § 241 (replaced by schließ- fen).
241.	schließen	2d sing. pres. ² Old forms (eu). ³
231.	schlingen.	
246.	schmeißen	2d sing. pres. ²
242.	schmelzen	2d sing. pres. ² [Eng. smelt.]
242.	schmauchen	This form now usual; also weak.
	schmeiben	
		Old forms (eu). ³
246.	schneiden.	

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

SEE ?	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
242.	ſchrauben	Also weak, usually.
232.	ſchreden (usually erſchreden)	Trans. weak.
247.	ſchreiben	(Deriv. Lat. <i>scribere</i> ; see <i>preiſen</i> .)
247.	ſchreien.	
246.	ſchreiten.	
242.	ſchwären	Pres. also ſchwierſt, ſchwiert.
247.	ſchweigen	Trans. weak, <i>to ſilence</i> .
242.	ſchwellen	Trans. weak.
232.	ſchwimmen	Past subj. also ſchwömme ¹ (rarely past ſchwomm.)
231.	ſchwinden	Rarely past ſchwund, subj. ſchwünbe.
231.	ſchwingen	Rarely past ſchwung, subj. ſchwünge.
242.	ſchwören	Past also ſchwur, subj. ſchwüre ¹ (earlier ſchwuren).
243.	ſehen	Imperat. also ſiehe.
256b.	ſein	Anomalous. Diverse roots.
254.	ſenden	Mixed (weak) verb. Also regular.
241.	ſieden	Also weak. [Eng. <i>seethe</i> .]
231.	ſingen.	
231.	ſinken.	
232.	ſinnen	Past subj. also ſönne. ¹
243a.	ſißen	2d sing. pres. ſißeſt or ſiẏt. ²
261.	ſollen	Modal auxil.
	ſpalten	Strong only in perf. part. geſpalten, <i>ſplit</i> .
247.	ſpeien	Rarely weak. [Eng. <i>spew</i> .]
232.	ſpinnen	Past subj. also ſpönne. ¹
246.	ſpleißen	2d sing. pres. ³ Usually weak.
232.	ſprechen.	
241.	ſprießen	2d sing. pres. ³ Old forms (eu). ³
231.	ſpringen.	
232.	ſtehen.	

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
	steden	Rarely strong, as § 232. Trans. always weak, also p. part. intrans.
249, <i>note.</i>	stehen	Past subj. also <i>stünde</i> ; rarely past <i>stund</i> .
232.	stehlen	Past subj. also <i>stöhle</i> . ¹ Rarely past <i>stohl</i> .
247.	steigen	
232.	sterben	Past subj. also <i>stürbe</i> . ¹ [Eng. <i>starve</i> .]
241.	stieben	Sometimes weak.
231.	sinken	Rarely past <i>stunk</i> , subj. <i>sünfte</i> .
248.	stoßen	2d sing. pres. ²
246.	streichen	[Eng. <i>strike</i> .]
246.	streiten	
255.	thun	(<i>thät</i> for <i>that</i> , vulg., as aux. before infin.)
249.	tragen	[Eng. <i>drag</i> , <i>draw</i> , <i>dray</i> .]
232.	treffen	[Eng. <i>drub</i> .]
247.	treiben	
243a.	treten	
241.	triefen	Also weak, esp. in perf. part. (see <i>treffen</i>). Old forms (<i>en</i>). ³
231.	trinken	Rarely past <i>trunk</i> , subj. <i>trünfte</i> .
242a.	trügen	(Earlier <i>triegen</i> .)
232.	verderben (- <i>derben</i>)	Trans. usually weak. Past subj. also <i>verbürbte</i> . ¹
241.	verdrießen (- <i>drießen</i>)	2d sing. pres. ² Old forms (<i>en</i>). ³
243.	vergeffen (- <i>geffen</i>)	2d sing. pres. ² [Eng. <i>get</i> .]
241.	verlieren (- <i>lieren</i> , earlier <i>liesen</i> ; see <i>frieren</i> .)	[Eng. <i>forlorn</i> .]
249.	wachsen	2d sing. pres. ² [Eng. <i>wax</i> .]
242a.	wägen	More properly weak, as trans. to <i>wiegen</i> . See § 362.
249.	waschen	2d sing. pres. ²
242.	weben	Also weak.

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.² See foot-note 2, p. 312.³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

SEE §	INFINITIVE.	REMARKS.
246.	weichen	Trans. weak, <i>to soften</i> . [Eng. weak.]
247.	weisen	(Formerly weak.) [Eng. wise.]
254.	wenden	Mixed (weak) verb; also regular. [Eng. wend, went.]
232.	werden	Past subj. also <i>würbe</i> . ¹
256c.	werden (also 232 c) . .	[Eng. poet. worth. ⁴]
232.	werfen	Past subj. also <i>würfe</i> . ¹ [Eng. warp.]
241.	wiegen	Trans. <i>to rock</i> , weak. (See <i>wägen</i> .)
231.	winden, wirren	Strong only in perf. part., <i>verworren</i> .
254.	wissen	Like modal verbs. [Eng. to wit, etc.]
261.	wollen	Modal verb.
247.	ziehen	
241.	ziehen	Old pres. <i>zeuchst</i> , <i>zeuchst</i> , imp. <i>zeuch</i> . ² [Eng. tow, tug.]
231.	zwingen	

REMARK. In the foregoing List the usual conjugation and meaning of the verbs is purposely not given, in order that the student may be aided in learning these by constant reference to the verbs in their respective classes. This advantage will soon repay the temporary trouble of the double reference.

¹ See foot-note 1, p. 312.

² See foot-note 2, p. 312.

³ See foot-note 3, p. 312.

⁴ In the phrase, "Woe worth the day."

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The books of this series are printed according to the rules prescribed for the Prussian schools, and now generally followed in Germany. These rules, and the words to which they apply, are fully given in a pamphlet entitled, „Regeln und Wörter-Verzeichniß für die deutsche Rechtschreibung, zum Gebrauch in den preussischen Schulen,“ which can be had at small cost. But for the immediate guidance of students who may have to use dictionaries, etc., printed after the old orthography, the following selection of the most important changes is given for reference:—

I. VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

The modified capitals—even in Roman type—always Ä, Ö, Ü; Ä, Ö, Ü—not Ae, De, etc.

e, not ä, in echt, Grenze, Greuel, Hering, stets, dachte, leugnen, and some others.

i, not ie, in fing, ging, hing; but:—

ie, not i, in gieb, gibst, giebt, and in verbs like studieren, etc.

e added in plurals like Kniee, Seen, Armeen, etc.

Single vowel for double vowel in:—

bar (Bartschaft),	Schaf,
Herb,	Schar,
Herde,	Schoß,
Loß (lofen),	Star,
Loßung,	Wage,
Maß,	Ware, etc.

The following are distinguished by spelling : —

Fiber, <i>fibre</i> .	Fieber, <i>fever</i> .
Geißel, <i>hostage</i> .	Geißel, <i>scourge</i> .
Lied, <i>lid</i> .	Lied, <i>song</i> .
gräulich, <i>grayish</i> .	greulich, <i>terrible</i> .
Mähre, <i>mare</i> .	Märe, <i>story</i> .
Mine, <i>mine</i> .	Miene, <i>mien</i> .
Stil, <i>style</i> .	Stiel, <i>handle</i> .
wider (insep.), <i>against</i> .	wieder (sep.), <i>again</i> , etc.

II. CONSONANTS.

t, not th, in German words :

a) *Initial*, where h is not radical or necessary to mark a long vowel : Tau, tauen, Teil, Tier, teuer, verteidigen, Turm (short) ; but thun, That, Thor, etc.

b) In the suffix -tum : Eigentum, Reichthum, etc.

c) *Final or medial*, as : Mut, Armut, Not, rot, raten, Aem, mieten, Wirt (short), etc.

f, not ph, in all German words, except Ephau.

s, not ß, in the pronoun compounds : deswegen, deshalb, weshalb, indes, etc. And in the suffix -nis (but plural -nisse) : Gleichnis, Gleichnisse, etc.

NOTE. — ß, in Roman type, must be ss (more strictly fs).

t, not dt, in Brot, Ernte, Schwert, tot (adj.), töten, etc.

f for t in many foreign words ; as : Kanon, korrekt, konkret, Konjunktion, kurfür, etc.

z for t in many foreign words ; as : Offizier, Prozeß, Konzert, etc. ; while in many others, not so fully naturalized, t is retained ; as : Docent, social, etc.

III. CAPITALS.

The use of capitals is limited, more closely than heretofore, to nouns and words used strictly as nouns.

VOCABULARIES.

EXPLANATORY.

THESE Vocabularies, being part of a Grammar, are intended not to take the place of, but to assist — and, indeed, compel — grammar study. Hence only such help is given as the student ought to need. Thus, word forms are indicated only where they may not be known under the most general rules; for example, in nouns: the plural of *Apfel*, *Arm*, but not of *Bücher*, *Bab*, etc.; and such indications are not unnecessarily repeated, as in *Feiertag*, etc. (but given in *Bahnhof*, etc., because *Hof* does not occur). Special forms, as *Antwort*, *Band*, etc., are, however, not only given, but referred to the appropriate §§. Also, no more indication is given than is necessary; as, in general, where the plural sufficiently indicates the genitive, etc.

In verbs, all peculiarities of conjugation are referred to the respective §§. Separable compounds are indicated by hyphens, as *au-fangen*; inseparable are simply written in one word. The auxiliary *sein* is given; in other cases *haben* must be understood.

Accents are indicated only when foreign or otherwise unusual. Important points of syntax are indicated by references. The parts of speech are named only in case of double uses of the same word, or when the English equivalent might possibly be ambiguous. Inflectional forms that are fully explained in the grammar are omitted.

Compounds (except verbs), and sometimes obvious derivatives, are grouped under a common title-word. Adverbs, unless of special form, are included under the adjectives. Separable prefixes are classed as adverbs (§ 447, a).

Cognates are purposely not indicated, because (as explained in Lesson XLV.) this subject does not properly belong to the most elementary reading, such as is alone included in this grammar. It may not the less, however, be made a useful topic for class-room instruction, or for exercise.

Only such meanings are given as occur in the grammar, or as are necessary to explain these. The object has been to secure the utmost possible brevity, and, at the same time, to furnish all the help needed in a *working grammar*.

The abbreviations employed are such as are generally understood. Outside of these, the straight line — indicates the title form unchanged, as *Achtel*, *pl.* —, for *Achtel*; *Arm*, *pl.* —e, for *Arme*, etc.; while ^a indicates vowel modification, as *Arzt*, *pl.* ^ae, for *Ärzte*, etc.; and similarly in compounds, as *acht*, —*zehn*, for *achtzehn*, etc.

For special notes on prepositions, see Appendix, p. 368.

GERMAN-ENGLISH.

A.

- ab**, off, from, away, down.
Abend, *m.* (*pl.* -e), evening, the west;
 des —s, or abends (*adv.*), evenings,
 in the evening (*indef.*).
aber, but, however.
ab-fahren (*sein*, 249), to drive off, de-
 part.
ab-gehen (*sein*, 248), to go off, leave;
 result.
ab-reisen (*sein*, 213), to start off, set
 out (on a journey).
ab-schreiben (247), to write off, copy.
Abt, *m.* (*pl.* -e), abbot.
acht, eight; —zehn, eighteen; —zig,
 eighty; der —(t)e, the eighth.
Achtel, *n.* (*pl.* —), eighth (part).
achten (212), to regard, esteem.
addie'ren (215), to add.
Academie, *f.*, academy.
all (460), all, every; alles, everything,
 everybody; aller—, *gen. pl.* as *sup.*
pref., allerheiligst, most holy, etc.
allein, alone; *conj.*, but, only.
Alpen, *pl.*, Alps.
als, *adv.*, as, than; *conj.*, as, when
 (*def. past*); — (wenn, ob), as if.
alt, old; die Alten, (often) the an-
 cients.
Alter, *n.*, age, old age.
altern (214), to age, grow old.
am, for an dem.
Amerikaner, *m.*, (an) American.
- an**, *adv.*, on; *prep.* (*dat.*), near, by,
 on (of dates); (*acc.*), to, towards,
 against; denken an, to think of (*acc.*).
ander, other; second; —halb, one
 and a half (311).
an-erkennen (254, 289), to acknowledge.
Anfang, *m.* (*pl.* -e), beginning; an-
 fangs (*adv.*), at first.
an-fangen (247), to begin.
angenehm, acceptable, agreeable.
an-kommen, (*sein*, 232), to arrive; —auf,
impers. w. acc., to depend on, matter.
an-nehmen (232), to accept, assume;
reflex., to take interest in (*gen.*).
Antwort, *f.* (*pl.* -en, 122), answer.
antworten (212), to answer (*dat.*).
an-ziehen (241), to draw on, attract;
intr. (*sein*), to draw near, approach;
reflex., to dress (one's self).
Apfel, *m.* (*pl.* -n), apple.
Appetit, *m.* (*pl.* -e), appetite.
April, *m.* (*gen.* -s), April.
Arbeit, *f.*, work, labor; —er, *m.* la-
 borer; —mann, *pl.* —leute, work-
 man, workpeople (425).
arbeiten, to work.
ärgern (214), to vex, anger; *reflex.*,
 to be angry.
Arm, *m.* (*pl.* -e), arm (limb).
arm, poor.
artig, kind, good, polite.
Arzt, *m.* (*pl.* -en), physician.
Asien, *n.*, Asia.
Ast, *m.* (*pl.* -e), bough, branch.

auch, also, even (485); **wer, was** —, whoever, whatever; **wenn, ob** —, even if, although (486).

auf, *adv.*, up, open; *prep. (dat.)*, on, upon, at; (*acc.*), upon, to, towards; for (time); after, according to; — **daß**, in order that. [the dead].

aufstehen (*sein*, 289), to rise (from **Aufgabe**, *f.*, exercise, task).

auf-gehen (*sein*, 248), to go up, rise.

auf-heben (242), to lift up, raise, put away.

auf- stehen (*sein*, 249), to stand up, rise (from bed).

Auge, *n. (gen. -s, pl. -n)*, eye; —**n-blick**, *m.*, moment.

August, *m. (gen. -s)*, August.

auss, *adv.*, out, forth, throughout; *prep. (dat.)*, out of, from, by, on account of.

auss-geben (243), to give out, spend; *reflex.*, to give one's self out (*für*).

auss-gehen (*sein*, 248), to go out, proceed, end.

auss-ruhen, to rest, repose.

auss-sehen (243), to look, seem; *as noun*, look, appearance.

ausser (*dat.*), outside of, without, except; —**dem**, *adv.*, besides.

auss-ziehen (241), to draw out, pull off; *intr. (sein)*, to move out, march out; *reflex.*, to undress (one's self).

B.

baden (249), to bake.

Bäcker, *m.*, baker.

Bad, *n.*, bath.

baden (212), to bathe.

Bahnhof, *m., comp. (pl. -e)*, station (of railway).

bald, soon; **so** —, as soon (as).

Band, *n. (pl. -er)*, ribbon; (*pl. -e*), bond; *m. (pl. -e)*, volume (424, 426).

bangen, *impers. w. dat.*: mir bangt, I feel afraid.

Bank, *f. (pl. -e)*, bench; (*pl. -en*), bank (commercial, 424).

Bauer, *m. (gen. -s, pl. -n)*, peasant, farmer.

Baum, *m. (pl. -e)*, tree.

Bäumchen, **Bäumlein**, *n., dim.*, little tree.

beantworten (212), to answer, reply to (*acc.*).

bedecken, to cover.

bestinden (231), *reflex.*, to find one's self, do (in health).

begleiten (212), to attend, accompany.

bei, *adv.*, by, near; *prep. (dat.)*, by, near, at, in, with, among, at the house of, on condition of.

bei- stehen (249), to stand by, help (*dat.*).

beißen (246), to bite.

bekannt, *part. adj.*, known; acquaintance; *as noun*, acquaintance.

belagern, (214), to besiege.

benachrichtigen, to inform.

bereisen (213), to travel through.

bereits, *adv. gen.*, already.

Berg, *m.*, mountain.

berühmt, *part. adj.*, celebrated, famous.

besehen (243), to look at, inspect.

Besorgnis, *f. (pl. -isse)*, care, apprehension.

besser, **best**, *irr. comp. and sup.* gut, better, best.

befuchen, to visit.

betreffen (232), to befall, concern.

betrügen (242), to deceive, cheat.

Bett, *n.* (*gen.* -es, *pl.* -en or -e, 105), bed.

bewegen (242), to induce; *weak*: to move, excite.

bewußt, conscious (of, *gen.*).

bezahlen, to pay.

Bibliothek, *f.*, library.

biegen (241), to bend.

bieten (241), to offer, bid.

binden (231), to bind.

innen (*dat.*), within (time).

bis, *adv.*, so far as; *prep.* (*acc.*), up to, till; *conj.* (for *biß* daß), until.

Bischof, *m.* (*pl.* -en), bishop.

bitten (243), to beg, pray. **Bitte**, *I* beg, please.

Blatt, *n.*, leaf, sheet (of paper).

blau, blue. **bläulich**, bluish.

bleiben (*sein*, 247), to continue, remain; **stehen** —, to stop.

blind, blind.

Blume, *f.*, flower.

Boot, *n.* (*pl.* -e or *Böte*, 105), boat.

Börse, *f.*, purse, Bourse.

böse, bad, angry.

Bote, *m.*, messenger.

Botschaft, *f.*, message.

Brauntwein, *m. comp.*, brandy.

braten (248), to roast.

Braten, *m.* (*pl.* —), roast (*méat*).

brauchen, to use, need (*rarely gen.*).

braun, brown.

Braut, *f.* (*pl.* -en), bride.

brechen (232), to break.

breit, broad.

brennen (254), to burn.

Brief, *m.*, letter.

bringen (254), to bring.

Brot, *n.* (*pl.* -e), bread.

Brücke, *f.*, bridge.

Bruder, *m.* (*pl.* -en), brother.

Buch, *n.*, book; —**binder**, *m.*, book-binder.

bunt, variegated, gay.

Ⓒ (*see* Ⓐ).

Chemie, *f.*, chemistry.

Christ (**Christus**, 113), *m.*, Christ.

Christ, *m.*, (*pl.* -en), christian; —**entum**, *n.*, christianity.

Ⓓ.

da, *adv. dem.*, there, then; *conj. rel.*, when, as, since (486); *in comp.*, before vowels **dar** (401).

Daß, *n.*, roof.

dadurch (184), thereby; through, by it.

dagegen (184), against it or them; on the contrary.

Dame, *f.*, lady.

damit, *adv.*, therewith; with it or them (184); *conj.*, in order that (468); —**sagen**, to mean.

Dampfsboot, *m. comp.*, steamboat.

Dank, *m.*, thanks.

danke, to thank (*dat.*).

dann, then (time).

dar, for *da* in *comp.* before vowels.

darauf (184), thereupon; upon, to, after — it or them; — **daß**, in order that.

daraus (184), thereout; out of it or them, thence.

darf, *pres. dürfen*.

darum (184), thereabout; around, for it or them; therefore, on that account; — **daß**, in order that (468).

dieselbst, *comp. da*, in that same place, there.

daß, *conj.*, that, so that, in order that.

davon (184), therefrom, thereof; of, by it or them; away, off.

dazu (184), thereto; to it or them; in addition; for that purpose.
dein, *poss. adj.*, thy, your; *gen. pers.* (for deiner), of thee, of you; —*er*, *poss. pron.*, thine, yours; *gen. pers.*, of thee, of you (186).
denken (254), to think.
denn, *conj.*, then, for.
der, *art.*, the; *dem.*, that, that one, he; *rel.*, who, which, that (234).
derjenige (208), that one, he (who).
derselbe (208), the same; as *substitute*, he, it, etc. (457).
deshalb, *comp.*, on that account, therefore (456).
desto, *correl. je* — (334), so much the (more).
deutlich, plain, clear.
deutsch, German; as *noun*, (a) German; —*land*, *n.* Germany.
dicht, tight, close.
Dieb, *m.*, thief.
dieneu, to serve (*dat.*).
Diener, *m.*, servant; —*in*, *f.* (*pl.* —*nen*), woman-servant.
dieß, for dieses.
dieser, *dem.*, this, this one; the latter; he, etc. (457).
Ding, *n.* (*pl.* —*e*), thing.
direct, direct.
dividieren (215), to divide.
doch, though, yet, however, surely, at any rate, please (485).
Doktor, *m.* (*gen.* —*s*, *pl.* —*en*, 117), doctor.
Dom, *m.* (*pl.* —*e*), dome, cathedral.
donnern (214), to thunder.
Dorf, *n.*, village; —*schaft*, *f.*, village community.
Dorn, *m.* (*gen.* —*eß*, *pl.* *²er* or —*e* or —*en*, 105), thorn.

dort, there; —*ig*, *adj.*, of there.
drei, three; —*zehn*, thirteen; —*ßig*, thirty.
dritt, third; —*halb*, two and a half (311).
drucken, to print.
du, thou, you (186).
durch, *adv.* (as *pref.*, 287), through, throughout; *prep.* (*acc.*), through, throughout, by, by means of.
durchziehen (241), *sep.*, to draw through; *insep.*, to pass through (287).
dürfen (261), to be allowed; *modal*: may, need, etc. (472).

E.

eben, even, level; *adv.*, just, exactly.
Ecke, *f.*, corner.
ehren, to honor.
Eigentum, *n.* property.
Eile, *f.*, haste, hurry.
ein, *indef. art.*, an, a; *emph.*, one; *pron.*, —*er*, one, some one; —*s*, one.
eins, *adv. form of in*, as *prefix*.
einander, *comp. indecl.*, one another, each other.
einerlei, *indecl.*, of one kind, all the same.
einige, *pl.*, some, several, a few.
einladen (249), to invite.
Einladung, *f.*, invitation.
eins (in counting), see *ein*.
einziehen (241), *tr.*, to draw in; *intr.* (sein), to move in, march in.
Eis, *n.*, ice; —*kalt*, ice-cold.
Eisen, *n.*, iron.
eisern, of iron, iron.
elf (eils), eleven.
Eltern, *pl.*, parents.
empfehlen (232), to recommend; *reflex.* to send one's compliments (to, *dat.*).

Ende, *n.* (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -n), end.
endlich, final, last; *usually adv.*: finally, at last.
Engländer, *m.*, Englishman.
englisch, English.
Enkel, *m.*, grandson.
entlang, *adv.*, along; *as prep. (acc.)*.
entweder, either.
Ephen, *m.* (*gen.* -s), ivy.
er, *he, she, it*.
Erde, *f.*, earth; *auf Erden* (106).
erfinden (231), to find out, invent.
erfrischen (213), to refresh.
erhalten (248), to obtain, receive; keep, sustain.
erlöschen (242), *intr.* (*sein*), to go out; (a light).
erreichen, to reach to, attain, arrive at.
erschrecken (232), to be frightened; *tr. weak*: to frighten.
erst, *ord. num.*, first; *der —ere*, the former (157); *adv.*, first, only.
erwarten (212), to await, expect.
erziehen (241), to bring up, train, educate.
es (*impers. or expletive*), there.
essen (243), to eat.
etwas, something, anything.
Europa, *n.* (*gen.* -s), Europe.
Evangelium, *n.* (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -ien, 118), gospel.
Exercitium, *n.* (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -ien, 118), exercise.

F.

fahren (249, *aux.* 298), to drive, ride (in a carriage); *spazieren —*, to take a drive.
fallen (*sein*, 248), to fall.
fallieren (215), to fail, become bankrupt.

fechten (242), to fight.
Federmesser, *n. comp.*, penknife.
fehlen, to fail, lack, miss; *usually impers.*, to ail (*dat. obj.*).
Fehler, *m.*, fault, mistake.
Feiertag, *m. comp.*, holiday.
Feind, *m.*, enemy; *as adj. pred. for*: **feindlich**, hostile (448).
Feld, *n.*, field; —**herr**, *m.*, commander, general.
Fels or **Felsen**, *m.* (*gen.* -en or -ens, *pl.* -en, 101), rock.
Fenster, *n.*, window.
Fertigkeit, *f.*, readiness, skill.
fett, fat.
Feuer, *n.*, fire; —**versicherung**, *f.*, fire insurance.
finden (231), to find.
Finger, *m.*, finger.
Fisch, *m.*, fish.
Flamme, *f.*, flame.
Flasche, *f.*, flask, bottle.
Fleisch, *n.*, flesh, meat.
fleißig, industrious, diligent.
fliegen (241), to fly (*aux.*, 298).
fliehen (*sein*, 241), to flee.
Flügel, *m.*, wing.
Fluß, *m.* (*pl.* „*fl.*“), river.
folgen (*sein*), to follow (*dat.*).
Fossil, *n.* (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -ien, 119), fossil.
Frage, *f.*, question.
fragen, to ask, inquire.
Frankreich, *n.*, France.
Franzose, *m.*, Frenchman.
französisch, French; *as noun, n.*, French (language).
Frau, *f.* (*pl.* -en), woman, wife; *in address*, Mrs.
Fräulein, *n. dim.*, young lady, miss; *in address*, Miss.

frei, free; *in comp.* (379), —sprechen (232), to acquit (of, *gen.*).
freilich (*adv.*), indeed, truly.
Freitag, *m. comp.*, Friday.
fremd, foreign, strange; *as noun*, foreigner, stranger; *f.*, die —*e*, foreign parts.
fressen (243), to eat (*used of beasts*).
Freude, *f.*, joy (106).
freuen, to make glad; *usually reflex.*, to be glad, rejoice (*gen.*).
Frend, *m.*, friend; —in, *f.* (*pl.* —nen), friend (*fem.*).
Friede(n), *m.* (*gen.* —ns, *pl.* —n, 99), peace.
Friedrich, *m.*, Frederick.
frieren (241), to freeze; *impers.*, to be cold (*acc. obj.*, 291).
frisch, fresh.
froh, glad, joyous.
Frucht, *f.* (*pl.* *te*), fruit.
früh, early; in early morning.
Frühling, *m.*, spring (season).
führen, to lead, conduct, drive, carry (on).
fünf, five.
Funke(n), *m.* (*gen.* —ns, *pl.* —n, 99), spark.
für (*acc.*), for, instead of.
Fürst, *m.* (*pl.* —en), prince.
Fürstentum, *n.* (*pl.* —tümer), principality.
Fuß, *m.* (*pl.* *te*), foot (312).

G.

galoppie'ren (215), to gallop.
Gans, *f.* (*pl.* *te*), goose.
ganz, all, whole, entire (144).
Garten, *m.* (*pl.* *n*), garden.
Gast, *m.* (*pl.* *te*), guest; —hof, *m.*, (*pl.*, *te*), hotel, inn.

gebären (232), to bear, bring forth.
geben (243), to give; *es giebt*, *impers.*, there is, there are.
Gebirge, *n.* (*pl.* —), mountain range, mountains.
geboren, *p. p.* gebären, *tr.*, borne; *intr.* as *adj.*, born.
Gedanke(n), *m.* (*gen.* —ns, *pl.* —n, 99), thought.
Geduld, *f.*, patience.
Gefahr, *f.* (*pl.* —en), danger, risk.
gefallen (247), to please (*dat.*); sich — lassen, to submit to.
Gefallen, *m.*, pleasure; mir zu —, for my sake.
gefälligst, *sup. adv.*, if you please.
gegen (*acc.*), against, towards, about (number), in comparison with, for.
Gegend, *f.*, neighborhood.
gegenüber, *adv.*, and *prep.* (*dat.*, 280), over against, opposite to.
gehen (sein, 248), to go, walk, fare; spazieren —, to take a walk.
gelb, yellow.
Geld, *n.*, money; —summe, *f.*, sum of money.
gelegen, *p. p.* liegen, situated; *as adj.*, convenient.
gelingen (sein, 231), *impers.* (*dat.*, 292), to turn out, succeed.
Gemälde, *n.* (*pl.* —), painting.
genesen (sein, 243), to recover, get well.
Genf, Geneva.
genießen (241), to enjoy (*sometimes gen.*).
genug, *indecl.*, enough.
gerade, straight, direct; *usually adv.*, exactly, just.
geraten, to turn out (sein, 247); also *p. p.* raten.

gern (485), willingly, with pleasure.
geschehen (sein, 243), to happen, occur, be done.

Gesellschaft, *f.*, company.

Gesetz, *n.* (*pl.* -e), law.

gestern, yesterday.

gewinnen (232), to win.

gemogen, *p. p.* wiegen; *as adj.*, inclined to, favorable (*dat.*).

gießen (241), to pour.

Glas, *n.*, glass.

glauben, to believe (*dat. pers.*, *acc. thing*, 437).

Glaube(n), *m.* (*gen.* -ns, *pl.* -n, 99), faith, belief.

gleich (246), to be like, resemble (*dat.*).

Glück, *n.*, happiness, fortune.

glücklich, happy, fortunate.

golden, golden, (of) gold.

Gott, *m.* (*pl.* -er), god; God; —lob (*interj.*), praise God!

graben (249), to dig.

Graf, *m.* (*pl.* -en), count.

Grammatik, *f.*, grammar.

groß, größer, größt, great, large, tall.

grün, green.

gut, better, best, good; *as adv.*, well.

Gut, *n.*, property, estate; *pl.* goods.

Güte, *f.*, goodness, kindness.

§.

haben (256), to have (*as auxil.*, 296).

hageln, to hail.

halb, half (144); —acht, half past seven, etc.

—halb, *in comp.*, *as* deshalb, for:

halben, **halber** (*gen.*, 280), on account of, for the sake of; *meinet—*, etc. (452, b).

Halfte, *f.*, half.

halten (248), *tr.*, to hold, keep, contain; (*für*) to hold for, consider; *intr.*, to hold on, halt, last.

Hand, *f.* (*pl.* -e), hand.

handeln (214), to act, deal, trade.

Häschen, *n. dim.*, little hare.

Hase, *m.*, hare.

Haus, *n.*, house, home.

heben (242), to heave, lift, raise.

Heft, *n.* (*pl.* -e), copy-book, note-book.

heilig, holy.

Heinrich, *m.*, Henry.

heiß, hot.

heißen (248), *tr.*, to bid, call; *usually intr.*, to be called; to mean.

heiter, cheerful.

Held, *m.* (*pl.* -en), hero.

helfen (232), to help (*dat.*).

Hemd, *n.* (*gen.* -es, *pl.* -en), shirt.

her, hither, along; ago; *as pref. in comp.* (377, 484).

heraus-kommen (sein, 232), to come out, come forth, result.

Herbst, *m.*, autumn, fall.

Herr, *m.* (*gen.* -n, *pl.* -en), master, lord, gentleman; sir, Mr. (428); —enhaus, *n.*, House of Lords.

Herrin, *f.* (*pl.* -nen), lady, mistress.

herrlich, noble, glorious.

herunter-fallen (sein, 247), to fall down.

Herz, *n.* (*gen.* -ens, *pl.* -en, 102), heart.

heute, to-day; —Abend, this evening; —zu Tage, at the present day.

hier, here; *in comp.*, —mit, herewith, with this (401).

Himmel, *m.*, heaven, sky.

hinten, *adv.*, behind.

hinter, *adv.* (*as pref.*, 287), behind, back; *prep.* (*dat. or acc.*), behind.

hintergehen, *sep.* (sein, 248); to go behind; *insep.*, to deceive (287).

Hirt, *m.* (*pl.* -en), shepherd.

hoch, *höher*, *höchst* — *before e*, *hoch* — high.

hoffen, to hope.

Holz, *n.*, wood.

hören, to hear.

Hund, *m.* (*pl.* -e), dog.

hundert, (a) hundred.

Hut, *m.* (*pl.* *^e*), hat.

Hütte, *f.*, hut, cottage.

I.

ich, I.

ihrig (ber —e), hers, theirs; **Ihrig**, yours (188).

im, *for in dem*.

immer, always, ever; *wer . . . immer*, whoever.

in *prep.* (*dat. or acc.*), in; into.

Infanterie', *f.*, infantry.

inner (158), inner, interior.

inß (in's), *for in daß*.

Insekt', *n.* (*gen.* -es, *pl.* -en), insect.

irren, to wander, err; *reflex.*, to be mistaken.

J.

ja, yes, indeed (485).

Jäger, *m.*, hunter, sportsman.

Jahr, *n.* (*pl.* -e), year; —*zeit*, *f.*, time of the year, season.

jammern (214), to lament, mourn; *impers.* (*acc.*), it grieves.

je, ever; *correl.*, *je . . . desto* (334), the (more) . . . the (more).

jeder, each, every; *ein* —, every one.

jedermann (244), everybody.

jemand (244), somebody.

jener, that, that one; the former.

jenfeit(s) (*gen.* 280), on that side of, beyond.

jetzig, of now, present (time).

jest, now.

jung, young.

Jüngling, *m.*, youth, young man.

K.

Kahn, *m.* (*pl.* *^e*), boat.

Kaiser, *m.*, emperor; —*in* (*pl.* -nen), empress.

kalt, cold.

Kaplan', *m.* (*pl.* -äne), chaplain.

Karl, *m.*, Charles.

Karlchen, *n. dim.*, (little) Charley.

Kartoffel, *f.*, potato.

kaufen, to buy.

Kaufmann, *m.* (*pl.* -leute or -männer, 425), merchant.

Kavallerie', *f.*, cavalry.

kein, no, not any; *pron.*, —*er*, no one, none.

kennen (254), to know, be acquainted with.

Kind, *n.*, child; —*erstube*, *f.*, nursery.

Kirche, *f.*, church.

Kirsche, *f.*, cherry.

Klasse, *f.*, class.

Kleid, *n.*, garment, dress: *pl.*, clothes.

klein, little, small.

klettern (214), climb, clamber.

klingen (231), to sound, resound, ring.

Kloster, *n.* (*pl.* *^n*), cloister, convent.

Knabe, *m.*, boy; —*nschule*, *f.*, boys' school.

Koch, *m.* (*pl.* *^e*), cook (man).

Köchin, *f.* (*pl.* -nen), cook (woman).

Köln, Cologne; **Kölner**, *indecl.* (143), (of) Cologne.

kommen (sein, 232), to come; — *aus* (*dat.*), to come — result — from.

König, *m.*, king; —**straße**, *f.*, King Street; —**in**, *f.* (*pl.* -nen), queen.
königlich, kingly, royal.
können (261), *modal*: to be able; can, may (472); to know.
Konzert, *n.*, concert.
krank, sick, ill.
Kranz, *m.* (*pl.* ^{te}), wreath, garland.
Krieg, *m.*, war; —**sheer**, *n.*, army.
Kuh, *f.* (*pl.* ^{te}), cow.
kurz, short, curt; *adv.*, briefly, in short:

L.

Laborato'rium, *n.* (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -ien, 118), laboratory.
lächeln (214), to smile.
lachen, to laugh.
Land, *n.* (*pl.* ^{ter} or -e, 425), country, land; —**gut**, *n.*, farm; —**haus**, *n.*, country house; —**leute**, *pl.*, country people (425).
lang(e), long; *adv.*, — **her**, long ago.
langſ (*gen.* or *dat.*, 280), along.
lassen (248), to let, leave; *causative* (269), to make (do), have, cause to be (done); *reflex. for pass.* (274), can be (done).
laufen (248, *aux.*, 298), to run.
laut, loud; *adv.*, aloud.
leben, to live; *noun*, **Leben**, *n.*, life.
leben'dig, living, alive.
legen, to lay, put.
Lehrer, *m.*, teacher.
leicht, light, easy.
leiden (246), to suffer.
leihen (247), to lend.
lernen, to learn.
lesen (243), to read.
lest, last; *der* —**ere**, the latter (157).
Leute, *pl.*, people; (*in comp.*, 425).

lieb, dear; *adv.*, —**er**, am —**ſten**, *liefer*, *liefeſt* (485).
lieben, to love.
Lied, *n.*, song.
liegen (243), to lie, be situated.
link, left; *adv.*, links, on the left.
loben, to praise.
Lord, *m.* (*pl.* -s, 120), lord (English).
Löwe, *m.*, lion.
Luft, *f.* (*pl.* ^{te}), air.
lügen (242), to lie, speak falsely.
Luſt, *f.* (*pl.* ^{te}), pleasure, desire; — **haben**, to have a mind (to).

M.

maſſen, to make, do.
Mädchen, *n. dim.*, girl, maiden.
Magd, *f.* (*pl.* ^{te}), maid (-servant).
man, *indef.* (460), one, we, they, people, *etc.*; or *by pass.*
Mann, *m.* (*pl.* ^{ter}), man (425).
Mantel, *m.* (*pl.* ⁿ), mantle, cloak.
Marie (*gen.* -ns), Mary.
Markt, *m.* (*pl.* ^{te}), market, market-place.
Matroſe, *m.*, sailor.
Mauer, *f.* (*pl.* -n), wall.
mehr (*irr. comp.* viel, *indecl.*) more; —**ere**, *pl.* (157), several.
Meile, *f.*, mile.
meinen, to think, mean.
meinig (*der* —**e**), mine.
melken (242), to milk.
Menſch, *m.* (*pl.* -en), man, human being.
Meſſer, *n.*, knife.
Metall, *n.* (*pl.* -e), metal.
Milch, *f.*, milk.
Mineral (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -ien, 119), mineral; —**waſſer**, *n.*, mineral water.
Miniſter, *m.*, minister.

Minu'te, *f.*, minute.

mißlingen (*impers.*, *sein*, 231), to fail.

mit, *adv.*, along (with one); *prep.* (*dat.*), with, along with, in company with.

mögen (261), *modal*: to like; may, can, *etc.* (472).

Monat, *m.* (*pl.* -*e*), month.

Mond, *m.* (*pl.* -*e*), moon.

Monument, *n.* (*pl.* -*e*), monument.

Morgen, *m.* (*pl.* —), morning, the east; *des* — *or* *morgens*, of a morning.

morgen, *adv.*, to-morrow.

müde, tired.

multiplie'ren (215), to multiply; — *mit*, by.

Münster, *n.* (*or m.*), minster, cathedral; — *platz*, *m.*, — square.

Museum, *n.* (*gen.* -*s*, *pl.* -*en*, 118), museum.

müssen (261), *modal*: must, have to (472).

Mutter, *f.* (*pl.* ^{*a*}), mother.

N.

nach, *adv.*, after, behind; *prep.* (*dat.*), after, according to, towards; — *dem*, *conj.*, after; — *her*, *adv.*, afterwards.

Naçbar, *m.* (*gen.* -*s*, *pl.* -*n*), neighbor.

Nachmittag, *m. comp.*, afternoon; *des* — *s*, of an afternoon.

nächst, *irr. sup.* *nah*; *as prep.*, next (to, *dat.*).

Nacht, *f.* (*pl.* ^{*a*}*e*), night.

Nadel, *f.*, needle.

nah(e), näher, nächst, near (*dat.*).

Name(n), *m.* (*gen.* -*n*s, *pl.* -*n*, 99), name.

Narr, *m.* (*pl.* -*en*), fool.

neben, *adv.*, near, beside; *prep.* (*dat.*), beside, by, near, along with (*or acc.*).

neßß, *prep.* (*dat.*), along with, besides.

Neffe, *m.*, nephew.

nehmen (232), to take (from, *dat. pers.*).

nein, no.

nennen (254), to name, call.

neu, new; — *lich*, *adv.*, recently.

nenn, nine; — *zehn*, nineteen; *der* — *te*, the ninth.

nicht, not.

nichts, nothing.

niemand (244), nobody.

noch, still, yet; — *ein*, one more; — *nicht*, not yet; (*weber*) ... *noch*, nor.

Nord(en), *m.*, north.

November, *m.*, November.

nuu, now, then, well (485); *as conj.*, now that, since (486, 2).

nur, only, merely; *was*... *nur*, whatever, *etc.*

nütlich, useful.

O.

ob, *conj.*, whether, if; *als* —, as if; — *gleich*, although. (486).

oben, *adv.*, above, up (stairs).

oberhalb (*gen.*, 280), above, over.

Ochse, *m.*, ox.

oder, or.

Offizie'r, *m.* (*pl.* -*e*), officer.

oft, often, frequently.

ohne (*acc.*), without, but for; — *zu*, without ... *infin.*; — *daß*, (477, c).

Ohr, *n.* (*gen.* -*e*s, *pl.* -*en*), ear.

Onkel (*pl.* —), uncle.

Ost(en), *m.*, the east.

P.

- Paar** *n.*, pair (312).
Pantoffel, *m.* (*gen.* -8, *pl.* -en), slipper.
Papier, *n.* (*pl.* -e), paper.
Papst, *m.* (*pl.* -en), pope.
Pastor (*gen.* -8, *pl.* -en, 117), pastor.
pfeifen (246), to whistle, pipe.
Pferd, *n.* (*pl.* -e), horse.
pflanzen (213), to plant.
Plan, *m.* (*pl.* -e or -en), plan.
Platz, *m.* (*pl.* -e), place, square (in a city).
plaudern (214), to chat.
plündern (214), to plunder.
Post, *f.* (*pl.* -en), post-office, mail.
Preuße, *m.*, Prussian.
Prinz, *m.* (*pl.* -en), prince.
Professor, *m.* (*gen.* -8, *pl.* -en, 117), professor.
Pulver, *n.* (*pl.* —), powder.

Q.

- quellen** (242, *aux.*, 298), to spring, well.

R.

- Rand**, *m.* (*pl.* -er), edge, brink.
raten (248), to advise (*dat.*).
Rathaus, *n. comp.*, council-house, town-hall.
rechnen (212), to reckon, count.
Rechnung, *f.*, account.
recht, straight, right, just; right (hand); —8, *adv.*, on, to, the right.
Recht, *n.* (*pl.* -e), right, justice, law; — haben, to be right.
reden (212), to speak.
Regen, *m.*, rain.
Regiment, *n.* (*pl.* -er), regiment.

- regnen** (212), to rain.
reich, rich.
reif, ripe.
Reise, *f.*, travel, journey.
reisen (213, *aux.*, 298), to travel, make a journey.
reißen (246), to tear.
reiten (246, *aux.*, 298), to ride (on horseback).
Resultat, *n.* (*pl.* -e), result.
retten (212), to rescue, save.
Rock, *m.* (*pl.* -en), coat.
rot, red. **röthlich**, reddish.
rufen (248), to call, summons.
ruhig, quiet, peaceful.
rühren, to move, excite.
Rußland, *n. comp.*, Russia.

S.

- 's**, for es, it.
Sache, *f.*, thing, affair, business.
sagen, to say.
Samstag, *m. comp.*, Saturday.
sauer, sour.
saufen (242), to drink (of animals).
Schaf, *n.* (*pl.* -e), sheep.
Schäfer, *m.*, shepherd.
schaffen (249), to create, make.
scharf, sharp.
Schauspiel, *n. comp.* (*pl.* -e), spectacle, play.
schienen (247), to shine, seem.
schelten (232), to scold, call (a bad name).
scheren (242), to shear, cut.
schicken, to send.
schießen (241), to shoot.
Schiff, *n.* (*pl.* -e), ship, boat.
Schiffer, *m.*, skipper, boatman.
Schlacht, *f.* (*pl.* -en), battle.
schlafen (248), to sleep.

ſchläfrig, sleepy.
ſchlafzimmer, *n. comp.*, sleeping-room.
ſchlagen (249), to strike, beat, knock, fight; *reflex.*, — each other.
ſchlecht, bad, poor.
ſchleichen (ſein, 246), to creep, slink.
ſchliffen (246), to whet, sharpen.
ſchließen (241), to shut, close, lock.
ſchlingen (231), to sling, twine.
ſchloß, *n.*, castle, palace.
ſchlüſſel, *m.*, key.
ſchmelzen (242), to melt.
ſchmerz, *m.* (101), pain.
ſchnauben (242), to snort.
ſchnee, *m.* (*gen.* -*ſ*), snow.
ſchneiden (246), to cut.
ſchneider, *m.*, tailor.
ſchneien, to snow.
ſchnell, quick, fast; —*zug*, *m.*, fast train, express.
ſchon, already, even, surely (485).
ſchön, fine, beautiful, handsome.
ſchreiben (247), to write.
ſchreien (247), to cry (out), scream.
ſchreiten (ſein, 246), to stride, step.
ſchuh, *m.* (*pl.* -*e*), shoe.
ſchuld, *f.* (*pl.* -*en*), debt, guilt; *as adj. pred.*, in fault, to blame (448).
ſchule, *f.*, school. **ſchulknabe**, *m.*, school-boy; —*ſtube*, *f.*, school-room.
ſchüler, *m.*, scholar, pupil.
ſchüſſel, *f.*, dish.
ſchütteln (214), to shake.
ſchwach, weak.
ſchwarz, black.
ſchwefel, *m.*, sulphur; —*holz*, *n.*, (sulphur) match.
ſchweiz, *f.*, Switzerland (416).
ſchwer, heavy, difficult; —*lich*, *adv.*, hardly.

ſchwefel, *f.*, sister.
ſchwimmen (232), to swim (*aux.*, 298).
ſchwindeln (214), *impers. (dat.)*, to be giddy.
ſchwinden (ſein, 231), to vanish, disappear.
ſechs, six; —*mal*, six times; —*zehn*, sixteen; —*zig*, sixty.
See, *m.* (*pl.* -*en*), lake; *f.*, sea (426).
ſegeln (214), to sail (*aux.*, 298).
ſehen (243), to see, look.
ſehr, very, much.
ſeiden, silken, of silk.
ſeife, *f.*, soap.
ſein (256, *ſ*), to be; (*as aux.*, 297).
ſeit, *prep. (dat.)*, since; *as conj. (for ſeitdem)*, since (time, 486).
ſeite, *f.*, side; page.
September, *m.*, September.
ſetzen (213), to set, put; *reflex.*, to take a seat; *p. p. geſetzt*, suppose.
ſieben, seven; —(*en*)*zehn*, seventeen.
ſingen (231), to sing.
ſinken (ſein, 231), to sink.
ſinnen (232), to think, meditate.
ſitzen (243), to sit.
ſo, so, thus, then; *often not transl.; for special uses*, 485; —*eben*, just; *ſo ... wie*, as ... as; *eben—*, just (as); —*wohl*, as well as, also.
ſohn, *m.* (*pl.* -*e*), son.
ſoldat (*pl.* -*en*), soldier.
ſollen (261), *modal*: shall, is to; is said to (472).
ſommer, *m.* (*pl.* -), summer.
ſondern, but (326).
ſonnabend, *m. comp.*, Saturday.
ſonne, *f.*, sun; —*uſchein*, *m.*, sunshine.
ſophie (*gen.* -*nſ*), Sophia.
ſpanien, *n.* (*gen.* -*ſ*), Spain.

spät, late; —*estens*, *gen. adv.*, at latest.

Spaten, *m. (pl. —)*, spade.

Spazie'ren (215), to walk, exercise; —*fahren*, *gehen*, *reiten*, to take a drive, walk, ride.

Spazier'gang, *m. comp. (pl. -e)*, walk.

Speisesaal, *m. comp. (pl. -säle)*, dining-room.

spielen, to play.

Sprache, *f.*, speech, language.

sprechen (232), to speak.

springen, (231, *aux.*, 298), to spring, jump.

Staat, *m.*, (*gen. -es*, *pl. -en*), state.

Stadt, *f. (pl. -e)*, city, town; —*mauer*, *f.*, city-wall.

stark, strong.

stechen (232), to sting, prick.

stehen (249), to stand; —*bleiben*, to stand still, stop.

stehlen (232), to steal.

steigen (*sein*, 247), to mount, rise.

Stein, *m.*, stone.

stellen, to place, put.

sterben (*sein*, 232), to die.

stieben (241), to scatter, fly (like dust).

Stiefel, *m. (gen. -s, pl. — or -n, 105)*, boot.

still, still, quiet.

Stod, *m. (pl. -e)*, stick, cane; story (of house).

Straße, *f.*, street.

Streichholz, *n. comp.*, match.

streiten (246), to contend, quarrel.

Stube, *f.*, room.

Student' (*pl. -en*), student.

studie'ren (215), to study.

Studium, *n. (gen. -s, pl. -ien, 118)*, study.

Stuhl, *m. (pl. -e)*, chair.

Stunde, *f.*, hour, hour's walk.

Sturm, *m. (pl. -e)*, storm.

Süd(en), *m.*, south.

süß, sweet.

T.

tadeln (214), to blame.

Tag, *m. (pl. -e)*, day.

Tanne, *f.*, fir, pine.

Tante, *f.*, aunt.

tanzen (213), to dance.

Tanzlehrer, *m. comp.*, dancing-master.

tapfer, brave, bold.

tausend, (a) thousand.

Teil, *m.*, part; —*s*, *gen. adv.*, partly.

Tempel, *m.*, temple.

Thal, *n.*, valley, vale.

Thaler, *m. (pl. —)*, dollar.

That, *f. (pl. -en)*, deed, fact.

Theologie', *f.*, theology.

Thor, *m. (pl. -en)*, fool.

Thor, *n. (pl. -e)*, gate.

Thron, *m. (pl. -e or -en, 105)*, throne.

thun (255), to do, make; *intr.*, to act.

Thür(e), *f.*, door.

tief, deep.

Tier, *n. (pl. -e)*, animal, beast.

Tinte, *f.*, ink.

Tisch, *m.*, table.

Tochter, *f. (pl. -n)*, daughter.

Tod, *m.*, death. **tot**, dead.

träg(e), lazy.

tragen (249), to carry, bear; wear.

träumen, to dream.

treffen (232), to hit, strike, meet with.

treiben (247), to drive, pursue; *intr. (aux., 298)*, to drift, move.

treten (*sein*, 243), to step, tread.

triefen (241), to drip, drop.

trinken (231), to drink.

trösten (212), to comfort.

II.

über, *adv.* (as *pref. sep. or insep.*, 287), over, above; *prep. (dat.)*, over above; (*acc.*), over, above, beyond; about, concerning.

überall everywhere.

übergehen (287) *sep.* (sein), to go over, cross; *insep. tr.*, to pass over, omit.

übermorgen, day after to-morrow.

übersetzen (287), *sep.*, to set over, put across; *insep.*, to translate.

überstehen (287), *sep.*, to project, jut out; *insep.*, to overcome, outlast.

Ufer, *n.*, shore, bank.

Uhr, *f.* (*pl. -en*), watch, clock; (*indecl.*) o'clock.

um, *adv.* (as *pref. sep. or insep.*, 287), around, about; *prep. (acc.)*, around, about, concerning, for, at (time); **um . . . willen** (*gen.*, 280), for the sake of; **um . . . zu** (*infin.*), in order to (281).

umgehen (287), *sep.* (sein), to go around; *insep. tr.*, to evade.

umkommen (sein, 232) to perish.

umschreiben (287), *sep.*, to write again; *insep.*, to paraphrase.

unartig, unkind, naughty.

Ungar (*pl. -n*), Hungarian.

ungeachtet, *part. adj.* as *prep. (gen.)*, disregarding, in spite of (280).

ungeduldig, impatient.

Universität, *f.*, university.

unrecht, wrong; as *noun*, — haben, to be wrong.

unreif, unripe.

unten, *adv.*, under, below.

unter, *adv.* (as *pref. sep. or insep.*, 287), under; *prep. (dat. or acc.)*, under, beneath, among.

untergehen (sein, 248), to go under, sink, set.

unterhalten (248), to maintain, entertain; *reflex.*, to converse.

unweit, *adv.*, not far; *prep. (gen., 280)*, not far (from).

B.

Vater, *m.* (*pl. -en*), father.

verbieten (241), to forbid.

Verbot, *n.* (*pl. -e*), prohibition.

verdrießen (241), to vex, annoy.

Verfasser, *m.* (*pl. -en*), author.

vergessen (243), to forget.

vergleichen (246), to compare.

Vergnügen, *n.*, satisfaction, pleasure.

verhalten (248), to hold back; *reflex.*, to hold one's self, be related.

verheiraten (212), to give in marriage; *reflex.*, to marry, get married.

verirren, *reflex.*, to go astray, get lost.

verlaufen, to sell.

verlieren (241), to lose.

vermitteln (*gen.*, 280), by means of.

versprechen (232), to promise.

verstehen (249), to understand.

Versuchung, *f.*, trial, temptation.

verzeihen (247), to pardon (*dat.*).

Verzeihung, *f.*, pardon.

Vetter, *m.* (*gen. -s, pl. -en or -er*, 105), cousin.

viel, much; *pl.*, many. (245, c).

vier, four; *der* —te, the fourth.

Viertel, *n.*, fourth (part), quarter.

Vogel, *m.* (*pl. -en*), bird.

Volk, *n.*, people, nation.

von = von dem.

von (*dat.*), from, of, by, concerning.

vor, *adv.*, before, forward; *prep. (dat.)*, before, in front of; for; ago; (*acc.*), before, to the front of

vorgestern, day before yesterday.
vorig, preceding, previous, last.
Vormund, *m.* (*pl.* ⁿer), guardian.
vorn(e), *adv.*, forward, in front.

W.

während, *prep.* (*gen.*), during; *as conj.*, while.
wahrhaftig, true, real.
wahrscheinlich, probable.
Wald, *m.* (*pl.* ⁿer), wood, forest.
warten (212), to wait.
warum, *inter. or rel.* (*war for wor*, 222), for what, wherefore, why.
was, *inter. or rel.*, what, whatever; *as adv.*, why, how; *for etwas*, something.
waschen (249), to wash.
Wasser, *n.* (*pl.* — *or* ⁿ), water.
weder, neither; ... *noch*, nor.
Weg, *m.*, way, road; *as sep. pref.*, away, off.
wegen (*gen.*, 280), on account of, for.
weich, soft.
weichen (*sein*, 246), to yield, submit.
weil, while; *usually*, because.
Wein, *m.*, wine.
weinen, to weep.
Weise, *f.*, way, manner.
weis(e), wise.
weiß, white; —*lich*, whitish.
weit, wide, broad; far.
welcher, *inter.*, which, what; *rel.*, who, which, that.
Welt, *f.* (*pl.* —*en*), world.
wenig, little; *ein* —, a little; *pl.*, few (245, *c*).
wenn (486), when, whenever; if; — *auch*, *gleich*, although (386).
wer, *inter.*, who; *rel.*, whoever.

werden (*sein*, 232), to become; (*as aux.*, 173-4).
werfen (232), to throw.
Wert, *n.* (*pl.* —*e*), work.
Weste, *f.*, vest.
West(en), *m.* west.
Wetter, *n.*, weather.
wie, *inter.*, how; *rel.*, how, as, when.
wider, *adv. and insep. pref.* (288), again, against; *prep. (acc.)*, against.
wieder, *adv. and sep. pref.* (288), again, back.
wiegen (241), to weigh.
wieviel, *comp.*, how, much; *pl.*, how many; *der* —*ste*, *as ord. num.*, what number, what (day of the month).
wild, wild, savage.
Wind, *m.*, wind.
winden (231), to wind, twine.
Winter, *m.*, winter.
wissen (254), to know, know how, understand.
wo, *inter. and rel.*, where, when, if; *in comp.*, before vowels *wor* (222).
Woche, *f.*, week.
wofür (222), wherefor, for what.
woher, whence, where from (*also sep.*, 484).
wohin, whither, where to (*also sep.*, 484).
wohl, well, surely, indeed (485).
wohlhabend, *part. adj.*, well off, wealthy.
wohnen, to dwell, live.
Wohnzimmer, *n.*, dwelling-room, sitting-room.
Wolke, *f.*, cloud.
wollen (261), *modal*: to will, wish, intend, pretend (472).
woran (222), whereon; on, at, what or which.

woranf (222), whereupon; upon, after,
what *or* which.

woraus (222), whereout; out of,
from, what *or* which.

Wort, *n.* (*pl.* ^{er} *or* —*e*, 425), word.

Wörterbuch, *n. comp.*, dictionary.

worüber (222), wherover; over, on,
concerning, what *or* which.

wobon (222), wherefrom; from, by,
of, what *or* which.

Wunde, *f.*, wound.

wünschen (213), to wish.

3.

Zahl, *f.* (*pl.* —*en*), number.

zahlen, to pay.

zählen, to number, count.

Zahn, *m.* (*pl.* ^{er}), tooth; —*weh*, *n.*,
toothache.

zehn, ten; *der* —*te*, the tenth.

zeichnen (212), to draw, design.

zeigen, to show.

Zeit, *f.* (*pl.* —*en*), time; —*alter*, *n.*,
age (of the world).

Zeitung, *f.*, newspaper.

zerstören, to destroy.

ziehen (241), to draw, pull; *intr.* (*sein*),
to move, march.

zieren, to adorn.

Zimmer, *n.*, room.

zu, *adv.* (*w. verb.*) to; (*w. adj.*) too; *prep.*
(*dat.*), to, in addition to; at, in, on;
— *Fuß*, on foot; *with infin.*, to;
um . . . *zu*, in order to.

zufrieden, *adj. comp.*, content, satis-
fied.

Zug, *m.* (*pl.* ^{er}), draught, train,
march; trait, feature.

zum, *for zu dem*.

zur, *for zu der*.

zurück, *adv.*, back, behind.

zurückkommen (*sein*, 232), to come
back.

zurückschicken, to send back.

zusammen, together.

zuwider (*dat.*, 280), contrary, repug-
nant (to).

zwanzig, twenty; *der* —*ste*, the twen-
tieth.

zwar, indeed, truly.

zwei, two; —*mal*, twice; *der* —*te*,
the second.

zwingen (231), to compel, force.

zwölf, twelve.

ENGLISH-GERMAN.

A.

a, an, ein (419); many, such, what — (420); not —, kein.
abbot, der Abt (*pl. ^{te}*).
able, tüchtig; to be —, können (261; *modal*, 472).
aboard, an Bord; all —! ein-steigen (336).
about, *adv.*, um (287), umher, herum; *prep.* (around) um (*acc.*); (on account of) wegen (*gen.*); (concerning) über (*acc.*); (near) gegen (*acc.*); to be — to, im Begriff sein... zu.
absent, abwesend (*part. adj.*); absence, die Abwesenheit.
abuse, *v.*, mißbrauchen (288); (in words) schimpfen; *n.*, der Mißbrauch.
accept, an-nehmen (232).
accidental, zufällig; *adv.*, —ly, —erweise (399).
accompany, begleiten (212).
accomplish, vollbringen (288).
account, die Rechnung; on — of, wegen (*gen.*); on that —, deshalb.
accuse, an-klagen, beschuldigen (434, b).
acknowledge, an-erkennen (289).
acquainted (with), bekannt (mit, *dat. person*); kundig (*gen. thing*).
acquit, frei-sprechen (*acc., gen.*, 379).
across, *adv.*, über, hinüber; *prep.*, über (*acc.*).

act, *v.*, handeln (214), thun (255); *n.* same as:
action, die Handlung, die That (*pl. -en*).
adapted, geeignet (*part. adj.*, to, zu).
address, *v.*, an-reden; *n.*, die Anrede; (*of a letter*) die Adresse.
adorn, zieren, schmücken.
advice, der Rat (422); *v.*, advise, raten (*dat.* 248).
affair, die Angelegenheit.
afraid, bange; to be —, sich fürchten; to feel —, bangen (*impers.*, 291).
after, *prep.*, nach (*dat.*); *conj.* nachdem; —wards, nachher, darnach.
afternoon, der Nachmittag; in the —, des —s, or nachmittags.
again, wieder, wiederum; once —, nochmals, noch einmal.
against, gegen (*acc.*), wider (*acc.*); — it, dagegen.
age, *n.* (old age), das Alter; — of the world, Zeitalter; *v.*, altern (214).
ago, vor (*dat.*), her; a year —, vor einem Jahre; long —, lange her.
agree, sich vertragen (249), übereinkommen (sein, 232).
agreeable, angenehm (to, *dat.*).
air, die Luft (*pl. ^{te}*).
alas, ach! leider (*inverts verb*).
all, all (460); (entire) ganz (144).
allow, erlauben (*dat., acc.*, 437); be —ed, dürfen (*modal*, 472).

- almost, fast, beinahe.
 alma, das Almosen (*pl.* —).
 along, *prep.*, längs (*gen.*), entlang (*acc.*); — with, mit, nebst (*dat.*), *adv.*, (with one) mit.
 aloud, laut.
 Alps, die Alpen, *pl.*
 already, schon.
 also, auch.
 although, obgleich, obgleich, obwohl; *also sep.* ob ... gleich, etc. (486).
 always, immer, stets.
 ambassador, der Gesandte (*part. senden, as noun*).
 American, der Amerikaner; —, *adj.*, amerikanisch.
 amiable, liebenswürdig.
 amount, *n.*, die Summe; *v.*, — to, betragen (249).
 ancient, alt, ehemalig; the —s, die Alten.
 and, und; both —, sowohl ... als.
 angry, zornig, böse; to be —, zürnen.
 animal, das Tier (*pl.* —e).
 another, ein anderer; (additional) noch ein.
 answer, *n.*, die Antwort (*pl.* —en, 122); *v.*, antworten (*dat.*, 212); (correspond to) entsprechen (232, *dat.*).
 antiquity, das Altertum (*pl.* —tümer).
 any, irgend ein; *pron.*, —body, —one, jemand; —thing, etwas; not —, kein; not —thing, nichts; *often not trans.*
 apartment, das Zimmer, das Gemach (*pl.* —er).
 appearance, die Erscheinung, der Schein (*seeming*).
 appetite, der Appetit (*gen.* —s).
 apple, der Apfel (*pl.* —*n*); — tree, der Apfelbaum.
 appoint, bestimmen; (to office, 443, *d*) ernennen (254).
 apprentice, der Lehrling.
 arch-, *prefix*, Erz-; —angel, der Erzengel; —bishop, der Erzbischof (*pl.* —e); —duke, der Erzherzog (*pl.* —e).
 arise (from), hervor-gehen (sein, 248, aus, *dat.*).
 arm, (limb) der Arm (*pl.* —e); (weapon) die Waffe; coat of —s, das Wappen (*pl.* —).
 army, die Armee (*pl.* —en); das Heer (*pl.* —e).
 around, *prep.*, um (*acc.*), um ... her; *adv.*, umher, herum.
 arrive, an-kommen (sein, 232).
 art, die Kunst (*pl.* —en).
 as, *adv.*, als, wie (450, 2); as ... as, (eben)so ... wie; *conj.*, wie, da (reason, 485); — if, als (wenn), als (ob) (350, 2).
 ascend, *tr.*, bestiegen, ersteigen (247); *intr.*, (hin)auf-steigen (sein).
 ashamed, beschämt; to be —, sich schämen (*gen.*).
 ask, (question) fragen; (petition) bitten (243) — (for), — um (*acc.*).
 assertion, die Behauptung.
 assist, bei- stehen (249), helfen (232), *both dat.*
 assure, versichern (214).
 at, an, zu, bei, in, auf (*dat.*), um (*acc.*); — home, zu Hause; — noon, zu Mittag; — 10 o'clock, um 10 Uhr; — once, auf einmal; — one's house, bei (*dat.*).
 attack, *n.*, der Angriff; *v.*, an-greifen (246).
 attend, (company) begleiten (212); (presence) bei-wohnen (*dat.*).

attentive, aufmerksam.

August, der August (*gen.* -s).

aunt, die Tante.

author, der Verfasser (*pl.* —).

autumn, der Herbst.

await, erwarten (212).

awake, *v. tr.*, wecken; *intr.*, aufwachen (sein).

away, weg, ab, fort.

awkwardness, die Ungeschicklichkeit.

B.

back, *n.*, der Rücken; *adv.*, zurück, nieder; —wards, rückwärts.

bad, schlecht; (active) böse.

baggage, die Baggage, das Gepäck.

bake, backen (249).

baker, der Bäcker.

balloon, der Ballon'.

bank, (shore) das Ufer (*pl.* —); (commercial) die Bank (*pl.* -en, 424).

bath, das Bad.

bathe, baden (212).

be, sein; *pass. auxil.*, werden (273); is to, sollen (472); (in health) sich befinden (231).

bear, *n.*, der Bär (*pl.* -en); —'s skin, das Bärenfell.

bear, *v.*, (carry) tragen; (suffer) ertragen (249).

beat, schlagen (249).

beautiful, schön.

because, weil.

become, (grow) werden; (suit) geziehen (*dat.*); — of, werden aus (*dat.*).

bed, das Bett (*gen.* -es, *pl.* -en, 105).

beer, das Bier.

befall, begegnen (sein, *dat.*, 212).

before, *prep.*, vor (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, vorher; *conj.*, bevor, ehe; —hand, vorher; (*also sep. pref.*).

beg, bitten (243); — for, — um (*acc.*).

begin, beginnen (232); anfangen (247).

behave, sich betragen (249); sich benehmen (232).

behavior, das Betragen, das Benehmen (*inf. nouns*).

behind, *adv.*, hinter (287), hinten; *prep.*, hinter (*dat. or acc.*).

believe, glauben (*dat.*, *acc.* 437, 2).

bell, die Glocke.

belong, gehören (*dat.*).

beloved, geliebt (*part. adj.*).

below, *adv.*, unten; *prep.*, unter (*dat. or acc.*).

bench, die Bank (*pl.* -e, 424).

beside, *prep.* (*dat.*, *acc.*), neben.

besides, *prep.* (*dat.*), außer; *adv.*, außerdem.

best, best (*irr. sup.*, gut); to do one's —, sein Bestes thun.

betray, verraten (248).

better, besser (*irr. comp.*, gut).

between, *prep.* (*dat. or acc.*), zwischen.

big, groß.

bill, (account) die Rechnung; (of exchange) der Wechsel.

bird, der Vogel (*pl.* -en).

bishop, der Bischof (*pl.* -en).

bite, beißen (246).

bitter, bitter; —ly, bitterlich.

black, schwarz.

blame, tadeln (214).

blind, blind.

bloom, blühen.

blossom, blühen.

blow, *n.*, der Schlag (*pl.* -en).

blow, *v.*, blasen (248); —up, sprengen.

blue, blau. bluish, bläulich.

boat, der Kahn (*pl.* ²e), das Boot (105); —man, der Schiffer.
 body, der Leib (*pl.* —er), der Körper; any—, etc., see any.
 bombard, bombardiren (215).
 Boniface, Bonifacius.
 book, das Buch.
 boot, der Stiefel (*gen.* —s, *pl.* 105).
 born, geboren, *p. p.* gebären (*as adj.*).
 both, beide, die Beiden; beides (460); *conj.*, both...and, sowohl...als.
 bottle, die Flasche.
 bough, der Ast (*pl.* ²e), der Zweig.
 boy, der Knabe; —s' school, die Knaben-
 schule.
 brave, tapfer, brav (*also adv.*).
 bread, das Brot (*pl.* —e).
 breadth, die Breite.
 break, brechen (232); —out, aus-bre-
 chen; — in pieces, zerbrechen.
 breakfast, *n.*, das Frühstück; *v.*, to —
 frühstücken (380).
 breathe, atmen (212).
 bride, die Braut (*pl.* ²e).
 bridge, die Brücke.
 bright, hell.
 bring, bringen (254); — with (one's
 self), along, mit—; back, zurück—.
 broad, breit; —shouldered, breit-
 schultrig.
 brother, der Bruder (*pl.* —²); or *pl.* die
 Gebrüder (387).
 build, bauen; —ing, *n.*, das Gebäude
 (*pl.* —).
 bundle, das Bündel (*pl.* —e, 426), der
 (das) Bündel. [*n.*]
 burn, brennen (254); — up, verbren-
 nen, der Busch (*pl.* ²e), *coll.* —es (387).
 but, *conj.*, aber, allein, sondern (326);
adv., (only) nur; *prep.*, (except)
 außer (*dat.*).

butter, die Butter.
 buy, kaufen.
 by, *prep.*, (place) bei, neben (*dat.*);
 (agent) von (*dat.*); (means) durch
 (*acc.*); *adv.*, (near) dabei; (past)
 vorbei.

C.

cab, die Droschke.
 call, rufen (248); (name) nennen; —
 out, aus-rufen; — on, (visit) besu-
 chen; —out (local), heraus-rufen.
 can, können (261); *modal* (472).
 capable, fähig (*gen.*).
 captain, der Hauptmann (*pl.* —män-
 ner), der Capitän' (*pl.* —e).
 carriage, der Wagen (*pl.* — or ²).
 carry, (bear) tragen (249), bringen
 (254); (lead) führen; — out, (exe-
 cute) aus-führen, (local) hinaus-tra-
 gen; — up, hinauf-tragen.
 castle, das Schloß.
 cat, die Katze.
 cattle, das Vieh.
 cause, *n.*, die Ursache; (reason) der
 Grund (*pl.* ²e); *v.*, verursachen.
 celebrated, *tr.*, berühmt (*part. adj.*).
 cellar, der Keller.
 center, der Mittelpunkt (*pl.* —e); — of
 gravity, der Schwerpunkt.
 certain, gewiß, bestimmt (*part. adj.*).
 chain, die Kette.
 chair, der Stuhl (*pl.* ²e).
 change, ändern, wechseln (214); *intr.*
 sich —; — cars, um-steigen (247).
 chapter, das Kapitel (*pl.* —).
 charge, (accusation) die Beschuldi-
 gung; (attack) der Angriff.
 Charles, Karl.
 chat, plaudern (214).
 cheese, der Käse (*gen.* —s, *pl.* —).

- chemistry**, die Chemie'. [baum.
cherry, die Kirſche; —tree, der Kirſch-
child, das Kind; —hood, die Kindheit;
 —ish, kindiſch; —like, kindlich.
Christian, der Chriſt (*pl. -en*); *adj.*,
 chriſtlich.
Christianity, das Chriſtentum (386).
Christmas, die Weihnächten, *pl.*
church, die Kirche; —tower, —steeple,
 der Kirchturm. [Stadtmauer.
city, die Stadt (*pl. -e*); —wall, die
 class, die Klaſſe.
clean, *adj.*, rein; *v.*, reinigen.
clear, klar, deutlich.
clerk, der Kommiſſ' (*French*).
climb, klettern (242).
cloak, der Mantel (*pl. -s*).
cloister, das Kloſter (*pl. -s*).
close, ſchließen (241); zu-machen.
cloth, das Tuch; **clothes**, *pl.* die Kleider.
clothe, kleiden (212).
cloud, die Wolke; *coll.*, —s (387).
coach (*see* carriage); —man, der Kut-
 coat, der Rock (*pl. -s*). [ſcher.
coffee, der Kaffee (*gen. -s*).
cold, kalt; it is —, es friert; I am —,
 es friert mich, mich friert.
Cologne, Köln; *as adj.*, Kölner (143).
color, die Farbe; *v.*, färben.
Colossus, der Koloß' (*gen. -es, pl. -e*).
come, kommen (ſein, 232); —of, wer-
 den aus (*dat.*).
comfort, *n.*, der Troſt; *v.*, tröſten (212).
command, *v.*, (order) befehlen (232);
 (control) gebieten (über, *acc.*).
companion, der Gefährte; *f.* Gefährtin.
company, die Geſellſchaft; (*milit.*) die
 Compagnie' (*French*).
compare, vergleichen (246).
comparison, der Vergleich.
- compel**, zwingen (231).
compliment, das Kompliment' (*pl.*
 —e); to send one's —s to, ſich em-
 pfehlen (232, *dat.*).
comprehend, begreifen (246).
concern, betreffen (232); an-gehen
 (248); *both acc.*
concert, das Konzert' (*pl. -e*).
conducive, dienlich, behülſſlich; *both*
dat. (438).
conduct, *v.*, (lead), führen; —one's
 self, ſich benehmen (232); *n.*, das
 Benehmen (*inſſn.*).
conquer (a place), erobern (212); (an
 enemy) beſiegen.
conscious, bewußt (*gen.* 433).
consider, *trans.*, bedenken (254), über-
 legen; *intr.*, ſich bedenken; —as,
 halten für (*acc.*).
contented, zufrieden.
contrary: —to, zuwider (*follows*
dat.); on the —, dagegen, im Gegen-
 teil.
convent, das Kloſter (*pl. -s*).
conversation, das Geſpräch (*pl. -e*),
 die Unterhaltung.
convert, *v.*, verwandeln (214); (moral)
 bekehren.
convince, überzeugen (*acc., gen.* 434).
cook, (man) der Koch (*pl. -s*);
 (woman) die Köchin (*pl. -nen*).
cool, kühl.
copy, *v.*, abſchreiben (247).
corner, die Ecke.
cost, *v.*, koſten (*acc., 442*).
cottage, die Hütte.
count, *n.*, der Graf (*pl. -en*); —ess,
 die Gräfin (*pl. -nen*).
count, *v.*, zählen; (reckon) rechnen
 (212).
country, das Land (*pl. -er, or -e*,

425); — man, der Landmann, *or* Landsmann (425c); — people, Landleute.

course, der Lauf (*gen.* -es); *of* —, natürlich, es versteht sich.

court, der Hof (*pl.* -e).

cousin, der Vetter (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -n, *or* —, 105); die Cousine.

cover, *v.*, decken, bedecken; *n.*, die Decke, der Deckel.

cow, die Kuh (*pl.* -e).

creep, kriechen (241), (slink) schleichen (246).

crime, das Verbrechen.

cross (over), über-sehen (287).

crowd, die Menge (431, c).

crown, die Krone; — prince, der Kronprinz.

crucifix (cross), das Kreuz (*pl.* -e).

crumble (to pieces), zerfallen (sein, 247).

cry, (out) schreien (247); (weep) weinen.

cup, der Becher, die Tasse.

curse, *n.*, der Fluch (*pl.* -e); *v.*, verfluchen.

cut, *v.*, schneiden (246).

D.

dance, *n.*, der Tanz (*pl.* -e); *v.*, tanzen (213).

dancing-master, der Tanzlehrer.

dangerous, gefährlich.

dare, wagen, dürfen (261), *modal* (472).

dark, dunkel; to grow —, dunkeln (214).

date, *n.*, das Datum; *v.*, datieren.

daughter, die Tochter (*pl.* -n).

day, der Tag (*pl.* -e); to —, heute; *adj.*, *of* to —, heutige; some —, einst.

dead, tot.

deaf, taub; — and dumb, taubstumm.

dear, lieb, teuer.

death, der Tod (422).

deceive, betrügen (242), hintergehen (248, 287).

decide, entscheiden (247).

declare, erklären, behaupten.

deed, die That (*pl.* -en).

deem, halten (248) für; — worthy, würdigen (*acc.*, *gen.*).

deep, tief.

defy, trotzen (*dat.*); Trotz bieten (*dat.*, 437).

degenerate, *adj.*, mißgeartet (288).

delight, *n.*, die Freude (106); *v.*, erfreuen; *intr.*, sich freuen (*gen.*); to be —ed, sich freuen, *or* *impers.* (291).

deliver, liefern (214); überliefern (287).

dentist, der Zahnarzt.

deny, läugnen (212), verneinen.

depend, ab-hängen (248) von (*dat.*).

deprive, rauben, berauben (440).

desert, *v.*, verlassen (248).

desert, *n.*, die Wüste.

deserve, verdienen.

desire, verlangen; *also* *impers.*, mich verlangt (nach).

despise, verachten (212).

destroy, zerstören, (spoil) verderben (232).

devotion, die Ergebenheit.

dictionary, das Wörterbuch.

die, sterben (232).

difficult, schwer.

dig, graben (249).

dignity, die Würde.

diligent, fleißig.

dine, zu Mittag essen (243, 379).

dining-room, der Speisesaal (*pl.* -säle).

dinner, das Mittagessen (*inf.* *noun*).

disagreeable, unangenehm (to, *dat.*).

disapprove, mißbilligen (288).
 dish, die Schüssel.
 dismiss, entlassen (248, 434).
 dissatisfied, unzufrieden.
 distance, die Entfernung, die Weite.
 distinct, (clear) deutlich; (different) verschieden.
 distinguish, unterscheiden (247); — one's self, sich auszeichnen (212).
 distress, *n.*, die Not, das Elend; —ing, *adj.*, elend, peinlich.
 ditch, der Graben (*pl.* *s.*).
 divide, dividieren (215); (separate) entzweien; (distribute) verteilen.
 divine, göttlich.
 do, thun (255), machen; (in health) sich befinden; *as aux. not transl.*
 doctor, der Doktor (117); (physician) der Arzt (*pl.* *s.*).
 dog, der Hund (*pl.* —e).
 dollar, der Thaler (*pl.* —).
 door, die Thüre.
 double, doppelt.
 doubt, *n.*, der Zweifel; *v.*, zweifeln (214).
 down, nieder; her- or hin-ab, -unter (484); — hill, bergab.
 dozen, das Duzend.
 draw, (attract) ziehen (241); (design) zeichnen (212); —ing, die Zeichnung.
 dress, *m.*, das Kleid, die Kleidung; *v.* *tr.*, kleiden (212); *intr.*, sich anziehen (241).
 drink, *v.*, trinken (231), (of animals) saufen (242); *n.*, das Getränk.
 drinkable, trinkbar.
 drip, tröpfeln (241).
 drive, *tr.*, treiben (247); (astray) ver- schlagen (249); *intr.*, fahren (249); to take, go for a —, spazieren fah- ren (sein).

drunken, betrunken.
 dry, *adj.*, trocken; *v.*, trocknen.
 dumb, stumm; deaf and —, taub- stumm.
 during, während (*gen.*, 280).
 duty, die Pflicht (*pl.* —en).
 dwell, wohnen.
 dye, *n.*, die Farbe; *v.*, färben.

E.

each, jeder; — one, jeder, ein jeder; — other, einander (*indecl.*).
 eagle, der Adler (*pl.* —).
 ear, das Ohr (*gen.* —es, *pl.* —en).
 early, früh.
 earth, die Erde (106); —ly, irdisch.
 easy, leicht.
 East, der Osten; (*fig.*) der Morgen.
 Easter, Ostern (*pl.*).
 eat, essen (243), (of animals) fressen (243).
 eatable, essbar.
 edge, der Rand (*pl.* *s.*er); (knife) die Schneide.
 education, die Erziehung.
 egg, das Ei.
 eight, acht; —(t)een, achtzehn; —(t)y, achtzig.
 either, beides (460); *correl. conj.*, ent- weder . . . oder (*or*).
 elderly, ältlich.
 elect, *v.*, wählen, erwählen (zu, 443).
 eleven, elf; the —th, der elfte.
 emperor, der Kaiser.
 end, *n.*, das Ende (*gen.* —s, *pl.* —n); *v.*, endigen.
 enemy, der Feind; *coll.*, the —, *pl.*
 England, (das) England.
 English, englisch; —man, der Eng- länder.
 enmity, die Feindschaft.

enough, genug (*usually follows*).
 enter, (her- or hin-) ein-gehen (sein, 248); ein-treten (sein, 243).
 entertain, unterhalten (248).
 entire, ganz (144); *adv.*, also gänzlich.
 equal, gleich (*dat.*), gewachsen (*dat.*);
v., gleichkommen (379, *dat.*).
 err, sich irren.
 errand-boy, der Laufbursche.
 escape, entgehen (sein, 248); (run off) entlaufen (sein, 248), *both dat.*
 estate, das Gut; country — Landgut.
 esteem, achten (212), halten (248) für.
 Europe, (das) Europa.
 evade, umgehen (248, 287).
 even, *adj.*, eben; *adv.*, auch (485), selbst (454).
 evening, der Abend (*pl.* -e); in the —, des —s or abends (435).
 event, die Begebenheit, das Ereignis (*pl.* -ße).
 ever, je, jemals; (always) immer.
 every, jeder, aller (460); —body, —one, ein jeder, jedermann; —thing, alles; —where, überall.
 except, *v.*, aus-nehmen (232); *as prep.*, außer (*dat.*), ohne (*acc.*); *part.*, ausgenommen.
 excessive, übermäßig; *as adv.*, äußerst (450).
 excitement, die Aufregung.
 excuse, *v.*, entschuldigen; *n.*, die Entschuldigung.
 exercise, die Übung; (lesson) das Exercitium (118).
 exhibition, die Ausstellung.
 expect, erwarten (212); *n.*, —ation, die Erwartung.
 expensive, teuer, kostbar.
 explain, erklären.

express, *v.*, aus-drücken; *n.*, — (train), der Schnellzug.
 expression, der Ausdruck (*pl.* -en).
 expressive, ausdrucksvoll.
 eye, das Auge.

F.

fable, die Fabel.
 face, das Gesicht (*pl.* -er).
 fact, die Thatfache; in —, in der That.
 fade, verbleichen (sein, 246), verblühen.
 fail, fehlen; (bankrupt) fallir'en.
 fairy-tale for children, das Kinder-märchen.
 faith, der Glaube (*gen.* -us, 99).
 faithful, treu.
 fall, fallen (sein, 248); — in (her- or hin-) ein-fallen.
 false, falsch.
 famous, berühmt (*part adj.*).
 fan, der Fächer.
 fancy, *v.*, meinen, sich ein-bilden (437).
 far, fern, weit; as — as, so fern (als), bis (*prep.*).
 farmer, der Bauer (104).
 fast, (firm) fest; (rapid) schnell.
 fat, fett.
 fate, das Schicksal (*pl.* -e).
 father, der Vater (*pl.* -en).
 fault, der Fehler; in —, schuldig, schuld (448).
 favor, die Gunst (see 106).
 favorable, günstig, gewogen (*part. adj.*), *both dat.*.
 fear, *n.*, die Furcht; *v.*, fürchten (212); sich fürchten (*vor, dat.*).
 feature, der Zug, der Gesichtszug (*pl.* -en).
 February, der Februar.
 feeble, schwach.

- feel, fühlen, sich fühlen; — afraid, bangen; — giddy, schwindeln (214), *both impers. (dat.)*.
 fell, füllen.
 fellow, der Bursche; — man, Mitmenschen.
 fetch, holen.
 few, wenige (*pl.*); a —, einige (*pl.*).
 field, das Feld.
 fifteen, fünfzehn (*or* funfzehn).
 fifth (the), der fünfte.
 fifty, fünfzig (*or* funfzig).
 fight, sechten (242); *n.*, das Gefecht.
 find, finden (231), — out, erfahren.
 fine, (size) fein; (look) schön.
 fire, das Feuer; — insurance, die Feuer-
 versicherung.
 first (the), der erste; *adv.*, erst (485);
 —ly, erstens; at —, zuerst, anfangs;
 —born, erstgeboren (*part. adj.*).
 fish, *n.*, der Fisch; *v.*, fischen.
 five, fünf; of — kinds, fünferlei (306).
 flag, die Flagge, die Fahne.
 flame, die Flamme.
 flatter, schmeicheln (214, *dat.*).
 flattery, die Schmeichelei'.
 flay, schinden (231).
 flee, fliehen (sein, 241).
 flow, fließen (241); rinne (232).
 flower, die Blume; — basket, der
 —norb (*pl. 2e*); — garden, der
 —garten.
 fly, *v.*, fliegen (241, *aux.* 298).
 fly, *n.*, die Fliege.
 follow, folgen (sein, *dat.*).
 folly, die Thorheit.
 food, die Speise, die Nahrung (*infin.*,
 das Essen).
 fool, der Narr, der Thor (*both pl. -en*);
 —ish, närrisch, thöricht.
 foot, der Fuß (*pl. 2e*); on —, zu Fuß.
 for, *prep.*, für (*acc.*), (cause) vor (*dat.*),
 wegen (*gen.*); *conj.*, denn.
 forbid, verbieten (241).
 force, zwingen (231); *n.*, der Zwang.
 foreign, fremd; — er, *n.*, der Fremde:
 — parts, die Fremde, das Ausland.
 foremost, der erste.
 foresee, vorher-sehen (243).
 forest, der Wald (*pl. 2er*).
 foretell, vorher-sagen.
 forget, (vergeffen (243, *rarely gen.*);
 — me-not, das Vergißmeinnicht).
 forgive, vergeben (243, *dat.*).
 former, vorig; (the) — ersterer (157,
 417), jener.
 forsake, verlassen (248).
 fortnight, vierzehn Tage; a — ago,
 vor — n (*dat.*).
 forty, vierzig.
 fossil, das Fossil' (*gen. -s, pl. -ien*,
 118).
 fountain, die Quelle, der Brunnen.
 four, vier; — cornered, —eckig; —
 footed, —füßig; —teen, —zehn.
 franc, der Franke.
 Frederick, Friedrich; — Street, —s
 straße.
 freedom, die Freiheit; — of will, die
 Willens—.
 freeze, frieren (241).
 French, *adj.*, französisch; *n.*, (lan-
 guage) das Französische; the —, *n.*,
 die Franzosen.
 frequent, häufig; *adv.*, also oft, öfters.
 friend, der Freund; —ly, —lich; —
 ship, die —schaft.
 frighten, *tr.*, weak, erschrecken; *intr.*,
 be —ed, erschrecken (232), bangen
 (*impers., dat.*, 291).
 from, von (*dat.*), aus (*dat.*); (cause)
 vor (*dat.*), wegen (*gen.*).

fruit, die Frucht (*pl.* ²e).
 fugitive, der Flüchtling.
 full, voll (*gen.*).
 further, weiter (*comp.*).
 future, *n.*, die Zukunft; *adj.*, zukünftig.

G.

garden, der Garten (*pl.* ²); — wall,
 die Gartenmauer.
 gardener, der Gärtner.
 gate, das Thor (*pl.* -e).
 gem, der Edelstein.
 general, der Feldherr, der General'
 (*pl.* -äle).
 gentleman, der Herr (*gen.* -n, *pl.*
 -en).
 German, *adj.*, deutsch; *as noun*, a —,
 ein Deutscher; — (language), das
 Deutsch.
 Germany, (das) Deutschland.
 get, (obtain) bekommen (232); *intr.*,
 (become) werden; — in, — out, ein-,
 aus-steigen (247); — on, gehen (*im-*
pers. dat.); — well, genesen (243);
all these, sein.
 giant, der Riese.
 giddy, schwindelig; to be, feel —,
 schwindeln (*impers. dat.*).
 gilded, verguldet.
 girl, das Mädchen (*dim.*).
 give, geben (243); — up, auf-geben.
 glad, froh; to be — of, sich freuen
 (*gen.*); *adv.*, —ly, gern (485).
 glass, das Glas; *adj.*, gläsern.
 glide, gleiten (246).
 glimmer, glimmen (242).
 glorious, herrlich.
 glory, (fame) der Ruhm (*gen.* -es);
 (splendor) die Herrlichkeit.
 go, gehen (sein, 248); — by, vorbei-
 gehen; — out (a light), erlöschen

(sein, 242); — to walk, spazieren
 gehen; — with, along, mit-gehen.
 god, der Gott (*pl.* ²er); God, Gott.
 gold, das Gold; *adj.*, golden.
 good, gut; *also adv.* (*for well*); *noun*,
 das Gut (*pl.* ²er).
 goodness, die Güte.
 goose, die Gans (*pl.* ²e).
 gospel, das Evangelium (118).
 gracious, gnädig.
 gradual, allmählig.
 grammar, die Gramma'tik.
 grand, großartig; (rank) vornehm;
 — father, der Großvater; — mother,
 die Großmutter.
 grant, zu-geben (243), verleihen (247);
 God —, gebe Gott.
 great, groß.
 Greek, *n.*, der Grieche; *adj.* griechisch.
 green, grün; *n.*, das Grün; —ish,
 grünlich.
 grievous, schmerzlich; (heavy) schwer.
 grind, (corn) mahlen; (a knife) schlei-
 fen (246).
 grove, der Hain.
 grow, wachsen (sein, 249); (become)
 werden; — dark, dunkeln (214,
impers.).
 guest, der Gast (*pl.* ²e).
 guilt, die Schuld (*pl.* -en, debts).
 gun-powder, das Schießpulver.

H.

hail, *n.*, der Hagel; *v.*, hageln (214,
impers.).
 hair, das Haar (*pl.* -e, *as coll.*).
 half, halb (144); — a, the (420); *n.*,
 die Hälfte.
 hand, die Hand (*pl.* ²e); the right,
 left —, die Rechte, Linke.
 handsome, schön.

- hang**, *intr.*, hängen (248); *tr.*, *weak*,
 hängen; — up, auf-hängen.
happen, geschehen (sein, 243).
happiness, das Glück; (joy) die Freude.
happy, glücklich.
harbor, der Hafen (*pl.* ²).
hardly, schwerlich; (scarcely) kaum.
hare, der Hase.
harm, der Schaden(n) (100); *v.*, schaden
 (*dat.*).
haste, die Eile; hasty, eilig.
hat, der Hut (*pl.* ²e).
have, haben (*as aux.*, 296); — to,
 müssen.
hawthorn, der Weißdorn.
he, er; der, dieser, derselbe (457); —
 (who) derjenige (208).
head, der Kopf (*pl.* ²e); —ache, das
 Kopfschmerz.
health, die Gesundheit.
hear, hören; — tell, sagen hören.
heart, das Herz; (*gen.* —ens, *pl.* —en,
 102).
heat, die Hitze; *v.*, heizen (213).
heath, die Heide.
heathen, der Heide; —ism, das Hei-
 dentum.
heaven, der Himmel.
height, die Höhe.
help, helfen (232), bei-*stehen* (249),
both dat.; *n.*, die Hilfe.
Henry, Heinrich.
her, *pers.*, sie, (*dat.*, to) ihr; *poss. adj.*,
 ihr; — self (*reflex.*), sich; (*emph.*)
 selbst (454).
here, hier; *adj.*, hierig; —with, hier-
 mit (401).
hero, der Held (*pl.* —en).
high, hoch, *before c*, hoch (156). [—ab.
hill, der Hügel; up, down —, berg-auf,
 him (*acc.*), ihn, (*dat.*, to) ihm; —self
 (*reflex.*), sich; (*emph.*) selbst (454).
his, *adj.*, sein; *pron.*, seiner; dessen,
 desselben (457).
history, die Geschichte.
hit, treffen (232).
hold, halten (248); — for (consider),
 — für (*acc.*); — worthy, würdigen
 (*acc.*, *gen.*).
holiday, der Feiertag.
home, die Heimat (*pl.* —en); *adv.* (to),
 at, from —, nach, zu, von Hause.
honesty, die Ehrlichkeit.
honor, *n.*, die Ehre (106); man of —,
 der Ehrenmann; *v.*, ehren.
hope, *v.*, hoffen; *n.*, die Hoffnung;
 —ful, hoffnungsvoll; —less, hoff-
 nungslos; — of, or for, auf (*acc.*).
horse, das Pferd (*pl.* —e).
hospital, das Hospital (*pl.* ²er).
hot, heiß.
hotel, der Gasthof (*pl.* ²e); —porter,
 der Hausknecht.
hour, (duration) die Stunde; (o'clock)
 die Uhr; —ly, stündlich.
house, das Haus; —of Lords, das
 Herren—.
how, wie.
human, menschlich; — being, der
 Mensch (*pl.* —en).
humanity, die Menschheit; (feeling)
 die Menschlichkeit.
humble, demütig.
hundred (a), hundert.
Hungarian, der Ungar (*pl.* —n).
hungry, hungrig; to be —, hungern;
impers. (*acc.*).
hunter, der Jäger.
hurry, die Eile; in a —, in Eile.
husband, der Mann, Ehemann (425).
hut, die Hütte.
hypocrisy, die Heuchelei.

I.

I, ich.

ice, das Eis; cold as —, eiskalt.

if, wenn (*omitted*, 350, 2); even —, wenn ... auch (486); (whether) ob.

ill, krank; dangerously —, sterbenskrank; —ness, die Krankheit.

image, das Bildnis (*pl.* —sse).imagine, sich (*dat.*) einbilden (212).

immediately, sogleich.

immortality, die Unsterblichkeit.

impatient, ungeduldig.

important, wichtig, bedeutend.

impostor, der Betrüger.

improvidence, die Unvorsichtigkeit.

in, *prep.*, in (*dat.*), into (*acc.*); *adv.*, (place) darin; (motion) herein, hinein; *as sep. pref.*, ein-.

include, ein-schließen (241).

incontestable, unstreitig.

incredible, unglaublich.

industrious, fleißig.

infer, schließen (241); — from, aus, (*dat.*); (from one's look) an-sehen (243, *dat. pers.*).

inform, benachrichtigen.

injurious, schädlich (*dat.*).

inn, das Wirtshaus.

innocence, die Unschuld.

innocent, unschuldig.

insist, bestehen (249); — on, auf (*acc.*, 477).

inspect, besehen (243).

instead (of), anstatt, statt (*gen.*); *before infin.*, 475, 2.insult, *v.*, beleidigen; *n.*, die Beleidigung.interest, *n.*, das Interesse (*gen.* —s, *pl.* —n); *v.*, an-gehen (248); — one's self in, sich an-nehmen (232, *gen.*).interior, inner (158); *as n.*, das Innere. into, *prep.*, in (*acc.*); *adv.*, herein, hinein.intolerable, unerträglich (*part.*, 482).

introduce, ein-führen; (a person) vorstellen.

invent, erfinden (231).

invention, die Erfindung.

invite, ein-laden (249).

iron, das Eisen; *adj.*, eisern.island, die Insel, das Eiland (*pl.* —e).it, es (452–3); its, sein, *or dem.*, *gen.* (457).

J.

January, der Januar.

jewel, das Kleinod (*pl.* —e, *or* —ien).

journey, die Reise.

joy, die Freude (106); for —, vor —n.

judge, urteilen; (official) richten; *n.*, der Richter.jump, springen (231; *aux.*, 298).just, *adj.*, gerecht; *adv.*, gerade; (time) soeben, erst.

K.

keep, halten; (retain) behalten (248); *intr.*, sich halten, bleiben (247).

key, der Schlüssel.

kill, töten (212).

kind, die Art (*pl.* —en); — of, *by suffix*, —erlei (306); what — of, was für

kind, gütig; —ness, die Güte.

king, der König; —dom, das Königsreich (*pl.* —e).

kitchen, die Küche.

knife, das Messer.

knock, klopfen; (hit) stoßen (248).

know, kennen, wissen (254, *see note*, *p.* 134); können (268).known (well —), bekannt (*part. adj.*).

knowledge, die Kenntnis, das Wissen (*infin.*); of my —, meines Wissens.

L.

laboratory, das Laborató'rium (118).

laborer, der Arbeiter.

lacerate, zerfleischen (213).

lady, die Dame. •

lake, der See (104, 426).

lame, lahm.

land, *n.*, das Land (425); *v.*, landen (sein, 212).

landlord, der Wirt, der Hausherr.

language, die Sprache.

large, groß (156).

last, legt (157); (preceding) vorig; *adv.*, at —, endlich, zuletzt.

late, spät; —ly, neulich; at latest, spätestens (*gen.*).

laugh, lachen; — at, lachen (*gen.*), aus-lachen (*acc.*).

law, das Gesetz (*pl.* —e).

lawyer, der Advokat, der Rechtsgelehrte (*adj.*, *noun*).

lay, legen.

lazy, träge.

lead, führen, leiten (212).

lead, das Blei.

leaf, das Blatt.

leap, springen (231; *aux.*, 298).

learn, lernen (*infin.*, 474); —ed, gelehrt (*part.*, *adj.*).

leave, *v.*, lassen, verlassen (248); *intr.* (depart) ab-fahren (sein, 249).

leave, *n.*, (permission) die Erlaubnis; (departure) der Abschied.

leg, das Bein (*pl.* —e).

lend, leihen (247).

length, die Länge; *adv.*, at —, endlich.

lessen, (ver)mindern (214).

lesson, (task) die Aufgabe; (hour) die Stunde.

let, lassen (248); or by *imperat.*

letter, der Brief; (of alphabet) der Buchstabe (99); — carrier, der Briefträger.

liberate, befreien, frei-lassen (379).

liberty, die Freiheit; to set at —, in — setzen.

library, die Bibliothek.

lie, (posture) liegen (243).

lie, (falsehood) lügen (242); *n.*, die Lüge; to tell a —, lügen.

life, das Leben; — insurance, die Lebensversicherung.

lift, heben (242); — up, auf-heben.

light, das Licht (*pl.* 424); — of day light, (flash) blitzen. [(389, 2).

like, *v.*, (love) lieben; — to, mögen (472), or *adv.*, gern (485).

like, *adj.*, gleich, ähnlich (*dat.*); *adv.*, wie; to be —, gleichen (246, *dat.*); *adv.* —ly, wahrscheinlich.

limb, das Glied.

lion, der Löwe.

listen, hören, zu-hören (to, *dat.*).

little, (size) klein; (quantity) wenig; a —, ein wenig; (*often tr. by dim.*).

live, leben; — to see, erleben. [—en].

load, *v.*, laden (249); *n.*, die Last (*pl.*

lock, schließen (241), verschließen.

long, *adj.*, lang(e); *adv.*, lang(e); — ago, lange her, längst.

look, blicken, sehen (243); (seem) aus-sehen; — for (seek), suchen; (expect) erwarten; — at, an-sehen, be-sehen.

lord, der Herr (*gen.* —n, *pl.* —en).

lose, verlieren (241); — one's way, sich verirren, sich verlaufen (248); — at play, verpielen.

loss, der Verlust.

loud, laut.

love, *v.*, lieben; — to, *adv.* gern (485);

n., die Liebe; — letter, der Liebesbrief.

lovely, lieblich, liebenswürdig.

low, niedrig (*see also* 158).

lucky, glücklich.

luggage, das Gepäc.

M.

magnanimous, großmütig.

maid-servant, die Magd (*pl.* *“e*).

maintain, (assert) behaupten (212); (support) erhalten (248).

make, machen; — haste, eilen.

malicious, boshast.

man, (sex) der Mann (*pl.* *“er, see* 425);

(human) der Mensch (*pl.* *-en*).

manner, (mode) die Weise; (custom) die Sitte.

many, viele (*pl.*); — a, mancher, manch ein; how —, wie viele.

marble, der Marmor; *adj.*, marmorn.

March, der März.

march, marschie'ren (215; *aux.*, 298); ziehen (sein, 241); *tr.*, — lassen (269).

mark (coin), die Mark (312).

market, der Markt (*pl.* *“e*); — place, —, der Marktplatz.

marriage, (state) die Ehe; (wedding) die Hochzeit.

Mary, Marie (*gen.* *-ns*).

mast, der Mast (*gen.* *-es, pl.* *-en*).

master, der Herr (*gen.* *-n, pl.* *-en*); — of, mächtig (*gen.*).

material, das Material' (*gen.* *-s, pl.* *-ien*, 119).

matter, *n.*, (affair) die Sache; to be the —, fehlen (*impers., with dat.*); it matters, es kommt darauf an.

May, der Mai.

may, *modal*: mögen, können, dürfen (472); — be, *adv.*, vielleicht.

mayor, der Bürgermeister.

me, mich (*acc.*); mir (*dat.*).

mean, meinen.

mean(s), das Mittel; by — of, vermittelst (*gen.*), durch (*acc.*); by no —, keineswegs (399).

measure, *n.*, das Maß (*pl.* *-e*); *v.*, messen (243); take one's —, anmessen (*dat. pers.*; for *acc.*).

meat, das Fleisch.

meditate, sinnen (232).

meet, begegnen (sein, *dat.*); — with, treffen (232).

melt, schmelzen (sein, 242).

memory, das Gedächtnis.

mend, bessern, aus-bessern (214).

merchant, der Kaufmann (*pl.* 425).

merciful, barmherzig, gnädig (to, *dat.*).

mercy, die Barmherzigkeit; to have —, sich erbarmen (on, *gen.*).

meritorious, verdient (*part. adj.*).

messenger, der Bote.

Michael, Michel.

middle, *n.*, die Mitte; *adj.*, mittler (*comp.*, 158).

midnight, die Mitternacht.

mighty, mächtig.

mild, mild(e).

mile, die Meile, die Stunde (hour's walk).

milk, die Milch; *v.*, melken (242).

mine, meiner, meinig; in *pred.* also mein (193).

minister, der Mini'ster.

minute, *n.*, die Minu'te (time).

misfortune, das Unglück.

miss, verfehlen; (feeling) vermissen; — the mark, vorbei-schießen (241).

miss, *n.*, das Fräulein; (title, 428).

mistake, *n.*, der Fehler; (error) der Irrtum (*pl.* -tümer); *v.*, to be —, sich irren.

modest, bescheiden (*part. adj.*).

moment, der Augenblick.

Monday, der Montag.

money, das Geld; sum of —, die Geldsumme.

monk, der Mönch.

monkey, der Affe.

month, der Monat (*pl.* -e).

monument, das Monument'.

moon, der Mond (*pl.* -e); full —, der Vollmond.

more, mehr (*indecl.*); noch (485); *or by comp. inflection*; the — (334).

morning, der Morgen (*pl.* —); in the —, des —s, *or adv.*, morgens.

morrow (to-), morgen; day after —, übermorgen.

most, meist, am meisten; *abs. superl.*, höchst, äußerst; *or by sup. inflection.*

mother, die Mutter (*pl.* -er); — tongue, die Muttersprache.

mount, steigen (sein); *tr.*, besteigen (247); — up, aufsteigen (sein).

mountain, der Berg; — range, das Gebirge (*pl.* —).

mouse, die Maus (*pl.* -e).

move, *tr.*, bewegen; (excite) rühren; *intr.*, ziehen (sein, 241).

Mr., (der) Herr; **Mrs.**, (die) Frau (428).

much, *adj.*, viel (245), *also adv.*; (degree) sehr (*adv.*).

multiply, multiplizir'en (215); — by, mit (*dat.*).

multitude, die Menge (431).

museum, das Museum (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -en, 118).

music, die Musik.

must, müssen (261; *modal*, 472).

my, mein; —self (*subj.*), selbst; (*obj. reflex.*) mich, mir (selbst, 434).

N.

name, *n.*, der Name (*gen.* -ns, *pl.* -n, 99); his — is, er heißt; *v.*, nennen (254); be —d, heißen (247).

narrow, enge, schmal.

nature, die Natur'.

naughty, unartig, böse.

near, *adj.*, nah, näher, nächst (*dat.*); *prep.*, neben, bei (*dat.*); *adv.*, —ly, beinahe.

nearness, die Nähe.

necessary, nötig.

need, *n.*, die Not; *v.*, brauchen, bedürfen (*gen.* 434); *modal*, dürfen (472).

needle, die Nadel.

neglect, vernachlässigen.

neighbor, der Nachbar (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -n).

neither, *pron.*, keiner (von beiden); *conj.*, weder... (nor) noch.

never, nie, niemals.

nevertheless, dennoch, dessen ungeachtet (280).

new, neu; — laid (egg), frisch.

news, die Kunde, die Nachricht; — paper, die Zeitung.

next, *adj.* (*see* nah); (following) folgend; *adv.*, zunächst.

night, die Nacht (*pl.* -e).

nightingale, die Nachtigall.

nine, neun; —teen, —zehn; —ty, —zig.

no, *adj.*, kein; — one, —body, keiner, niemand; —thing, nichts; *adv.*, nein.

noble, edel; —man, der Edelmann (*pl.* 425).

none, *pl.*, keine.

nonsense, der Unsinn.

nor, (neither)..., (weder)... noch.

north, der Nord(en).
 not, nicht; — yet, noch nicht; — any, one, kein, keiner; — anything, nichts.
 nothing, nichts.
 now, (time) jetzt; nun (485); *adj.*, (of now) jetztig.
 number, die Zahl (*pl.* -en); (amount) die Anzahl.
 nursery, die Kinderstube.
 nut, die Nuß (*pl.* ²e).

O.

O, oh, Oh! ach!
 oath, der Eid; on —, eiblich.
 obey, gehorchen (*dat.*).
 obliged, verbunden (*part.* verbinden); to be —ed, (must) müssen (472).
 occur, vor-kommen (sein, 232); (to the mind) ein-fallen (sein, 247, *dat.*).
 o'clock, Uhr (hour); what —? wie viel Uhr? at two —, um zwei Uhr.
 odious, verhaßt (*part. adj.*).
 of, von, (out of) aus, (among) unter, *all dat.*; (on) an, über (*acc.*); *or by gen. case.*
 off, ab, davon.
 offer, bieten (241), an-bieten.
 office, das Amt.
 officer, der Offizier (*pl.* -e).
 often, oft, öfters.
 old, alt; grow —, altern (214).
 olive-tree, der Ölbaum.
 on, (place) auf, (time) an (*dat.*); (direction) auf, über (*acc.*) — foot, zu Fuß; *adv.*, fort, hin.
 once, einmal (401, 2); — more, noch —.
 one, *adj.*, ein; (in counting, *neut.*) eins; *indef. pron.*, einer, man (460); — another, einander; every —, (ein) jeder; no —, keiner.
 only, *adj.*, einzig; *adv.*, allein', nur;

not — ... but, nicht nur ... sondern.
 open, *adj.*, offen; *v.*, öffnen (212), auf-machen.
 opinion, die Meinung; to be of —, meinen, der Meinung sein.
 opportune, gelegen.
 oppress, unterdrücken.
 or, oder.
 orchard, der Baumgarten.
 order, *v.*, (person) befehlen (232); (thing) bestellen; *n.*, der Befehl, die Bestellung; in — to, um ... zu (281).
 other, ander; each —, one an —, ein-ander (*indecl.*); (one more), noch ein.
 ought, sollen (*modal*, 472).
 our, unser; *pron.*, ours, un(s)ser, un-s(e)rig; ourselves (*subj.*), wir selbst; (*obj. reflex.*), uns (selbst).
 out, *adv.*, aus, heraus, hinaus, (out-side) draußen; — of, *prep.*, aus, außer (*dat.*).
 outside, *adv.*, draußen; — of, *prep.*, außer (*dat.*), außerhalb (*gen.*); *n.*, das Äußere (158), die Außenseite.
 over, *adv.*, über, her-, hin-über; (past) vorüber, vorbei; *prep.*, über (*dat., acc.*).
 overcome, überwinden (231).
 owe, schuldig sein (438).
 ox, der Ochse(g).

P.

page, die Seite.
 pain, der Schmerz (101); to give —, wehe thun (437, 4).
 paint, malen; —er, der Maler (*pl.* —); —ing, das Gemälde (*pl.* —).
 pair, das Paar (431, c.).
 pale, bleich; turn —, erblicken (246).
 paper, das Papier'; news —, die Zeitung.

parable, die Para'bel; das Gleichnis
pl. -ff(e).

parade, die Para'de.

pardon, verzeihen (247, *dat.*); *n.*, die Verzeihung; I beg —, ich bitte um G.

parents, die Eltern.

part, (divide) teilen; (separate) scheiden (247; *also intr.*, sein); *n.*, der Teil; on the — (of), von Seiten (106); for my —, meinerseits (399).

partly, theils (*gen. adv.*).

pass, (away) vergehen (248); (happen) vorgehen; (by) vorbei-gehen (*all sein*); (time) zu-bringen (254).

passage, die Überfahrt.

past, *adj.*, vergangen (*part. adj.*); *adv.*, vorbei; *n.*, the —, die Vergangenheit; of the — (*adj.*), vorherig; half —, *etc.* (305.)

pastor, der Pastor (*pl.* -en, 117).

patience, die Geduld.

patient, geduldig; *n.*, der Patient'.

pay, bezahlen; (for, penalty) büßen; — a visit, einen Besuch machen.

peace, der Friede (*gen.* -ns, *pl.* -n).

peasant, der Bauer (*gen.* -s, *pl.* -n).

pen, die Feder.

penalty, die Strafe; under — of death, bei Lebensstrafe.

people, das Volk (*coll.*), die Leute (*pl.*); *indef.*, man (460).

permission, die Erlaubnis (*pl.* -ff(e)).

persuade, überreden (212).

petrify, versteinern (214).

physician, der Arzt (*pl.* ^{2e}).

pick, lesen (243); — out, aus-lesen; — up, auf-heben (242).

picture, das Bild; — -book, das Bilderbuch; — -gallery, (painting) die Gemälbegallerie'.

pin, die Stednadel.

pit, die Grube.

place, *n.*, der Ort (*pl.* 425); *v.*, stellen; (lay) legen.

plan, der Plan (*pl.* ^{2e} or -e).

plant, *n.*, die Pflanze; *v.*, pflanzen.

play, *n.*, das Spiel; *v.*, spielen; to lose by —, verspielen.

pleasant, angenehm.

please, gefallen (247, *dat.*); (pray), bitte; if you —, gefälligst (*sup. adv.*).

pleasure, das Vergnügen; (joy) die Freude.

plough, *n.*, der Pflug (*pl.* ^{2e}); *v.*, pflügen.

poem, das Gedicht.

poet, der Poet, der Dichter.

poetry, die Poesie', die Dichtung.

polite, höflich.

political, politisch.

poor, arm; (quality) schlecht.

porter (hotel), der Hausknecht.

portmanteau, der Koffer (*pl.* —).

post-office, die Post (*pl.* -en).

potato, die Kartoffel.

pound, das Pfund (312).

pour, gießen (241).

power, die Macht (*pl.* ^{2e}).

praise, *v.*, loben, preisen (247); *n.*, das Lob; to my —, mir zu Lobe.

pray, beten (212); (I) —, (ich) bitte.

prayer, das Gebet'.

preach, predigen; — er, der Prediger.

precious, kostbar, köstlich; — stone, der Edelstein.

prefer, vor-ziehen (241); *see* gern (485).

present, *n.*, (gift) das Geschenk; (time) die Gegenwart; *adj.*, gegenwärtig; (place) anwesend; at —, jetzt; of the —, jetzig.

president, der Präsident'.

prick, stechen (232).

pride, der Stolz.

prince, der Prinz, der Fürst (*pls. -en*).

print, drucken; —ing-office, die Druckerei.

prison, das Gefängnis; —er, der Gefangene (*part. noun*).

privilege, das Vorrecht (*pl. -e*).

probable, wahrscheinlich; *idiom.*, 465.

procession, der Aufzug (*pl. -e*).

professor, der Professor (117).

profit, der Nutzen; (money) der Gewinn; *v.*, nützen (*dat.*).

progress, die Fortschritte (*pl.*).

prohibition, das Verbot (*pl. -e*).

project, *v.*, (jut over) überstehen (287).

promise, versprechen (232); *also n.*; —ing (*part. adj.*), hoffnungsvoll.

proof, der Beweis.

propose, vorschlagen (249); *intr.*, sich vornehmen (232).

proverb, der Spruch (*pl. -e*), das Sprichwort (*pl. -er*).

Prussia, (das) Preußen; —n, preussisch; *n.*, der Preusse.

pull, ziehen (241); —out, heraus—.

punishment, die Strafe.

pupil, der Schüler; (*fem.*) die —in.

push, schieben (241); (strike) stoßen (248).

put, (set) setzen (213); (place) stellen; (lay) legen; —off, verschieben (241);

—on (clothes) anziehen (241); —

out (a light) auslöschen (242, a).

Q.

quarter, das Viertel.

queen, die Königin (*pl. -nen*).

question, die Frage; it is the —, es fragt sich.

quick, (rapid) schnell.

quiet, ruhig, still; *v.*, beruhigen.

quire, das Buch (Papier, 312); (choir) der Chor (*pl. -e*, 426).

quite, ganz, durchaus.

R.

railway, die Eisenbahn (*pl. -en*); —station, der Bahnhof (*pl. -e*).

rain, *n.*, der Regen; *v.*, regnen.

raisin, die Rosine.

rank, der Rang (*pl. -e*); (social) der Stand (*pl. -e*).

ransack (plunder), plündern (214).

rapid, schnell, geschwinde.

reach, reichen; (attain) erreichen.

read, lesen (243); —(aloud), vorlesen; —ing, *n.*, die Lectüre, das Lesen.

ready, bereit; (finished) fertig.

real, wirklich.

receive, empfangen (248), erhalten (248)—usually *things (get)*.

recent, neu; *adv.*, —ly, neulich.

recollect, sich besinnen (232, *gen.*).

recover, *intr.*, genesen (sein, 243).

rector, der Rektor (*pl. -en*, 117).

red, rot; —as fire, feuerrot.

redder, *tr.*, röten; *intr.*, erröten (214).

redound, gereichen (*dat.*).

refresh, erfrischen (213).

refuse, (deny) verweigern (214); (reject) abschlagen (249).

refute, widerlegen (287).

regiment, das Regiment' (*pl. -er*).

reign, regieren (215); *n.*, die Regierung.

rejoice, *intr.*, sich freuen (*gen.* 434); *or impers.*, es freut (*acc.*, 292); *tr.*, erfreuen.

relate, (tell) erzählen; be —ed, sich verhalten (248); (akin) verwandt sein.

relation, das Verhältniß (*pl.* -ſſe); (kinsman) ein Verwandter.
 relieve, zu Hilfe kommen (*dat.*, 437); (of) entheben (242), entledigen (*both gen.*, 434).
 rely, ſich verlaſſen (on, auf, *acc.*).
 remain, bleiben (ſein, 247); —ing, übrig (*adj.*).
 remarkable, merkwürdig.
 remember, gedenken (254); ſich erinnern (214); *both gen.*, 434.
 remit, (send) überſenden (254); (let off) erlaſſen (434).
 reply, entgegnen (212, *dat.*).
 request, *v.*, bitten (243); *n.*, die Bitte.
 resemble, gleichen (246, *dat.*).
 resent, rächen.
 resound, erſchallen (242).
 respect, achten (212).
 result, herauskommen (ſein, 232).
 retire, abtreten (ſein, 243); ſich zurückziehen (241). [*kehr.*]
 return, *v.*, zurückkehren; *n.*, die Rückkehr.
 reward, belohnen; *n.*, die Belohnung.
 Rhenish, rheiniſch.
 Rhine, der Rhein.
 ribbon, das Band (*pl.* *ser.*, 424).
 rich, reich.
 riddle, das Räthſel.
 ride, reiten (246, *aux.*, 298); take a —, ſpazieren —; —r, der Reiter.
 rifle, *n.*, die Büchſe.
 right, recht; — hand, die Rechte; on, to the —, rechts; *n.*, das Recht; to be —, Recht haben.
 righteous, gerecht, rechtſchaffen.
 ring, *n.*, der Ring.
 ring, *v.*, (resound) klingen (231); (bell) klingeln (214); —ing of bells, das Geläut.

ripe, reif.
 rise, (get up) aufſtehen (249); (go up) aufgehen (248); (from the dead) auferſtehen (289); *all* ſein.
 river, der Fluß (*pl.* *te*).
 road, der Weg, die Landſtraße.
 roast, braten (248); *n.*, der Braten.
 robber, der Räuber.
 rock, *n.*, der Fels, Feſſen (101).
 roof, das Dach.
 room, (space) der Raum; (of a house) das Zimmer.
 rose, die Roſe.
 row, *n.*, die Reihe.
 row, *v.*, rudern (214).
 royal, königlich.
 run, rennen (254), laufen (248); *both aux.*, 298; —after, nach— (*dat.*); —off, davon—; —up, heran— (laufen); —away (from) entlaufen (*dat.*).
 rush, ſtürzen (213).
 Russia, (das) Rußland.

S.

sack, (bag), der Saß (*pl.* *te*).
 sad, traurig.
 sailor, der Matroſe.
 sake, for the —, wegen, um ... willen (*gen.*, 280); for my —, mein —, *etc.*
 same (the), derſelbe (208); all the —, ganz derſelbe, einerlei; at the — time, zugleich. [*abend.*]
 Saturday, der Samstag, der Sonntags.
 sausage, die Wurst (*pl.* *te*).
 save, retten (212); (spare) ſparen.
 saving, ſparſam. [*Heiland.*]
 saviour, der Retter; the Saviour, der Saxony, (das) Sachſen.
 say, ſagen; be said to, ſollen (472).
 scholar, (pupil) der Schüler; (learned) der Gelehrte (*part. noun*).

- school**, die Schule; —room, die Schulstube; boys' —, die Knabenschule.
scold, schelten (232).
scream, schreien (247); *n.*, das Geschrei; *or infin. noun*.
sea, das Meer (*pl. -e*), die See (*pl. -en*, 426); —sick, seckkrank.
seal, *n.*, das Siegel; *v.*, siegeln, versiegeln (214).
season (of the year), die Jahreszeit.
seat, *n.*, der Sitz; *v.*, setzen; to take a —, sich setzen (213).
second (the), der zweite, der andere (of two).
see, sehen (243); call to — (visit), besuchen.
seek, suchen.
seem, scheinen (247), vor-kommen (sein 232).
seize, greifen (246).
self, (*emph.*) selbst, selber; (*object the refl. pron.*) (434).
sell, verkaufen.
send, schicken, senden (254); — for, (person) kommen lassen; (thing) holen lassen.
sentiment, die Gefinnung.
servant, (man) der Diener; (woman) die Dienerin; —girl, die Magd (*pl. -e*); body of —s, die Dienerschaft.
serve, dienen (*dat.*); (wait upon) bedienen (*acc.*).
service, der Dienst.
set, *tr.*, setzen (213); *intr.*, (go down) unter-gehen (sein, 248); — across, over, über-setzen (287).
settle, *tr.*, (arrange) ordnen; (quiet) beruhigen.
seven, sieben; —ty, sieb(en)zig; — — times, siebenmal. [maßl.]
several, mehrere (157); — times, mehr-
- severe**, (strict) streng; (grievous) schwer.
shake, schütteln (214).
shall, *modal*: sollen (472); *as fut. aux.*, 173.
sharp, scharf.
she, sie, es (452, 457).
shear, scherren (242).
sheep, das Schaf (*pl. -e*).
sheet (of paper), der Bogen (431).
shepherd, der Schäfer; —ess, die Schäferin.
sheriff, der Scheriff (*Eng.*).
shine, scheinen (247); (glitter) glänzen (213).
ship, das Schiff (*pl. -e*).
shirt, das Hemd (*gen. -es, pl. -en*, 105).
shoe, der Schuh (*pl. -e*).
shoot, schießen (241).
shop, der Laden (*pl. -en, or —*).
shore, das Ufer.
short, kurz; *also adv.*; —ly (time), bald, in kurzem; —ness, die Kürze.
show, *n.*, die Schau; *v.*, zeigen, weisen (247), (guide) führen.
shut, schließen (241), zu-machen.
sick, krank.
side, die Seite; on this, that — of, diesseits(s), jenseits(s) (*gen.* 280).
siege, die Belagerung.
sight, der Anblick, die Ansicht (*pl. -en*); in — of, ansichtig (*gen.*).
silent, schweigend (*part. adj.*).
silver, das Silber; *adj.*, of —, silbern.
sin, die Sünde; —ner, der Sünder.
since, *prep.*, seit (*dat.*); *conj.*, (time) seit, seitdem; (reason) da (486).
sing, singen (231).
sink, sinken (sein, 231).
sir, Herr, mein Herr (428).

sister, die Schwester.

sit, sitzen (243); — down, sich setzen;
—ing-room, das Wohnzimmer.

six, sechs; —th (the), der sechste; —part,
das Sechstel.

skin, *n.*, die Haut (*pl.* *^e*); (pelt) das
Fell (*pl.* —*e*); *v.*, schinden (231).

sky, der Himmel; — blue, himmel-
blau.

sledge, der Schlitten.

sleep, *v.*, schlafen (248); —ing-room,
das Schlafzimmer; *n.*, der Schlaf;
—y, schläfrig; —less, schlaflos; go to
—, ein-schlafen (sein).

slipper, der Pantoffel (*gen.* —*s*, *pl.* —*n*).

small, klein.

smile, lächeln (214).

sneak, schleichen (246).

snore, schnarchen.

snow, *n.*, der Schnee; *v.*, schneien; —
white, schneeweiß.

so, so (485); (then) also.

soap, die Seife.

society, die Gesellschaft.

soldier, der Soldat.

some, einige (*pl.*); welches (*sing.*);
as part. adj. often not transl.; —
body, one, jemand; —thing, etwas;
—times, zuweilen; —where, irgend-
wo; —day, einst.

son, der Sohn (*pl.* *^e*); —in-law, der
Schwiegersohn.

song, der Gesang (*pl.* *^e*); das Lied.

soon, bald; *comp.*, eher; (earlier) frü-
her; (rather) lieber; as — (as), sobald.

Sophia, Sophie (*gen.* —*ens*);

sorry, betrübt (*part. adj.*); I am —,
es thut mir leid (437).

sort, die Sorte; what — of, was für.

soul, die Seele.

sound, *v.*, klingen (231); *n.*, der Klang.

sour, sauer.

South, der Süd(en); —ern, südlich;
—wards, südwärts.

Spain, (das) Spanien.

Spanish, spanisch.

spark, der Funke (*gen.* —*ns*, *pl.* —*n*, 99).

speak, sprechen (232).

speech, die Sprache; *infin. n.*, das
Sprechen.

speed, die Eile; —y, eilig.

spell, buchstabie'ren (215, 6).

spend, (money) aus-geben (243); (time)
zu-bringen (254).

spin, spinnen (232).

spite, der Widerwille (99); in — of,
trotz (*gen.* 280).

splendid, prächtig.

spoil, verderben (232).

sportsman, der Jäger.

spring, (jump) springen (231); (well)
quellen (242), *both aux.* 298; *n.*, der
Sprung (*pl.* *^e*); die Quelle; (sea-
son) der Frühling.

sprout, *v.*, sprießen (241).

square, (figure) das Biered; (place)
der Platz (*^e*); *adj.*, vieredig.

stable, der Stall (*pl.* *^e*); —boy, der
Stallknecht.

staff, der Stab (*pl.* *^e*).

stair(s), die Treppe; up —, oben; down
—, unten, (motion) her-, hin-unter.

stand, stehen (249); (endure) aus-
halten (248); — by (help), beistehen
(*dat.*); — still (stop), stehen bleiben.

star, der Stern.

start, (depart) ab-fahren (sein, 249),
ab-reisen (sein, 213).

state, der Staat (*gen.* —*es*, *pl.* —*en*).

station, die Station; (house) der
Bahnhof.

statue, die Bildsäule.

stay, bleiben (sein, 247); (a time) verweilen.
steal, stehlen (232).
steel, der Stahl; — pen, die Stahlfeder; *adj.*, stählern.
step, v., treten (sein, 243); n., der Tritt; stair—, die Stufe.
stick, der Stod.
still, *adj.*, still(e); *adv.*, (time) noch; (however) doch (485).
stone, der Stein; of —, steinern.
stoop (down), sich bücken.
storm, der Sturm (*pl.* ²c); —y, stürmisch.
story, (tale) die Geschichte, die Sage; (of a house) der Stod (*pl.* ²c).
straight, recht, gerade; — on, gerade aus.
strange, (foreign) fremd; (odd) sonderbar; n., — r, der Fremde (*adj.* n.).
stream, der Strom (*pl.* ²c); v., strömen.
street, die Straße.
strength, die Stärke; v., stärken.
strike, schlagen (249); (hit) treffen (232); (the mind), auf-fallen (247, *dat.*).
strong, stark.
student, der Student.
study, v., studie'ren (215); n., das Studium (*gen.* —s, *pl.*, 118).
subject, der Gegenstand (*pl.* ²c).
succeed, gelingen (231, *impers. dat.*); (follow) folgen (*dat.*).
such, solcher; — a, ein solcher, solch ein (207); *before adj.*, so (456).
sudden, plötzlich.
suffer, leiden (246); (allow) erlauben.
suffice, genügen, genug sein.
sufficient, genug, hinreichend (*part.*).
sugar, der Zucker.
suite, das Gefolge.

sum, die Summe.
summer, der Sommer.
summit, der Gipfel, die Höhe.
sun, die Sonne; — shine, der Sonnenschein.
Sunday, der Sonntag.
sunken (*part. adj.*), gesunken.
superior, überlegen; — to (*dat.*).
suppose, an-nehmen (232); *idiom*, see 465; — (that), angenommen, gesetzt (480).
sure, sicher, gewiß; *adv.*, —ly, gewiß; doch, ja, wohl (485).
surrender, *tr.*, übergeben; *intr.*, sich ergeben (243).
sweet, süß.
swell, schwellen (242; *intr.*, sein).
swim, schwimmen (232; *aux.*, 298).
swing, schwingen (231).
Swiss, *adj.*, schweizerisch; n., der Schweizer; f., die —in.
Switzerland, die Schweiz (416).
sword, das Schwert, der Degen.

T.

table, der Tisch, die Tafel.
tailor, der Schneider.
take, nehmen (232); — from, *dat. pers.*; — off (clothes), aus-ziehen (241); — place, statt-finden (379); — a drive, ride, walk (see these words).
talk, sprechen (232); — of, besprechen; n., das Gespräch.
tall, hoch; (person) groß.
task, die Aufgabe.
taste, schmecken; (try) probieren (215); n., der Geschmack.
tea, der Thee.
teach, lehren (442); — er, der Lehrer.
tear, reißen (246); — to pieces, zerreißen.

- tell**, sagen; (a story) erzählen; — a lie, lügen (242).
temptation, die Versuchung.
ten, zehn; the —th, der zehnte; —fold, zehnfach.
testimony, (testimonial) das Zeugnis (*pl.* -sfe).
than, als; *rarely* denn (449, 2).
thank, danken (*dat.*); *n.*, —s, der Dank.
that, *dem.*, der, jener, dieser (456); *rel.*, der, welcher (459); *conj.*, daß; in order —, damit (468, c).
the, der (*def. art.*, 416); *adv. correl.*, the ... the, je ... desto (334).
thee, dich (*acc.*), dir (*dat.*).
theft, der Diebstahl (*gen.* -s).
their, ihr; —s, ihrer, der ihrige.
them, sie (*acc.*), ihnen (*dat.*); *or dem.*, 457; —selves (*emph.*), selbst, selber; (*reflex.*) sich (selbst).
then, (time) dann, damals; (inference) denn, also.
theology, die Theologie'.
there, dort, da (*in comp.*, 184); *explative*, —(is, are), es (294); *adj.*, dortig.
therefore, deshalb, daher, also.
they, sie, *or dem.* (457).
thief, der Dieb (*pl.* -e). [*nige.*]
thine, *adj.*, dein; *pron.*, deiner, der deinige.
thing, das Ding (*pl.* -e); any —, some —, etwas; not any —, nichts.
think, denken (254); — of, (*as object*), *gen. or an (acc.)*; (opinion) von (*dat.*); (believe), glauben (437, 2).
third, *adj.*, (the) der dritte; *n.*, das Drittel (part).
thirst, *n.*, der Durst; *v.*, dürsten (*or* dursten); —y, durstig; I am —, es dürstet mich (290).
thirty, dreißig.
this, dieser, der; *in comp.*, hier (401).
thou, du (186).
though, *adv.*, doch, jedoch; *conj.* (although) obgleich, wenn ... auch (485).
thought, der Gedanke (*gen.* -ns, *pl.* -n, 99); — of, an (*acc.*).
thousand, (a), tausend.
threaten, drohen (*dat.*).
three, drei; — cornered, —eckig; — times, —mal; of — kinds, —erlei.
thresh, dreschen (242).
throne, der Thron (*pl.* -e, *or* -en).
through, *adv.*, durch (287); *prep.*, durch (*acc.*); (motive) aus (*dat.*).
thunder, der Donner; *v.*, donnern.
Thursday, der Donnerstag.
thus, so (485); also (inference).
thy, dein.
ticket, das Billet' (*pl.* -e).
till, *prep.*, bis, bis auf (*acc.*); *conj.*, bis, bis daß.
time, die Zeit (*pl.* -en); (counting) das Mal, *in comp.*, -mal; of that —, *adj.*, damalig; —table, der Fahrplan; at (what) —, um (*acc.*).
timid, furchtsam.
tired, müde; — to death, todmüde.
tiresome, mühsam, langweilig.
to, zu; (place) nach (*dat.*); an, auf, bis (*acc.*); *or by dat. case; before infin.*, zu (um ... zu).
together, zusammen.
too, *adv.*, zu; *conj.*, (also) auch.
tooth, der Zahn (*pl.* -e); —ache, das Zahnweh.
top, die Höhe, der Gipfel.
tortment, quälen.
towards, nach (*dat.*), gegen (*acc.*).
tower, der Turm (*pl.* -e).
town, die Stadt (*pl.* -e); —councillor, der Stadtrat.

train, der Zug (*pl.* ^{2e}); express —, der Schnellzug.
transitory, vergänglich.
translate, übersetzen (287).
travel, reisen (*aux.*, 298); *n.*, —er, der Reisende (*part. n.*).
tree, der Baum (*pl.* ^{2e}).
trip, (journey) die Reise.
trouble, *n.*, (pains) die Mühe; (affliction) die Trübsal (*pl.* -e).
trousers, die Beinkleider (*pl.*).
true, wahr; (faithful) treu; *adv.*, —ly, wahrlich, wahrhaftig; *zwat*.
trust, trauen (*dat.*).
truth, die Wahrheit.
try, versuchen; (test), probie'ren.
Tuesday, der Dienstag.
turn, drehen, wenden (254); — in, ein-lehren; — out, geraten (sein, 248); — pale, erbleichen (246).
twelve, zwölf.
twenty, zwanzig; — -second, der zwei- und—ste.
twice, zweimal.
two, zwei, beide (460).

U.

umbrella, der Regenschirm.
uncle, der Oheim.
under, *adv.*, unten, unter (287); *prep.*, unter (*dat.*, *acc.*).
understand, verstehen (249).
undertake, unternehmen (232).
undress (one's self), sich aus-ziehen.
unfavorable, ungünstig (to, *dat.*).
unfortunate, unglücklich; *as adverb*, usually, —erweise (399).
unhappy (same as preceding).
universe, das Weltall (*gen.* —s).
university, die Universität'.
unjust, ungerecht.
unknown, unbekannt (*part. adj.*).

unmanageable, unlenksam.
unripe, unreif.
until, *prep.*, bis, bis auf (*acc.*); *conj.*, bis, bis daß.
unwell, unwohl.
unworthy, unwürdig.
up, *adv.*, auf, herauf, hinauf; — hill, bergan'; — stairs, oben.
upon, *prep.*, auf, über (*dat.*, *acc.*).
upper (the), der obere; —most, der oberste (158).
us, uns (*dat. acc.*).
use, brauchen (*rarely gen.*); — up, verbrauchen; make — of, sich bedienen (*gen.*).
useful, nützlich (*dat.*).
usual, gewöhnlich.
utmost (the), der äußerste (158).
utter, *v.*, äußern (214).

V.

vacation-ramble, die Ferienreise.
vain, eitel; in —, vergebens.
valley, das Thal.
value, der Wert.
vanish, schwinden (sein, 231).
vanity, die Eitelkeit.
very, sehr; *abs. sup.*, höchst, äußerst.
victor, der Sieger; —ious, siegreich.
view, (sight) die Aussicht; (opinion) die Ansicht (*pl.* -en).
village, das Dorf; — community, die Dorfgemeinschaft.
virtue, die Tugend.
virtuous, tugendhaft.
visit, besuchen; *n.*, der Besuch.
voice, die Stimme.
volume, der Band (*pl.* ^{2e}, 426).
vowel, der Vokal' (*pl.* -e); — change, der Ablaut; — modification, der Umlaut.

W.

wait, warten (212); — *for*, — *rarely gen.*, 434; *usually* auf (*acc.*); — *ing-room*, der Wartesaal; *n.*, —er, der Welter.

wake (up), auf-wachen; *tr.*, wecken.

walk, *v.*, gehen (sein, 248); go to —, spazie-ren; — *n.*, der Spazier-gang.

wall, die Mauer; (of a room) die Wand (*pl.* *ne*).

want, *v.*, brauchen, bedürfen (261, *gen.*); *n.*, (need) das Bedürfnis; (lack) der Mangel (*an*, *dat.*).

war, der Krieg.

wardrobe, die Garderobe.

warm, warm; I am —, mir ist —.

wash, waschen (249); *also reflex.*

watch, wachen; *tr.*, bewachen; *n.*, die Wache; (time) die Uhr (*pl.* —en).

water, das Wasser; *v.*, wässern (214), begießen (241).

wave, *n.*, die Welle; *v.*, wehen; *tr.*, schwingen (231).

way, der Weg; (manner) die Weise.

we, wir.

weak, schwach.

wealthy, reich, vermögend (*part. adj.*).

wear, tragen (249).

weary, müde, ermüdet (*part. adj.*).

weather, das Wetter; —cock, der Wetterhahn (*pl.* *ne*).

Wednesday, der Mittwoch (388).

week, die Woche.

weep, weinen.

weigh, wiegen (241); *tr.*, wägen (242).

welcome, willkommen.

well, *adj.*, wohl; *adv.*, gut, wohl (486).

what, *inter.*, *rel. pron.* was; *inter. adj.*, welcher; —ever, alles was, was ... auch (459).

when, *inter.*, wann; *indef.*, wenn; *def.*, als, da (486); —ever, wenn.

whence, woher, *or sep.* (483).

where, wo; (*in comp.*, before vowels, *vor*, 222).

whether, *conj.*, ob.

which, *inter.*, welcher; *rel.*, welcher, der (234).

while, *n.*, die Weile; *conj.*, (whilst) während, indem, indessen (486).

whip, die Peitsche.

whistle, pfeifen (246).

white, weiß.

Whitsuntide, Pfingsten (*pl.*).

who, *inter.*, wer; *rel.*, welcher, der (234); (he) —, —ever, wer, wer... auch (459).

whole, ganz (144); *n.*, das Ganze.

whose, *inter.*, wessen; *rel.*, dessen, deren (234).

why, warum, weshalb, was (458).

wicked, böse.

wife, die Frau (*pl.* —en).

wilderness, die Wüste, die Wildnis.

will, *n.*, der Wille (*gen.* —ns, *pl.* —n, 99); (last) das Testament; *v.*, wollen (261; *modal*, 472); *as fut.*, 173.

willing, willig; to be —, Willens sein.

win, gewinnen (232).

wind, der Wind.

wind, winden (231); — up (a clock), auf-ziehen (241).

window, das Fenster.

wine, der Wein; — glass, das Weinglas.

wing, der Flügel; —ed, geflügelt.

William, Wilhelm.

winter, der Winter.

wise, weise.

wish, *n.*, der Wunsch; *v.*, wünschen.

with, (together) mit, sammt, bei (dat.);
(means) durch (acc.).

within, adv., innen, darin; prep.,
(time) binnen (dat.); (place) inner-
halb (gen.).

without, adv., draußen; prep., ohne
(acc.), außer (dat.), außerhalb (gen.).

woman, das Weib, die Frau (pl. -en).

wonder, n., das Wunder (pl. —); v.,
sich wundern (213, über, acc.).

wood, (material) das Holz; (place)
der Wald (pl. ^{er}); —en, hölzern.

woodman (cutter), der Holzhauer (pl.
—).

word, das Wort (pl. ^{er}, -e, 425).

work, n., das Werk (pl. —e), die Arbeit;
v., arbeiten (212); —people, die
Arbeitsleute (pl. 426).

world, die Welt (pl. -en).

worm, der Wurm (pl. ^{er}).

worth, adj., wert (gen.); — while,
der Mühe wert.

wound, n., die Wunde; v., verwunden.

wreath, der Kranz (pl. ^{er}).

write, schreiben (247).

writer (author), der Schriftsteller.

writing, n., die Schrift (pl. -en); in
—, schriftlich.

wrong, adv., unrecht; n., das Unrecht;
to be —, Unrecht haben.

Y.

year, das Jahr (pl. -e).

yellow, gelb.

yeoman, der Bauer (gen. -s, pl. -n).

yes, ja.

yesterday, gestern; adj., of —, gestrig;
day before —, vorgestern.

yet, (time) noch; not —, noch nicht;
(however) doch, jedoch (485).

yield, weichen (246), nach-geben (243);
both dat.

yonder, adj., jener; adv., dort.

you, (pl.) ihr; (sing.) du; (s. or pl.)
Sie (189, note).

young, jung; — man, der Jüngling;
— lady, das Fräulein.

your, yours, adj. and pron. (see you);
—self, selves (emph.), selbst; or refl.
objects (454).

youth, die Jugend; (young man),
der Jüngling.

APPENDIX.

I. Plural of Nouns.

See Foot-Note, p. 46. The following lists are added for reference : —

1. STRONG I. (a) The following masculines modify the vowel (§ 76). Der Apfel, Acker, Boden, Bruder, Garten, Hafen, Hammel, Hammer, Handel, Mangel, Mantel, Nagel, Ofen, Sattel, Schnabel, Schwager, Vater, Vogel.

(b) Variant are: Der Faden, Graben, Laden, Nabel, Schade(n), Wagen; and the neuter, das Lager — with a few others, rarely, as der Bogen, der Wagen, etc.

2. STRONG II. (a) The following masculine monosyllables do not modify the vowel (§ 83, b): Der Aal, Aar, Arm, Bord, Born, Docht, Dold, Druck (but in comp. Ausdrücke, etc.), Forst, Grad, Gurt, Hauch, Huf, Hund, Lachs, Laut, Luchs, Molch, Mond (Monden = *months*), Pfad, Pol, Puls, Punkt, Schuft, Schuh, Stoff, Tag, Zoll (*inch*), and a few others, with some of variant usage (§ 424-5).

(b) But the following foreign masculines modify the vowel of the last syllable: Der Altar, Bischof, Choral', General', Kanal', Kaplan', Kardinal', Morast', Palast' — to which may be added the neuters, das Hospital', Spital' (pl. -äler).

3. STRONG III. For masc. plurals in -er, see pp. 29-30. There may be added — though with variant forms — Der Dorn, Strauß (*nosegay*), Wicht, Bösewicht (§ 105).

4. WEAK. For masculine monosyllables of weak declension see p. 34. There may be added: Der Fels (§ 101), Fint, Gect, Nerv, Spatz; also (§ 121), Steinmetz, Vorfahr. Der Bursch, der Gefell (as also der Hirt, der Ochse, and others rarely) occur with or without final e.

5. The strong feminines (§ 81) are the monosyllables: Die Angst, Art, Bauf (*bench*), Braut, Brunst, Brust, Faust, Frucht, Gans, Gruft, Hand, Haut, Kluft, Kraft, Kuh, Kunst, Laus, Lust, Lust, Macht, Magd, Maus, Nacht, Naht, Ruß, Stadt, Wand, Wurst, Zunft; and, with variant forms, Not, Sau, Schnur, Zucht. Also, -flucht, -kunst in comp., Armbrust, Geschwulst; and Mutter, Tochter (§ 77)

6. Neuter monosyllables with plural -e (§ 82) are:

(a) In -r: Das Haar, Heer, Jahr, Meer, Paar, Rohr, Tier, Thor (*gate*), and the following:

(b) Das Beet, Beil, Bein, Boot, Brot, Ding (*thing*), Erz, Fell, Fest, Gift, Heft, Joch, Knie, Kreuz, L(o)os, M(a)as, Netz, Pferd, Pfund, Pult, Recht, Reh, Reich, Riff, Roß, Salz, Schaf, Schiff, Schwein, Seil, Sieb, Spiel, Stück, Werk, Zelt, Zeug, Ziel, with a few others, and some of variant usage (§ 105).

7. The most important nouns of *mixed declension* are given § 99-104. There may be added, though with some variation of usage: Der Bräuer, Forbeer, Pfau (?), Strauß (*ostrich*), Unterthan, Zierat, and the neuter, das Leid, with a few foreign words, as Kon'sul, Interes'se, Juwel, Statut'.

8. Other lists might be added, but hardly with advantage to the student. For special irregularities, variant or double forms, etc., reference must be made to the dictionaries. (See also §§ 105, 424-6).

II. Uses of Some Prepositions.

See § 447. The following are selected for illustration. The arrangement is made alphabetical, for reference:

An, with dative or accusative, at or to a point.

1. With dative: (a) *Place at or near*: (1) er steht an der Thüre, an der Ecke, (nah) an der Wand, etc.; (2) *on*: der Hut hängt an der Wand; an dem Ufer stehen; die Wacht am Rhein; and (3) *of*, of battles named for *rivers*: die Schlacht an der Alma (see bei).

(b) *Relative point or degree* (see pred. superl. § 160): Die Tage sind jetzt am längsten, (at the) longest.

(c) *Definite specification*, (1) primarily of *place*, in: lahm an einem Fuße; (2) *manner, by*: an der Hand greifen, führen, halten, ziehen, *by the hand*; hence, *means, by*: an der Stimme erkennen, *to know by the voice*; (3) *plenty or want, of, in*: reich, arm, stark, schwach an; Überfluß, Mangel, an Geld; *excess, want, of money*. (4) *cause, from*: leiden, sterben, an; *from, or of* (a disease; see vor). (5) And with verbs, as fehlen, hindern, zweifeln, *to doubt of*; teilnehmen, Lust finden, *to take pleasure in*, etc.

(d) *Time*, definite without duration, at, in: am Morgen geht die Sonne auf; am Anfange; am Ende. On: am Montag; am neunten Mai (dates § 309); an meinem Geburtstag (see zu; and for time of day, um).

(e) In many phrases, as, es ist an mir zu reden, *my turn to speak*; es ist

nichts an der Geschichte, *nothing in the story*; am Leben, *alive*; an seiner Stelle, *in his place*; an dessen Stelle, *instead of that*, etc.

2. With accusative, *motion or direction to*.

(a) *Place* — to, on, against: er geht an die Ecke, stellt den Tisch an das Fenster, hängt den Hut an die Wand; klopft an die Thüre; stößt den Fuß an einen Stein; lehnt sich an die Mauer; and in phrases like: An die Arbeit gehen, *go to work*, etc. So, with motion implied (where sometimes dat. of ind. object): einen Brief schreiben; ein Buch senden; eine Rede halten — an, to; and in address, without verb — letters, poems, etc., as: an Emma, an die Freude.

(b) *Figuratively, direction of mind*: denken, erinnern, mahnen, an, of; glauben, an, in; gewöhnen an, to, etc., and the corresponding nouns: der Gedanke, Glaube, an; as, ich glaube an einen Gott, *in one God* (see denken von).

(c) *Number or time*; here an, alone, denotes indefinite amount, up to, or nearly: es kostet an die zehn Thaler; more usually with bis, to, till: bis an das Ende; vom Morgen bis an den Abend, etc.

Auf, with dat. or accus., on, upon, a surface.

1. With dative: (a) *Place*, on, upon, literally, as: auf dem Tische, dem Berge, der See, dem Schiffe, der Straße, sein, etc. Hence (b), with places implying *elevation or importance*, at: auf meinem Zimmer (*up stairs*); auf dem Schlosse (*up at*); and so, auf der Universität, der Ausstellung, dem Baue, dem Markte, der Post, sein, etc. Also (c), local *occupation or condition*, at, on: Er ist auf der Schule (= *still a pupil*, while *in school* = in der Schule); auf der Jagd; auf einer Reise, etc. And hence in phrases like auf dem Lande, *in the country*; auf der Stelle, *on the spot*; auf der That, *in the very act*, etc. (d) *Methaphorically*, resting or standing on: bauen, beruhen, beharren, bestehen (*insist*) auf (yet also accusative).

2. Much more largely, sometimes when dative might be expected, auf is used with accusative:

(a) *Place*, with verbs of motion or action, corresponding to a, b, c above; as, on: auf den Berg, die See, die Straße, gehen; to: auf den Ball, den Markt, die Post, das Land, gehen; on or for: auf die Jagd, eine Reise, gehen, etc.

(b) (*Up*) to, a point, or degree; as: bis auf den Tod; er hat mich aufs äußerste gebracht; — and here the *absolute superlative* (§ 315): aufs schönste grüßen, etc.

(c) *Direction*, on or after: Schlag auf Schlag, *blow upon (after) blow*; der Sonnenschein folgt auf den Regen. Hence, on, as *occasion*: das thue ich

auf Ihren Befehl, *on your order*. And so, in phrases expressing *manner*, *in*: auf diese Weise, *in this way*; auf Deutsch, *in German*; aus neu, *anew*, etc.

(d) *Direction on or toward an object or purpose*: sie hat immer ein Auge auf das Kind; er giebt viel Geld auf Bücher aus, *on or for books* (thus, auf daß, *for, in order that*). Hence, as *prospective condition*, *on*: auf die Gefahr handeln, *on the risk*; auf Leib und Leben; auf diese Bedingung; or *in*: auf diesen Fall; auf alle Fälle (literally, *for all cases*); or *at*: auf meine Kosten, *at my expense*, and other phrases.

(e) So, with verbs and adjectives, denoting direction of mind *on or towards* as, *for*: hoffen, warten; *to*: antworten, hören, merken: er antwortet mir; but; auf meine Frage; er hört auf meine Rede; *on*: rechnen, sich verlassen, es wagen, zählen; — adjectives, *of*: eifersüchtig, neidisch, stolz; *at*: böse, erbozt, etc.

(f) *Time* (1) *on, towards*: es geht auf neun; ein Viertel auf drei, *a quarter past two*; (2) *prospectively for a point, or period*: eine Reise auf den ersten Mai festsetzen — auf eine Woche verschieben; er reist auf eine Woche ab, *for a week*. (3) *On or at a point, precisely*: Kommen Sie auf die Minute, *at the minute*; auf einmal, *all at once*; and in phrases like: auf immer, *for ever*; auf Wiedersehen, *till we meet again*, etc., in *prospective* sense, *for, till*.

NOTE. — Auf is much used adverbially (*up, open*, etc.), and in adverbial phrases.

Aus, with dative only — out of (from within).

(a) *Place* — motion out of: (1) Aus dem Hause kommen; Geld aus der Tasche nehmen; aus dem Fenster sehen, *to look out of the window*; sometimes from (yet strictly from within): aus der Stadt kommen, etc.

(2) More rarely removal away from: aus den Augen; aus der Mode, *out of sight, fashion*, etc.

(b) *Source* — from, by: (1) Ich sehe aus Ihrem Briefe — aus seinem Betragen; ich weiß aus Erfahrung — aus vielen Gründen; aus Versehen, *by mistake*.

Hence, (2) *origin*, from: Er stammt aus einer alten Familie — aus Berlin; ein Märchen aus alten Zeiten; Nachrichten — Briefe — aus Deutschland, etc.

(c) *Material* — out of, of: Aus Gold gemacht; aus Lehm gebrannt; der Mensch besteht aus Leib und Seele; aus nichts wird nichts; werden aus, *to become of*, etc.

(d) *Motive* — from, for: Aus Eitelkeit, Geiz, Not handeln; aus Mangel an Geld, *for want of money*; aus Achtung gegen Sie, *out of respect*, etc.

Bei, with dative only — by, near.

(a) *Place* — properly (near) by: Er wohnt bei der Kirche; ich stand bei dem König. So in many phrases: bei Tische, *at table*; bei Hofe, *at court*; beim

Wein sitzen; ich habe kein Geld bei mir, *about me*; die Schlacht bei Leipzig, *of* (with names of towns); bei Sinnen sein, *in one's senses*; bei Seite, *aside*, etc.

(b) More especially *at one's house*: (1) Bei dem Schneider, *at the tailor's* (house or shop); er wohnt bei mir, *with me* (at my house — mit mir, elsewhere). Hence (2) as *characteristic* — *with, among, in*: Das ist bei uns Mode — bei den Deutschen üblich, *with us, among the G.*; das Wort findet sich bei den Dichtern — bei Goethe, *in the poets*, etc. Das steht bei Ihnen, *stands with* — *depends on* — *you*; fragen Sie bei ihm nach, *inquire of him*, etc.

(c) *Instrument* — *by* (less frequently than in English): (1) Bei der Hand nehmen; bei seinem Namen nennen, *to call by his name*. So (2) in *adjuration*: bei Gott, *by (the help of) God*; bei meiner Ehre, *by, or on my honor*; and (3) *condition* — *on*: bei Lebensstrafe, *on penalty of death*; bei alle dem, *with (in spite of) all that*.

(d) *Time* — (1) *on*, as occasion: Bei dieser Gelegenheit, *on this occasion*; bei diesen Worten, *at these words*. And (2) in phrases, *during, by*: bei Nacht; bei Tage; bei Lichte, *by candlelight*; bei hellem Tage, *in broad day*; bei diesem Wetter; beim Lesen, *while reading*. Rarely with *numbers*, meaning *nearly*.

Durch, with accusative only — *through*.

(a) *Place* — motion through: Durch die Stadt — den Wald — reiten; durch einen Fluß schwimmen, *across a river*; durch alle Gefahren siegreich, etc.

(b) *Means* — through, *by*: Der Brief kam durch die Post, *through (by) the mail*; er ward reich durch den Handel — durch Ihren Beistand, *by trade*, etc.; durch einen Pfeil verwundet, *by an arrow*, etc.

(c) *Time* — extension through: here durch usually follows the noun (more frequently, *hindurch*): das ganze Jahr durch; den Tag hindurch, *all day long*.

NOTE. — Durch is much used adverbially (throughout); and, as prefix, is separable or inseparable, with changed sense (§ 287).

Für, with accusative only — *for*.

(a) Primarily, place — in front of; hence, *in behalf of, for*: wir kämpfen für König und Vaterland; meine Freunde stimmen für mich, *vote for me*; ich Sorge für dich, etc.

(b) Hence, *in place of, for*: (1) Er handelt für mich, *for me (as my agent)*; billige Waaren für bares Geld, *cheap goods for cash*; ich nehme es für Bezahlung an, *for, or in, payment*. (2) *Price* — *for*: für zehn Thaler kaufen — verkaufen. (3) And *for, as*: in phrases like achten, erklären, gelten, halten, ich ausgeben — für (§ 443, c), etc.

(c) Hence, *fitness, destination* — *for*: Das Glück ist nicht für mich; Spielzeuge für Kinder, *toys for children*, etc. Or (2) *proportion, correspondence*:

Er ist alt für seine Jahre, *old for his years*; and phrases like Mann für Mann; Tag für Tag; Wort für Wort, etc. (3) *Restriction*: für heute, für dieses Mal, *for this time*; für mich, *as for me*; an und für sich, *in and for itself, per se*, etc.

In, with dative or accusative — in, into.

1. With dative — position in (nearly as in English).

(a) *Place or time* — in, within: in diesem Hause — diesem Jahre — der nächsten Woche; in Berlin; im Winter, etc.; at: in der Kirche — der Schule, *at school* (see auf); in Kurzem, *in a short time*; in aller Frühe, *as soon as possible*: im Alter von 60 Jahren, *at the age*, etc.

(b) *Condition*: in Gedanken; in Verzweiflung; in einer unglücklichen Lage — Stimmung — sein, etc. Im Begriff sein zu schreiben (*in the idea*) *on the point of writing* (§ 465).

(c) *Manner*: im Geiste beten, *in spirit*; in der Eile, *in haste*, in einem beleidigenden Tone, *in (with) an insulting tone*; in Wahrheit; in der That, *in fact*; bestehen in, *to consist in*.

2. With accusative — motion into.

(a) *Place* — into: in das Haus — den Garten — gehen, etc.; to: in die Kirche — die Schule — das Theater — gehen, *to church*, etc.; in: er schnitt sich ins Bein — hatte einen Schnitt in die Wange, *a cut in his cheek*.

(b) *Condition* — change into: Wasser in Wein — Traurigkeit in Freude — verwandeln; in zwei Stücke teilen, *into two pieces*; in Üppigkeit verfallen; in die Flucht jagen, *to put to flight*; einwilligen in, *to consent*; sich mischen in, *to meddle with*.

NOTE. — In, as prefix, is ein — see also herein, hinein.

Mit, with dative only — company, participation with.

(a) Usually with: wohnen — essen — mit (see bei); also to: sprechen mit; verwandt mit, *related to*; on: Mitleid haben mit, *to have pity on*; by: ein Mann mit Namen Schmidt, *by name* (see bei), etc.

(b) *Time* — coincident with: Mit dem Frühling kommen die Schwalben; mit diesen Worten ging er ab; mit Tagesanbruch, *at (with) daybreak*, etc.

(c) *Instrument* — with: Mit einem Messer schneiden; mit einem Dolche stechen, etc.; mit Füßen treten, *under foot*; mit b(a)arem Gelde kaufen, *to buy for cash*; mit der Post schicken, *by mail*; ich sage damit, *I mean*; multiplicieren — dividieren — mit, *by*.

(d) *Manner* — with: mit Vergnügen; mit großen Augen ansehen, *with surprise*; mit Voratz — Fleiß, *on purpose*, and various adverbial phrases.

NOTE. — Mit, often stands as adverb, without object — with, along (with).

Nach, with dative only (properly near)—towards, to, after.

(a) *Place*—direction towards, to (not of persons): Ich reise nach England—nach Berlin—nach dem Süden; nach der Stadt—nach Hause—gehen, home.

(b) Hence, of object aimed at—after, for: laufen nach, to run after; nach den Sternen greifen, to grasp at. So, fragen, sehen, streben, schicken—nach, after, or for; schießen, trachten, werfen, zielen—nach, at, etc.; and with adjectives, begierig nach, etc.

(c) *Time*—after: (1) Nach Neujahr; nach zehn Uhr; nach einer Minute; (2) succession after, next to: nach dir ist er mein liebster Freund, next to you, etc.

(d) Hence, after, according to (in this sense often follows): Nach einer Vorschrift schreiben, after a copy; nach Befehl handeln; nach meiner Meinung; nach meiner Uhr, by my watch; nach den Gesetzen; dem Alter nach, according to age; der Reihe nach, in a row. And in phrases like richten, urteilen—nach, to judge by; riechen, schmecken—nach, to taste of.

Über, with dat. or accus., over, above.

1. With dative, position over.

(a) *Place*, over: Der Nebel steht über dem Berge; niemand steht über dem König (in rank).

(b) over, beyond: Über dem Meere lag eine neue Welt.

(c) over, during: Über dem Buche, dem Lesen, schlief er ein, while reading; über dem Spiele entstand der Streit, during the game (over, concerning=über das Spiel), etc.

2. More freely with accusative, of motion, extent, action, expressed or implied, over, above, beyond, about, etc.

(a) *Direction* over: Über die Brücke gehen; über das Haus fliegen; den Hut über den Tisch hängen; eine Brücke über den Fluß schlagen, over (across) the river, etc. Here belong such verbs as herrschen, regieren, siegen—über, etc.

(b) Over, beyond: (1) Über das Ziel schießen, beyond the mark; über den König setzen; über eine Meile weit; über meine Kräfte; über alle Maßen; über 60 Jahre alt. Also (2) past, by: Über Paris nach London, via Paris; and (3) after, in addition to: Briefe über Briefe schreiben, letters upon letters; einen Tag über den andern, one day after another, etc.

(c) *Time* beyond, after: (1) Über ein Jahr sehen wir uns wieder, in (after) a year; heute über zehn Tage, ten days hence; über kurz oder lang, sooner or later; (2) In some phrases, during (here usually follows the case):

über Nacht, *over night (in the night)*; die Nacht über, *all night*; den Sommer über, *all (through) the summer*.

(d) Frequently of *object* or *cause*: about, concerning, of, etc. Thus:

(1) With verbs, as sprechen, schreiben, erzählen — über, about (see von); (2) especially of emotions and their expression, as: sich ärgern, sich freuen, sich wundern, erschrecken; klagen, lachen, trauern, weinen — über, and with like adjectives, froh, traurig, etc., über, of, for, at, etc.

Um, with accus. only, around, about.

(a) *Place*: Um den Tisch sitzen, laufen; etwas um den Hals binden, tragen; die Gegend um Boston, etc.

(b) *Time*, or *number* — (1) indefinite, about: um Mitternacht; um zweihundert, *about 200*; but (2) of the *time of day*, definite, at: um welche Zeit? um zwei Uhr, *at two o'clock*, etc. Also (3) *excess*, by: um ein Jahr älter, *a year older*. (4) *Succession*, after: einer um den andern, *one after another*.

(c) *Rotation around*, (1) *alternation*: einen Tag um den andern, *every other day*; (2) *Exchange*, for: Auge um Auge, *an eye for an eye*; um einen hohen Preis kaufen, *for (at) a high price*. (3) *End*, or *loss*: um das Leben bringen, *to deprive of life*; um das Geld kommen, *to lose one's money*; es ist um mich geschehen, *all over with me*. Compare die Zeit ist um, *over* (as of a circuit completed), and so in many phrases.

(d) Very largely with remote object, about, for: um etwas streiten, um Brot, Verzeihung, bitten; um Geld spielen; um Rat fragen; um Hilfe rufen; um Gottes Willen, *for God's sake*. And with still more general reference: Wie steht es um ihn, um seine Gesundheit? *how is it about*, etc.? Es ist um sein Leben zu thun, *his life is at stake*, etc.

NOTE.—Sie stritten über, um, einen Apfel: über expresses cause of quarrel, um, the object of contention. This more remote sense of um is seen in the infin., um . . . zu, of purpose. Um has many uses in adverb phrases.

Unter, with dat. or acc., under.

1. With dative, position under, beneath. (a) *Place*: Unter einem Baume stehen; er steht tief unter dir (*in rank*); unter der Hand, *underhand, secretly*; unter Segel, *under sail*; unter meinem Schutze stehen, *under my protection*; unter den Gesetzen, *subject to the laws*; unter dieser Bedingung, *under (on) this condition*. So (2) *time*: unter der Regierung Napoleons; unter den deutschen Kaisern, *under*, etc.

(b) *Among*, frequently: (1) unter andern, *among other things*; die schönste unter allen (so, often, for part. gen., § 431): unter einander, *in confusion*;

sometimes (2) *between*: unter uns gesagt, *entre nous*; unter Brüdern, *confidentially*, etc., or (3) *amid*: unter Jubeln, *amid shouts*.

(c) *Below, less than*: Unter dem Wert angeben, unter Preis verkaufen, *below value*; unter zwanzig Jahren alt; unter aller Kritik, *beneath all criticism*.

2. With accusative, motion, *under, beneath* (a): unter einen Baum treten, sich flüchten, *to take refuge under*; er hat alle Dinge unter seine Füße gethan, *put under*; ich nehme dich unter meinen Schutz, etc.

(b) *Among*: Unkraut unter den Weizen säen, *to sow tares among the wheat*; unter die Soldaten gehen, *to enlist*.

Von, with dative only, *from, of, by*:

(a) *Place* (1) *motion from*: Er kommt von der Stadt; reist von Paris nach London; and in phrases, von oben, von hinten; von einander gehen, *to separate*, etc. (2) *Transition from*: von Worten zu Schlägen, *from words to blows*; von einer Krankheit genesen, *recover from*. (3) *Separation from*: sechs Meilen von Berlin; rein von; frei von Schulden, *free of debt*; freigesprochen von, *acquitted of*.

(b) *Time, from* (often with added adverb): von Morgen bis Abend; von heute; von Kindheit an; von Jugend auf; von Alters (Zeit) her, *from olden times*, etc.

(c) *Source, from*: (1) von ehrlichen Eltern geboren; etwas von einem verlangen, erhalten, etc., *to ask from, or of*; von Herzen, *from the heart*; von selbst, *voluntarily*, etc. (2) *Material, from, of*: Eine Brücke von Eisen (but aus Eisen machen), ein Herz von Stein (for the adj. § 432). (3) *Means, from, by*: er lebt von seinem Handel; von der Luft leben, *on air*; naß vom Regen; von Frost erstarrt, etc.

(d) *Agency, by*, especially of passive verb, usually personal (Less. XXVII).

(e) *Specification, of* (and here often for genitive, § 432):

(1) der König von England; keiner von uns; trinken Sie von diesem Wein; and with adjectives: voll von, *full of*, etc. (§ 433). (2) *Description*: Ein Mann von Ehre, von 60 Jahren; ein Schauspieler von Profession, *by profession*; ein Teufel von einer Frau, *a devil of a woman*; and in many phrases. So with *names*, primarily *from*: thence *of*, as sign of nobility: Fürst von Bismarck, etc.

(f) *Limiting object, of, concerning*; with verbs like denken, halten, hören, sagen, schreiben, sprechen, wissen, etc.: was denken Sie von ihm? *your opinion of* (see an); ich sprach davon, *of it, mentioned it* (darüber, *about it, in detail*).

Vor, with dat. or accus., in front of, before.

1. With dative: (a) *Place*, (1) position before: vor dem Thore stehen; vor meinen Augen; Schritt vor Schritt, *step by step*. (2) *In presence of*, before: vor dem Gerichte, dem Richter, stehen.

(b) *Time*, (1) priority before: vor Weihnachten; vor Christi Geburt; (2) preference before: vor allen Dingen, *before all, first*. (3) Especially of time past, ago: vor einem Jahre; vor Zeiten, *in times past*.

(c) In presence of before, from: (1) vor einem stehen, to *flee from*; vor dem Tode erschrecken; and with like verbs: sich fürchten, zittern; sich hüten, verbergen, verstecken — vor, before, or from (to avoid), warnen vor, to *warn against*, etc. Hence (2) *Cause, from, or for*: vor Angst stehen; vor Freude weinen; vor Hunger sterben (see *auf*).

2. With accusative, motion before: wir setzen uns vor das Thor (*go out and*, etc.); die Hand vor die Augen halten; vor das Gericht gefordert werden (with motion implied), siehe vor dich, *look before you* (direction); but ich sah es vor mir liegen (*place*), etc.

Zu, with dative only, properly to, but with various uses. (a) Primarily, *motion to* — (1) a person (for place, see *nach*): er kam zu mir, lief zu seiner Mutter. Hence (2) to one's house (see *bei*): zu dem Schneider gehen, to the *tailor's*. Also (3) of actions directed to persons: er sprach zu mir, sang zu mir, *spoke, sang to me*, etc. etc.

(b) Outside of persons, (1) *motion to* (yet with motion of *arrival* at, thus distinct from *nach*): Er geht täglich zur Stadt, to *town* (ist *nach* der S. gegangen, *has gone (started) to the town*; sie legten das Geld zu seinen Füßen, *at his feet*; von Ort zu Ort, *from place to place*; and in many phrases: zu Ende kommen; zu Grunde gehen; zu Schanden werden, etc. (2) In addition to: er nimmt Wasser zu seinem Wein, *with his wine*; zudem, dazu, *besides*. (3) *Limit, degree* — up to: das ist schön zum Entzücken; das ist zum Lachen; zum Tode betrübt; zum wenigsten, *at least*.

(c) *Direction to*, (1) *Object*: die Liebe zu Gott, *love to God*; Lust zum Tanzen, *desire to dance*. (2) *Purpose, fitness, for*: Das Messer dient zum Schneiden, mein Sohn ist zum Kaufmann bestimmt, *for a merchant*; bereit zum Tode; and in phrases: zu Gaste bitten, *as a guest*; zu Räte gehen, nehmen; zu Bette gehen (*for sleep*); zu Tische gehen (*to eat* — nach dem L., *to the table*); mir zu Gefallen; zum Beispiel, *for example*, etc.

(d) *Effect*, (1) *Transition to*: Das Wasser wird zu Eis; der Knabe wächst zum Manne heran; and in phrases: zu Stande bringen, to *accomplish*; zu Gesichte bekommen, to *get sight of*; zum Narren haben, to *make a fool of*, etc. Hence (2) as *factive object* (§ 443, c).

(c) without motion, at (see b): (1) *Place* (towns, etc.), zu Paris; die Universität zu Berlin; and in phrases: zu Hause; zur Hand, *at hand*; zur See, *at sea*; einem zu Füßen liegen — especially with following adverb: Zum Thore, Fenster — hinaus, *out of (at)*, etc. (2) *Time*, at, in general expressions (see an, um): Zu Weihnachten (but am 25. December); zu Mittag (but um 12 Uhr); zur Zeit der Medicäer; zu gleicher Zeit; zu seiner Zeit, *in due time*; also for: ein Geschenk zum Geburtstage, *a birthday gift*. (3) *Proportion* — to, for: Das Stück zu zwei Groschen, *two groschen a piece*; das Pfund zu 16 Unzen gerechnet; zum Teil, *in part*; zu Tausenden, *by thousands (at a time)*; je zu zwölf, *twelve at a time*. (4) *Manner*, in many phrases, on, by, etc.: zu Land, zu Wasser, zu Pferd, zu Fuß, zu Wagen, zu Rut, etc.

NOTE. — For zu with infinitive, see § 475.

REMARK: — The foregoing examples may suffice to illustrate the idiomatic uses of prepositions, and their wide extension of meaning. A full exhibition of this subject would require a volume. It may be worth while to add here the well-known doggerel lines of the German grammars:

I. GENITIVE.

Unweit, mittels, kraft und während
laut, vermöge, ungeschaltet,
oberhalb und unterhalb,
innerhalb und außerhalb,
diesseit, jenseit, halben, wegen,
statt, auch längs, zufolge, trotz:
stehen mit dem Genitiv,
oder auf die Frage wessen?
Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,
daß bei diesen letzten drei
auch der Dativ richtig sei.
Hierzu kommt noch „um — willen.“

II. DATIVE.

Schreib:
mit, nach, nächst, nebst, samt,
bei, seit, von, zu, zuwider,
entgegen, außer, aus,
stets mit dem Dativ nieder.

III. ACCUSATIVE.

Bei den Wörtern: durch, für, ohne
sonder, gegen, um und wider,
schreibe stets den vierten Fall,
nie einen andern nieder.

IV. DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

An, auf, hinter, neben, in,
über, unter, vor und zwischen
stehen mit dem vierten Fall,
wenn man fragen kann: wohin?
Mit dem dritten stehen sie,
daß man nur kann fragen: wo?

NOTE ON THE ORDER OF WORDS (LESS. XXXVI.).

The following mnemonics have been found useful for beginners. Of course they do not cover all possible cases.

Referring to the formulae, p. 177, let also *a* denote any single verb-adjunct, and *c* any subordinating connective; also let P stand for Principal, and D for Dependent sentence. Then:

$$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N = S. V. A. \\ I = a V. S. A. \end{array} \right\} \text{ two forms.}$$

$$D = T = c S. A. V. \text{—one form;}$$

the verb, V, being the *Variable*.

NOTE. — 1. *a* may also be an introductory clause (§ 344, *δ*).

2. In a relative clause, *c* is included in the pronoun.

In Complex sentences: (1) the Principal preceding:

$$PD = NT, \text{ or } = IT \text{—two forms.}$$

(2) The Dependent preceding — here $P = I$ —hence:

$$DP = TI \text{—one form. (For Exceptions, see § 350.)}$$

The order of possible verb-adjuncts may be indicated by the following formula:

- A = 1. Pron. Objects: *a*. accusative, *b*. dative; 2. Adverb Time;
 3. Noun Objects: *a*. Dat., *b*. Accus., *c*. Gen.; 4. Adverb: *a*. Place,
b. Manner; 5. Objects with prep.: *a*. person, *b*. thing; 6. Pred.
 noun or adj.; 7. Last, the non-personal part of the verb: sep.
 pref., part., infin., in their order (see also § 357).

Of course all such adjuncts will not occur together; and exceptional cases are not here included.

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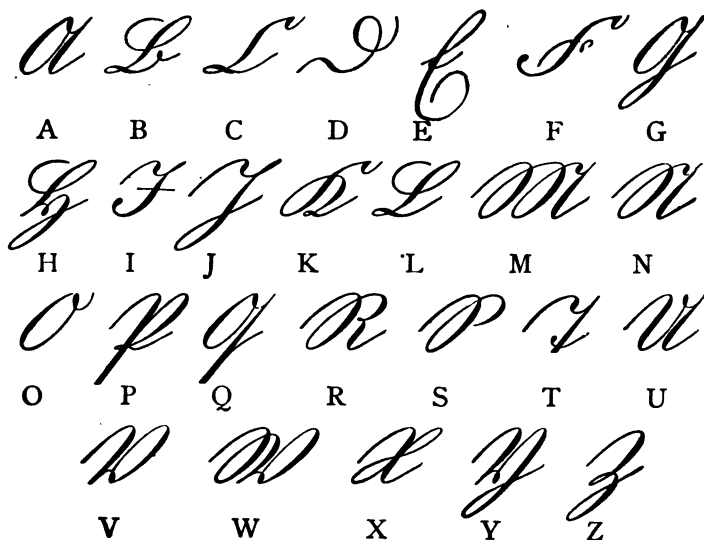
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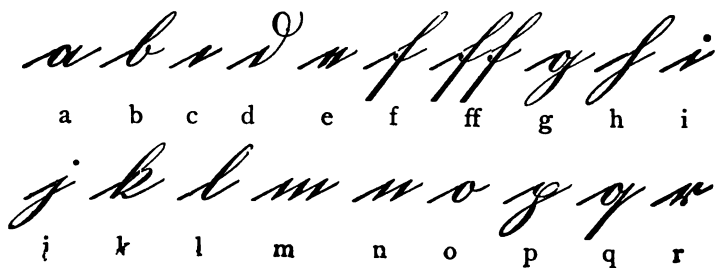
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German Handwriting [Schrift].

The Large Alphabet.



The Small Alphabet.



f b p t u v w x y z
s s st t u v w x y z

Modified Vowels.

Ä ä Ö ö Ü ü
Ä ä Ö ö Ü ü

Diphthongs.

Au au Äu äu Eu eu
Ai ai Ei ei

Double Consonants.

Ch ch Ph ph Sch sch
Th th ck ss sz = ss tz

NOTE. — As has been stated, p. 1, it is not necessary — at least not at first — to write the German *Schrift*. But it may become necessary to learn to read it. This can be done only by practice in reading actual handwriting. As an introduction, a few pages of the *Schrift* will be added.

Früh aufstehen.

Ein Katar erkrankte seinen
Vater, früh aufzustehen und er
zählte ihm die Geschichte von
einer Person, welche früh Mor-
gend eine Dörfer mit Geld ge-
schänken habe. — „Ja,“ sagte der
Ärzt, „die Person, welche das
Geld verloren hat, ist aber noch
noch früher aufgestanden.“

Gute Antwort.

Ein Arzt witzte zu einem
Kranken. Ein vorübergehen-
der Doktor bemerkte im
Augen des Patienten ein Loth
und sagte zum Doktor: „Da

eben so stolz: „Ich bin der
Mann, der dir mehr Freimü-
thig gab, als deine Hofsch.
von der Kiste hinterlassen
haben.“

Goldmayer

Ein gewisser Italiener sah
zu ein Lutz über den Hüft,
Gold zu machen, geschrieben
und ab in der Hoffnung auf
eine gute Entlohnung dem
Papste Leo dem Jüngsten ge-
widmet. Da der feilge Ka-
ter sah, daß der Mann ihn
beständig verfolgte, so gab
er ihm endlich eine große,
hohe Gelübde und sagte.

„Da die Goldmarke kommt,
so brauchst du nur einen
Lauter, um es hinein zu
stecken.“

Ein Fraßer.

„Ich habe große Reisen ge-
macht“, sagte ein Fraßer,
„und zwar ohne alle eigene
Vermögen oder sonstige Un-
terstützung. Wie sind Sie
dabei aber fortgekommen?“
fragte ihn Jemand. — „O, durch
meinen Witz und Verstand“,
antwortete er. „Da sind Sie
allerdings sehr wohlfeil ge-
wisst“, erhielt er zur Ant-
wort.

Rufen.

„Der dieselben Tage, an welchem Götz starb, kam ich zur Welt,“ sagte ein ausgebildeter Schriftsteller. Darauf bemerkt, da jemand: „Liebe Freundin, so geriebst du der weltlichen Li. Aeratur zum größten Nachtheil.“

Zu Hause.

„Eine Dame sagte zu ihren Gästen: „Machen Sie ab sich bagüen, und thun Sie, als wären Sie zu Hause, da ich selbst zu Hause bin, so wünsche ich von Herzen, Sie Alle wären ab weg.““

Wollt gepreist zu haben!

Man kam von einem Fi-
sche auf, wo die Post sehr ma-
ger war. Der Wirth rief den
Gästen zu: „Ei! wünscht, wollt
gepreist zu haben!“ – Dagegen,
welcher sich ebenfalls unter
den Gästen befand, bemerkt,
zu dem Wirth: „Ei! wünschte,
wollt gepreist zu haben.“

Guineo Guineo

Der König von Preussen wei-
ste eine Prinzessin Tyrol. Bei
einer Verheirathung ließ er
anzustellen und sich zwei ge-
hoßte für in den Wagen

bringen. Der Wirth verlangte
da für fünfzig Gulden. Die
so Forderung fand der König
unverschämmt und ließ den
Wirth zu sich holen. "Wann
träumst", sagte er diesen
an, "sind denn die Eier im
Tyrol so selten?" - "Nur eben
nicht", erwiderte der Wirth
sehr ernstlich, "aber desto
seltener die Könige."

Königs Platz.

Dem König Jakob von England
setzte sich eine Fliege
auf die Nase. Ich habe drei
Königreiche, rief er, "kannst du
da keinen andern Platz finden?"

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